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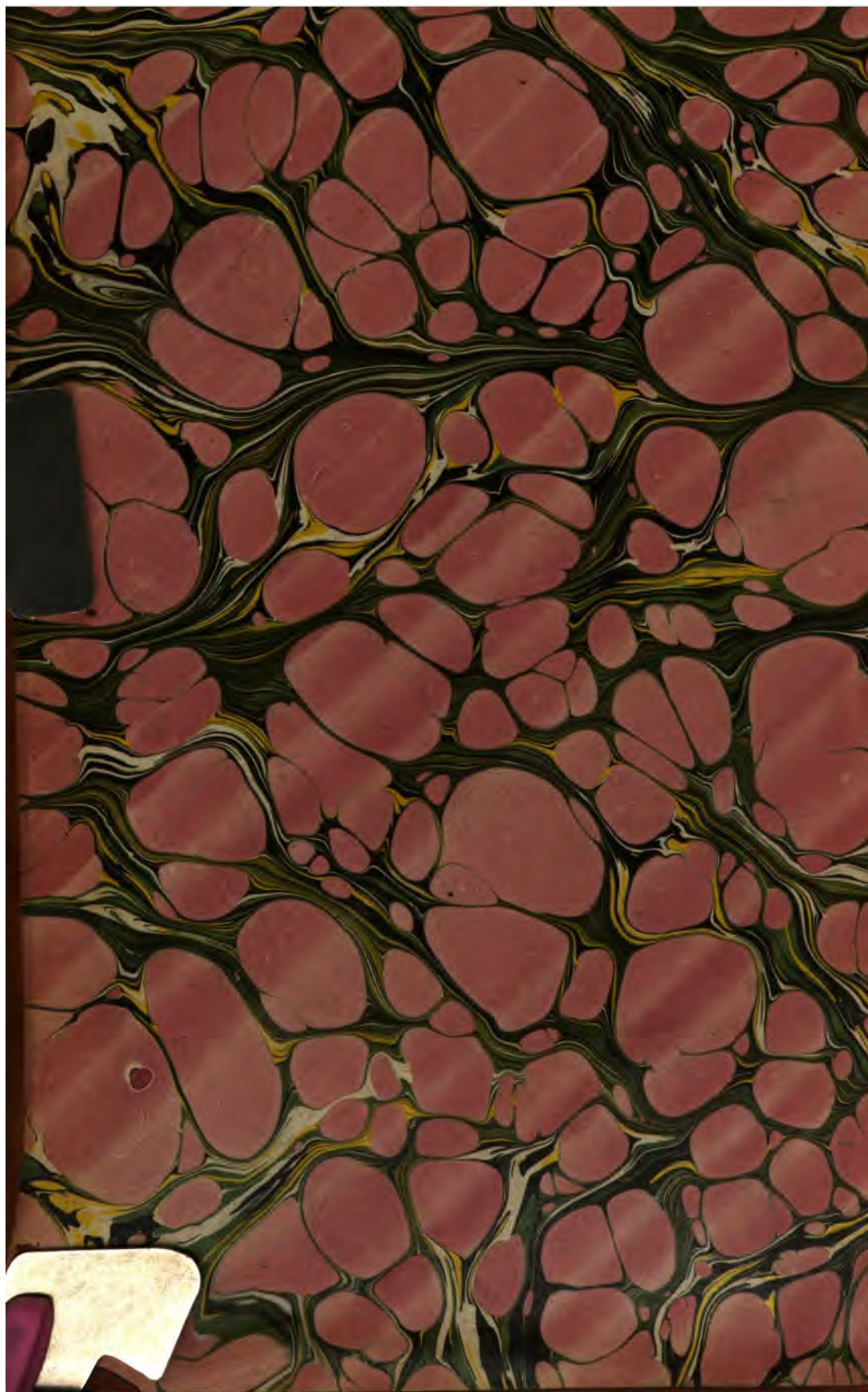
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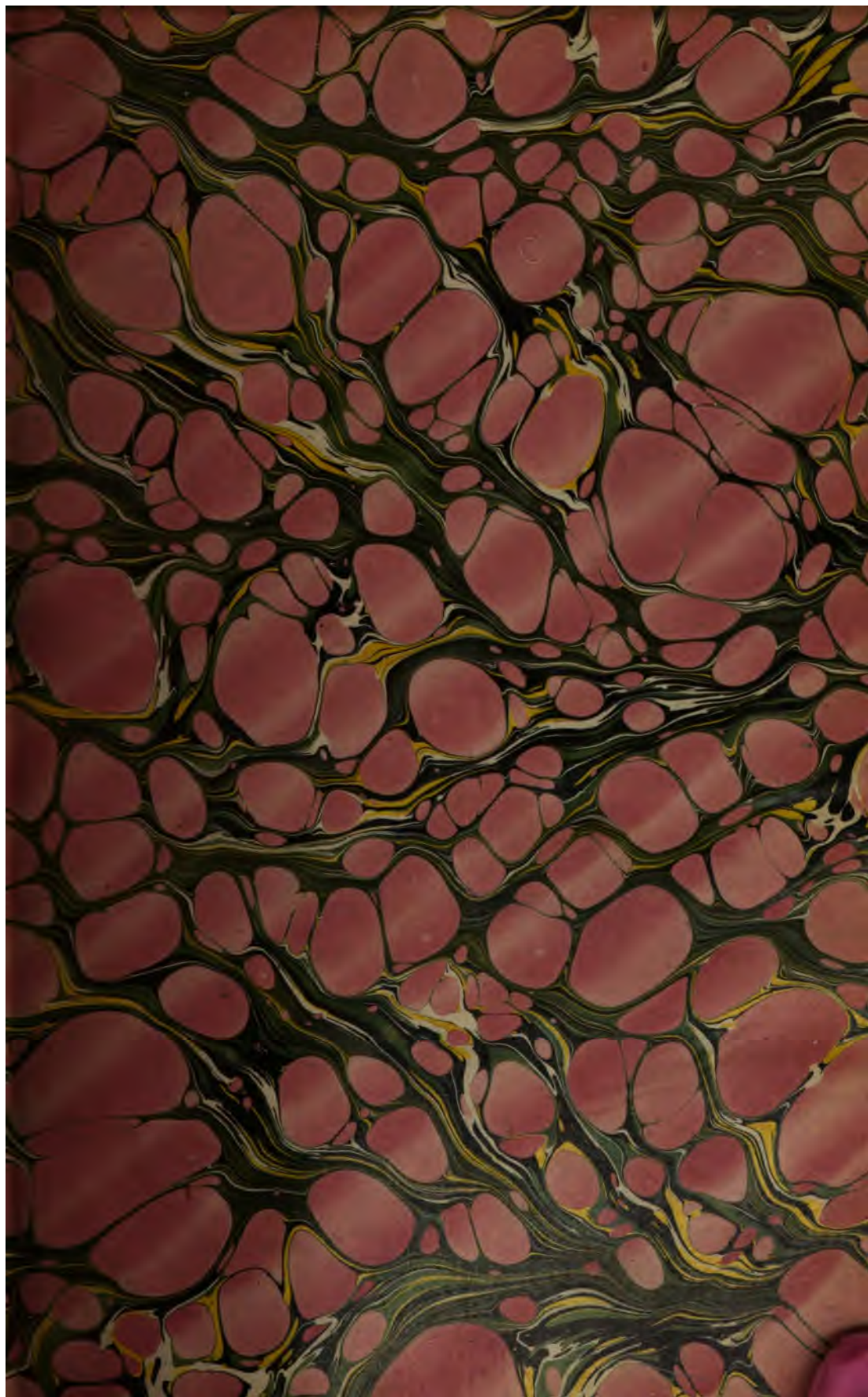
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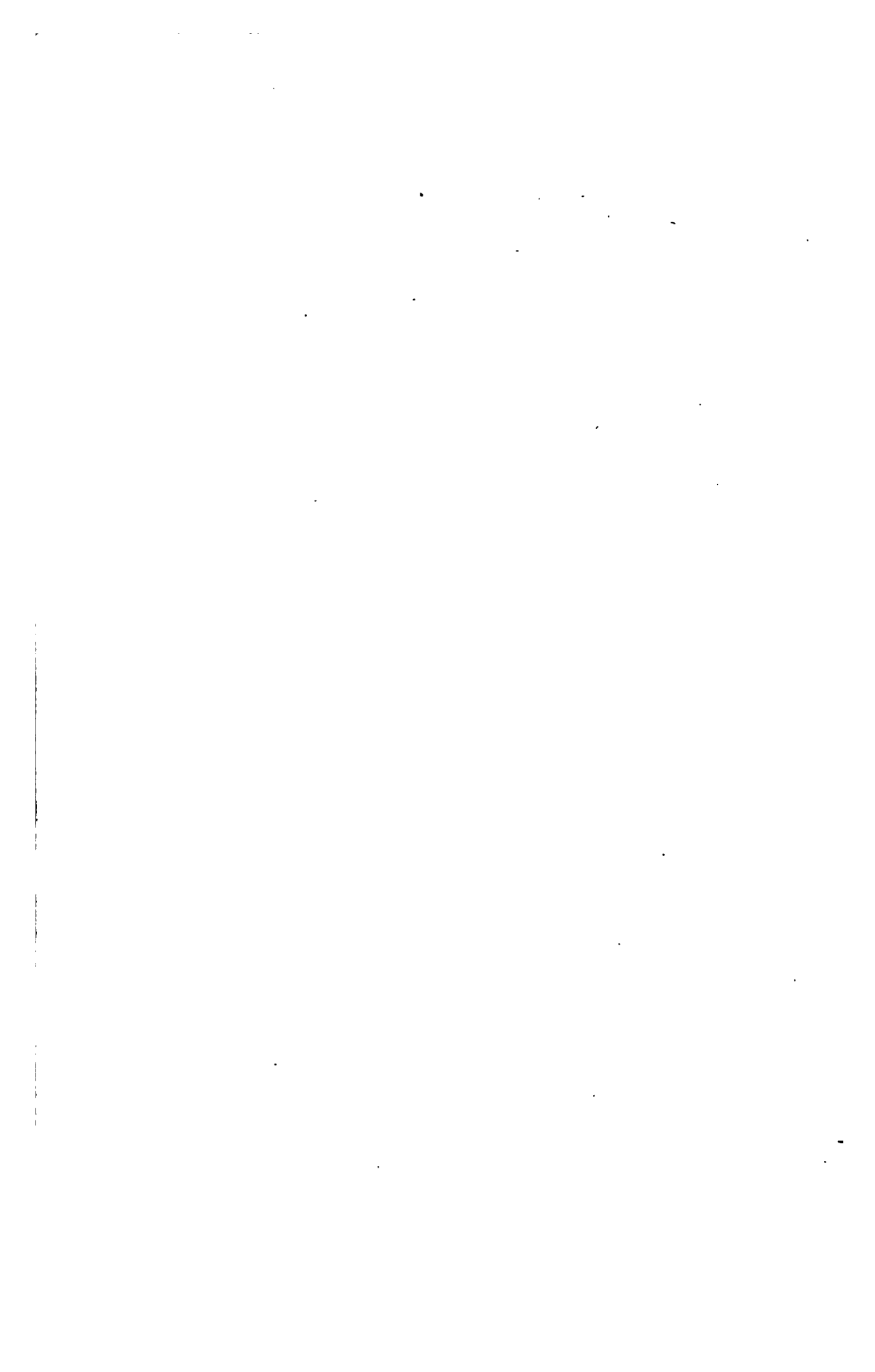
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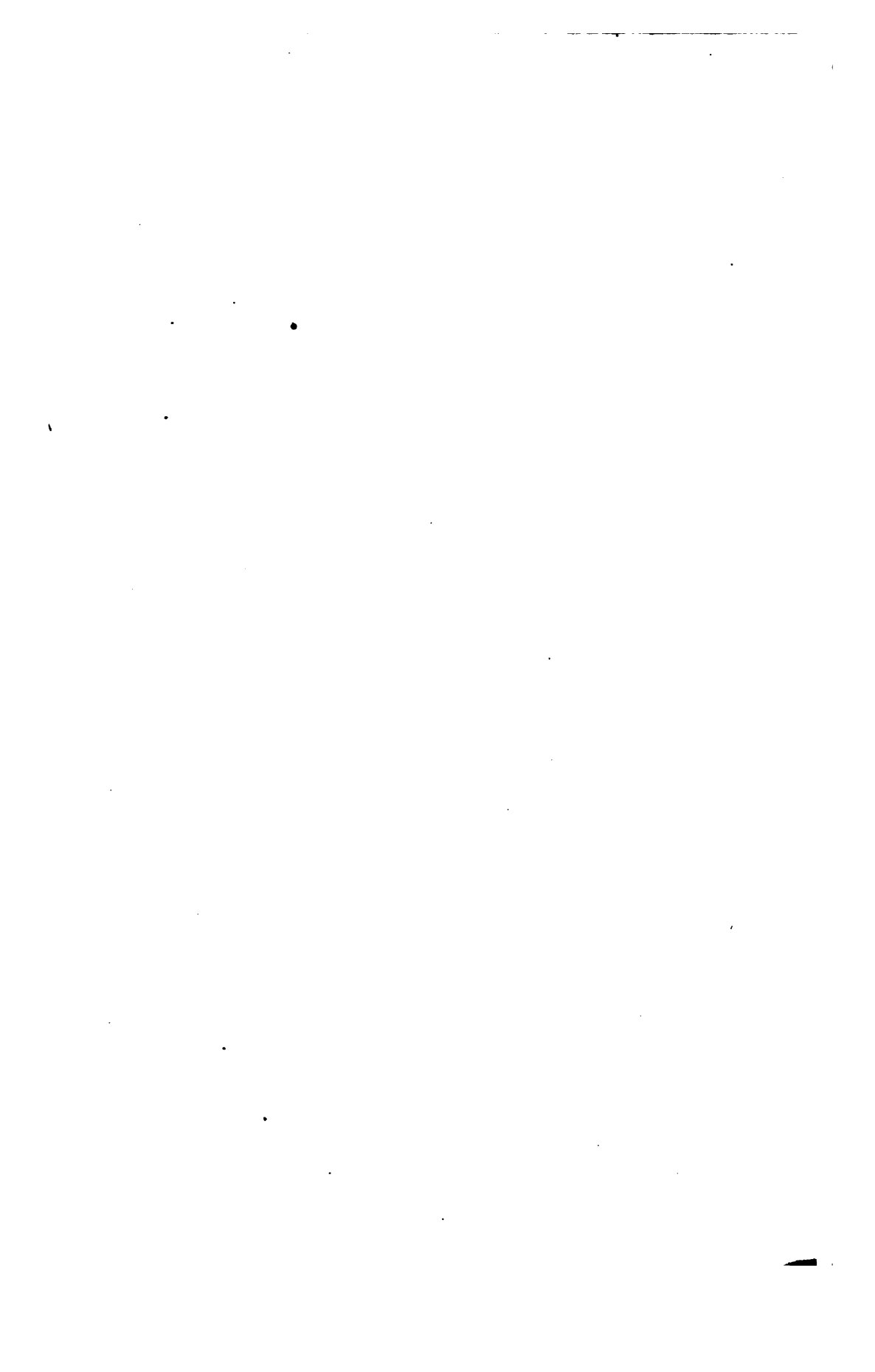
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A
NEW AND
COMPREHENSIVE
GAZETTEER,
BY THE
REV. G. N. WRIGHT, M.A. F.A.R.H.A.
IN FOUR VOLUMES.



J. Davison del.

LONDON.
THOMAS KELLY, PATERNOSTER ROW
MDCCCXXXIV.



NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE
G A Z E T T E E R;

BEING A DELINEATION OF THE

PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD,

FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES;

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, AND CONSTITUTING A SYSTEMATIC

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY.

BY THE REV. G. N. WRIGHT, M. A. P. A. R. H. A. &c.

ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
AND AUTHOR OF SCENES IN WALES, &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF MAPS,

FORMING A COMPLETE ATLAS;

AND

A SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE VIEWS,

ENGRAVED FROM THE LATEST OBSERVATIONS AND DRAWINGS OF MODERN TRAVELLERS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON :

THOMAS KELLY, PATERNOSTER ROW.

M.DCCC.XXXIV.

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PREFACE.

A **DELINEATION** of the superficies of our globe, connected as it is with the history of man, human institutions, and the study of nature, cannot fail of being acceptable to the admirer of Ethnography, generally; to the statesman, in search of statistical details; and to him who wishes to embrace, in one view, the developement of intellect, the progress of civilization, and all those facts which afford subject of speculation to the Philosopher. Although the study and communication of geographical knowledge have generally been assigned to the laborious, rather than the brilliant writer, yet no species of literature can be more necessary to the commercial and scientific classes, nor any more instructive or entertaining to the literary student. In dignity Geography is not inferior to History, of whom she is emphatically styled the "rival sister;" rivals in importance but associated in usefulness, as they mutually elucidate and explain each other: to the one is assigned the dominion of space, while the records of time are preserved by the other. Geography presents to view the actual scene of those events which history has commemorated, and appeals for the truth of the detail to the exhibition of those fields where the fates of nations have been decided, or to the ruins of cities and wrecks of empires, which still strew the surface of the ancient world.

To this end the following Geographical Lexicon has been compiled, in which form, it is presumed, the Work will be found not an insipid catalogue, but a condensed geographical and historical library.

That such a Work, at the present day, is imperatively required, a brief review of the political mutations of the past century, will sufficiently evince. The storms which "called into existence," and

established the independence of the nations of South America, are now rapidly subsiding, and the passing elements of revolution, settling down within the boundaries of social and political order. New kingdoms have been erected, republics created, and civilized communities established, all inferring new territorial divisions. In Central Asia, we behold the extensive alterations to which vast districts have been subjected, in Persia, Cabool, Pegu, Birman, and Anam; and view with amazement the steady progress of British policy in cementing a number of petty kingdoms into the colossal Anglo-Hindoostanee government.

Europe, too, has witnessed changes as eventful. Poland has been dismembered, and apportioned among the three adjacent kingdoms; Italy has changed its masters and its government; and the numerous principalities of the German empire have been reduced to one-sixth of their former number. Norway, no longer subject to Denmark, forms a part of Sweden; while Greece and Belgium have been erected into independent kingdoms.

Such recent and organic changes in the political world render the geographical labours of the preceding age altogether inapplicable to the present, and call on us rather to prove the accuracy and fidelity of the present undertaking, than offer any apology for its appearance.

The "NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER" contains, in a condensed form, descriptions of every country, city, town, and place of importance in the known world, of which authentic intelligence could be procured. The most recent voyages and travels have been diligently examined and compared with antecedent accounts. The positions of places are taken from the most approved table of latitudes and longitudes. The great natural features of the earth, its ranges of mountains, its volcanoes and hills, are brought under review, in their proper place: and equal attention has been paid to the hydrography of the globe: oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulfs, bays, harbours, and roadsteads, with their coasts, promontories, capes, light-houses, and remarkable rocks, together with the principal and prevailing currents, are pointed out and described from the best authorities, and latest observations. The courses of rivers are traced, from their source to their confluence with the stream to which they are tributary, or until absorbed by

PREFACE.

the ocean, with all the precision that could be gleaned from the most accurate and recent discoveries.

To geographical description, which necessarily constitutes the principal feature of a Gazetteer, is added a compendium of the history, political, physical, and statistical, of every place of importance; in which, and the delineation of national character, the utmost caution has been exerted to unite accuracy, impartiality, and truth.

Those conversant with geographical works, must have remarked the difference that exists between writers in their orthography of the names of places. To such an extent does this inconvenience prevail, that the identity of a place in many instances can be ascertained only by its position; and although an uniform orthography is a desideratum rather to be hoped than expected, much has here been done in the way of approximation; and it is presumed a careful examination of the name of a place in the language of the country to which it belongs, has tended in a material degree to correct this error.

In order to render the following Work more worthy the acceptance of a British public, a complete GAZETTEER OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND has been incorporated with it, in which all necessary information relative to every county, borough, township, parish, and hamlet is introduced, in a condensed form, as respects commerce, trade, or manufactures, agricultural produce, or mineral wealth. The value of real property, taken from the assessments made in 1815 and 1828; the population, from the census of 1831. The alterations in the parliamentary representation effected by the reform bill; ecclesiastical distinctions of rectory, vicarage, curacy, &c. together with the recent changes in the Hierarchy of the Irish Church. With which particulars are blended extracts from local histories, accounts of remarkable antiquities, and descriptions of natural curiosities.

To complete the topographical illustration a series of Maps has been constructed, from the most recent and approved authorities, forming a valuable MODERN ATLAS; accompanied by a selection of highly interesting Views, engraved by competent artists after original drawings, or when that was impracticable, from accurate copies. With such embellishments, the work will form a comprehensive digest of history and topography, in which the earth, its soil, climate,

and productions, its political boundaries and its natural divisions, will be accurately delineated, and the condition of MAN, under all the diversities of character impressed on him by external circumstances, mental culture, or in a state of nature, faithfully portrayed.

G. N. W.

*Great Ormond Street ;
London, 1834.*

CONTRACTIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

For the purpose of avoiding many circumlocutions, which would unnecessarily extend the descriptions, a few abbreviations have been resorted to, in places where the sense is so obvious that their signification can scarcely be misunderstood ; such as the following :

abp. archbishop.	paroch. chap. parochial chapelry.
abpk. archbishoprick of.	pat. patron, patronage.
anc. ancient, or anciently.	penina. peninsula.
archd. archdeaconry of.	perpet. perpetual ; <i>e. g.</i> perpet. cur. perpetual curacy.
archdioc. archdiocese of.	pop. population ; from the Parliamentary Returns in 1831.
bar. barony of.	prebend. prebendary.
bp. bishop.	presb. presbytery of.
bpk. bishoprick of.	princip. principality of.
bound. bounded, boundaries.	prov. province of.
can. canton of.	P. T. post town ; for places in Great Britain and Ireland. The figures immediately following, and inclosed with the letters in parentheses, denote the distance of such post town from the metropolis, <i>e. g.</i> Abbaton, 4 m. s. Colchester (P. T. 51). signifies that Colchester is the post town for Abbaton, and 51 m. from London.
chap. chapelry of.	real prop. the annual value of real property, as assessed in April, 1815, in general ; and for Middlesex, in March, 1828.
ch. tn. chief town.	rect. rectory.
cir. circle of.	relig. religion.
co. county of.	riv. river.
ded. dedicated to.	sh. shire of.
depart. department of.	syn. synod of.
dioc. diocese of.	tn. town.
disch. discharged ; <i>e. g.</i> disch. rect. discharged rectory.	tnshp. township.
dist. district of.	vic. vicarage.
du. duchy of.	vil. village.
gov. government of (as a province.)	U. S. United States.
ham. hamlet of.	The cardinal points are denoted by their initials—N, E, S, W, &c.
hnd. hundred of.	
incl. included.	
king. kingdom of.	
lat. latitude.	
long. longitude	
m. miles.	
marg. margraviate of.	
mkt. tn. market town.	
mntn. mountain.	
pach. pachalic of.	
par. parish of.	

INTRODUCTION.

THE writing of an introduction is usually an onerous task ; inasmuch as the author has reason to fear that his labour will be neglected or overlooked by the reader, who is impatient to peruse the work itself. It sometimes, however, happens that the introduction is necessary to explain certain terms and conditions resorted to in the narrative, and which could not be there explained without considerable inconvenience ; and such is the case with the present work. It treats of Geography, which, as an abstract science, has its peculiar technology ; to understand which, it becomes imperative upon the writer, at all hazards of attention or inattention on the part of the reader, to give an introductory explanation.

The term Geography is composed of two Greek words *γη*, *the earth*, and *γραφω*, *I write*, signifying *a description of the earth*. It comprehends some subordinate terms ; as *hydrography*, (from the Greek *ιδω*, *water*, and *γραφω*,) a description of the water ; *chorography*, (from *χωρη*, *a region*,) a description of countries, provinces, &c. ; and *topography*, (from *τοπος*, *a place*,) the description of a particular place, as a city, town, village, &c. Under one or other of these heads, the several articles in a Gazetteer naturally range themselves.

The Earth, which we are about to delineate in its several divisions, natural and political, is a member or integral part of the Solar System ; and this, so far as it is yet known, consists of the central Sun, eleven primary planets, and eighteen secondaries, or satellites, besides an indefinite number of eccentric bodies, called comets.

The planets are spherical, or, rather, spheroidal bodies ; that is, their globular form has a small degree of compression at the poles, or what may be termed their extremities, in reference to the direction of their motion, which makes them rather more bulky at the equator than when measured across the poles. This difference is, however, so trifling, being in the Earth only as 332 to 331, or about sixty miles in 20,000, that a globe may be taken as a sufficiently accurate representation of their figure.

The eleven primary planets are, 1. Mercury ; 2. Venus ; 3. Tellus, or the Earth ; 4. Mars ; 5. Vesta ; 6. Juno ; 7. Ceres ; 8. Pallas ; 9. Jupiter ; 10. Saturn ; 11. Uranus, or Herschel, called also the Georgium Sidus. These move round the Sun, at various distances, and in periods appropriate to each, which constitute their several years. They also turn upon their own axes, and thereby produce the alternations of day and night to themselves ; the part presented to the Sun, which always shines, enjoying the light of day, while the opposite side is shrouded with the darkness of night.

The eighteen secondary planets are dependent upon some of the primaries, and move round them as they revolve about the Sun. Of these secondaries, or satellites, the Earth has one, which we call the Moon ; Jupiter has four ; Saturn seven, besides a luminous ring which encircles his orb ; Herschel has six : but none of these, except our Moon, can be seen without the help of a telescope.

Some idea of the proportional bulk of these bodies may be obtained by supposing that of the Earth to be 1 : then the bulk of the Sun would be 1,364,041 ; Jupiter 1,465½ ; Saturn 926 ; Herschel 81½ ; Venus ½, or nearly the size of the Earth ; Mars ¼ ; and Mercury ¼. The four new planets, Vesta, Juno, Ceres,

and Pallas, called collectively *Asteroides*, or *star-like*, from their very diminutive size, which scarcely allows them to be brought into the scale of comparative bulks, may be taken at an average of one hundred and eighty thousand times less than the Earth.

The relative distances of the planets from the Sun may be, for convenience of memory, taken in round numbers, thus: supposing the distance between the Sun and the Earth to be divided into ten equal parts, then the distance of Mercury, which is the nearest of the planets to the Sun, may be taken at nearly *four* such parts; that of Venus at rather more than *seven*; the Earth, as above, at *ten*; Mars at full *fifteen*, or half as far again as the Earth; the Asteroides at an average of *twenty-six*; Jupiter at *fifty-two*; Saturn at *ninety-five*; and Herschel at *one hundred and ninety*.

The time occupied by the planets in their several revolutions about the Sun, is, according to our own mode of computation,* Mercury nearly eighty-eight days; Venus, a few hours short of two hundred and twenty-five days; the Earth, one year; Mars, above a year and ten months; Vesta, about three years and eight months; Juno, four years and four months; Ceres and Pallas, about four years and seven months; Jupiter, nearly twelve years; Saturn, somewhat short of twenty-nine years and a half; and Herschel nearly eighty-four years.

Of the secondary planets, or satellites, the most important to us is the Moon, which revolves about the Earth as the Earth moves round the Sun, reflecting the light of that luminary from her surface upon the Earth, and receiving in return the reflected light of the Earth. Her bulk is about a forty-eighth of that of the Earth. Her mean distance from the Earth is nearly 241,000 miles; and she performs her circuit round the Earth in twenty-nine days and a half nearly, which constitutes our month. Though diminutive in comparison with most of the planets, the Moon to us appears (next to the Sun) the largest body in the universe, on account of her proximity. And, on the same account, the Earth, when it presents its fully enlightened face towards her, must appear to her inhabitants, if any, the most glorious.

Of the four satellites, or moons, of Jupiter, the nearest makes a revolution in less than two days; the most distant in little more than sixteen: hence their relative position changes every instant; and they are subject to frequent eclipses, by means of which astronomers have obtained a method of determining the longitude of places upon the Earth with greater facility and accuracy than by any other plan.

Of the seven satellites of Saturn, the one nearest to him makes a revolution in twenty-two hours and a half; the most remote in seventy-nine days seven hours.

And of the six satellites of Herschel, the nearest to the planet performs a revolution about the primary in less than six days; the most distant in rather more than one hundred and seven days and a half.

Comets are supposed to be compact, solid, durable bodies, or a kind of planets, which move round the Sun in very eccentric orbits; but whether self-luminous, or deriving their light and heat from the Sun, has not yet been determined by astronomers. They are accompanied with a luminous vapour, called the tail which is always opposite to the Sun, and stretches out to an inconceivable length. Some move from east to west, others from west to east, with a velocity far exceeding the motions of any other heavenly bodies, and extending their orbits to an indefinable distance through infinite space. These orbits are not limited, like those of the planets, to any particular region of the heavens, but seem to have every possible inclination; hence some approach very near to the Earth; others keep at a great distance from it.

The following tabulated view of the solar system may serve as a concise and easy guide to a more systematic study of astronomy; whilst it will suffice for our present purpose of showing the relation in which our Earth stands with respect to the surrounding heavenly bodies.

* It should be kept in mind, that each planet has its peculiar time, in days and years, depending upon its rotation upon its axis, and the term of its revolution about the Sun.

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No. I.

Characters and names of the Sun and Planets.	Diameter, in English miles.	Mean distance from the Sun, in English miles.	Periodical revolution about the Sun, in mundane time	Mean velocity, per hour, in English miles.
			DAYS. H. M. S.	
☉ Sol, the Sun.....	883,230	.....	.....	.....
☿ Mercury	3,168	36,973,282	87 23 15 44	109,442
♀ Venus	7,816	69,088,240	224 16 49 10	80,062
♁ Tellus, the Earth.	7,964	95,513,794	365 5 48 48	68,092
♂ Mars	4,221	145,533,667	686 23 30 35	55,166
♁ Vesta	238	225,435,000	1,335 4 55 12	44,202
♁ Juno	{ * 119 or † 1,425 }	253,380,485	1,590 23 57 7	41,170
♀ Ceres	{ * 163 or † 1,624 }	262,903,570	1,681 12 56 10	40,932
♁ Pallas	{ * 80 or 147 or † 2,099 }	262,921,240	1,681 17 1 0	40,930
♃ Jupiter	90,466	494,265,155	4,332 14 39 2	29,866
♄ Saturn	77,194	906,183,000	10,758 23 16 34	22,050
♁ Herschel	34,248	1,822,413,975	30,688 17 6 16	15,546
		Mean distance from the Earth, in English miles.	Periodical revolution about the Earth.	
☾ Luna, the Moon..	2,178	240,911	29 12 44 2·8	2,290

No. II.

Characters and names of the Sun and Planets.	Rotation upon axis, in mundane time.	Inclination of axes to orbits.	Inclination of orbits to ecliptic.	Proportional distances from the Sun.	Proportional bulks.
	DAYS. H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "		
☉ Sol, the Sun ... }	25 9 56 0	82 44 0	.....	.....	1,364,041·8
☿ Mercury ... }	1 0 5 28	0 0 9	7 0 9	3·871	·6293
♀ Venus }	0 23 20 54	15 0 0	3 23 33	7·2333	·9452
♁ Tellus, the Earth ... }	{ 1 0 0 0 consisting of 0 23 56 4 }	66 32 2·7	.....	10·	1·
♂ Mars	1 0 39 21·3	61 18 0	1 51 4	15·2369	·1488
♁ Vesta	unknown.	unknown.	7 8 46	23·75	37488
♁ Juno	unknown.	unknown.	13 3 28	26·625	{ * 378888 or † 1112 }
♀ Ceres	unknown.	unknown.	10 37 34	27·625	{ * 1112882 or † 1118 }
♁ Pallas	{ 0 0 12 40 supposed. }	unknown.	34 37 8	27·6875	{ * 3888888 or † 1118888 or † 112 }
♃ Jupiter ... }	0 9 55 33	86 47 36	1 18 47	52·0098	1465·75
♄ Saturn	0 10 16 0·4	58 42 25	2 29 35	95·3937	926·
♁ Herschel.. }	{ 1 18 30 0 supposed. }	unknown.	0 46 27	190·3421	81·5
☾ Luna, the Moon ... }	29 12 44 2·8	83 20 46	5 9 3	.....	·0209

* According to Herschel.

† According to Schröter.

The solar system, as far as observation has hitherto been carried, extends between three and four thousand millions of miles; that is as far as the diameter of Herschel's orbit; perhaps there may be, even beyond this, planetary bodies revolving about our Sun, though invisible to us, on account of their distance; yet this is but a very small part of the universe. The fixed stars, which are unconnected with our system, and at an inconceivable distance beyond its limits, are considered as independent suns and centres to as many distinct systems of planets, or worlds, which revolve about them.

For convenience of description, ancient astronomers at an early period divided the heavens into certain ideal compartments, and designated each assemblage of stars by the name of some eminent person connected with their mythology, some remarkable animal, or other object, the relation of which to the asterism, however well understood at the time, is now, and has been for ages, lost sight of. These assemblages of stars, denominated *constellations*, (from the Latin, *con*, with, and *stella*, a star,) were in number about fifty in the ancient catalogues; but modern astronomers have increased them to 119. To give the names of all these would be foreign from our present purpose; but there is one series of them which must not be passed by in silence, as we shall have occasion to allude to them in what follows. These are the zodiacal constellations, or, as they are usually called, *Signs of the Zodiac*.

The zodiac is an imaginary belt, encircling the heavens, about sixteen or twenty degrees broad, so as to include the orbits of all the planets, except those of Juno and Pallas, which are designated extra zodiacal, on account of the great inclination of their orbits. In the centre of this zone or belt, is the ecliptic, or line which the Sun appears to describe, as the Earth moves round in its annual circuit. On this line are found twelve constellations, each thirty degrees in breadth, so as to fill up the entire circle of 360 degrees, which the heavens are divided into. They are marked and numbered in the following order:

Character.	Name.	Time of Sun's Ingress.
♈	Aries, <i>the Ram</i>	about 21st March.
♉	Taurus, <i>the Bull</i>	20th April.
♊	Gemini, <i>the Twins</i>	21st May.
♋	Cancer, <i>the Crab</i>	21st June.
♌	Leo, <i>the Lion</i>	23d July.
♍	Virgo, <i>the Virgin</i>	23d August.
♎	Libra, <i>the Balance</i>	23d September.
♏	Scorpio, <i>the Scorpion</i>	23d October.
♐	Sagittarius, <i>the Archer</i>	22d November.
♑	Capricornus, <i>the Goat</i>	21st December.
♒	Aquarius, <i>the Waterman</i>	20th January.
♓	Pisces, <i>the Fishes</i>	19th February.

The difference of apparent magnitude in the fixed stars, arises from their variation in size, or their greater or less remoteness from the Earth. Sirius, or the dog-star, which is supposed to be the nearest to us, has been calculated to be at least twenty billions, or twenty millions of millions of miles from the Earth; a distance so vast, that when the star is viewed from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, no variation of magnitude is discoverable in its appearance, although the observer is in one point more than one hundred and ninety millions of miles nearer to the star than in the other. The light of Sirius takes three years to pass through the intervening distance to the Earth; and a body moving in a straight line from the Earth, at the rate of eight miles per minute, would require almost five millions of years to reach this star. Such is the computed distance of the *nearest* of the fixed stars; no wonder if those beyond it baffle calculation. The number of these stars seen at any one time by the naked eye, does not exceed a thousand; but by the aid of a telescope many millions are discovered; the number always increasing with the magnifying power of the instrument. Herschel, in only one quarter of an hour, observed no less than one hundred and sixteen thousand stars pass across the field of view of his most powerful telescope. Before his time, the celebrated Huygens believed that stars may exist at such incalculable distances, that their light, moving as it does at

the rate of two hundred thousand miles per second, has not yet reached our Earth.

Amid such immensity of creation, not only does our Earth, but even the system to which it belongs, sink into comparative insignificance; for were the Sun, with all its circumvolving planets, to be suddenly annihilated, their extinction would occasion no void to the view of an observer placed on the nearest fixed star. And yet this diminutive member of a comparatively insignificant link in the order of creation,—this Earth, so dear to us in all its relations,—claims our first and most particular attention, as well because it is the stage of our mortal existence, from birth till death, as because our present interests are most intimately connected with it.

Having taken a brief survey of the heavenly bodies, so far as they bear any relation to the Earth, we come to the consideration and description of the Earth itself.

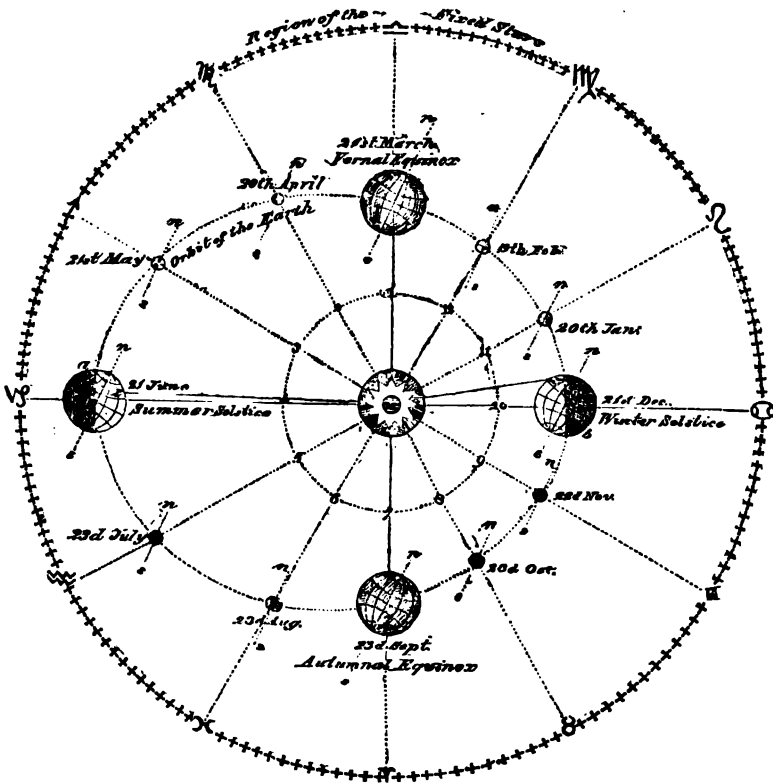
FIGURE, DIMENSIONS, MOTIONS, AND DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

The rotundity of the Earth may be proved by various arguments; as, 1. The appearance of a ship at sea, either approaching to or receding from an observer on the shore. In the former case, the vessel seems to rise out of the water; in the latter, to sink into it: a phenomenon only to be accounted for by the convexity of the ocean. 2. Several navigators have sailed quite round the Earth; not, indeed, in an exact circle, for the windings of the shores precluded their sailing in a direct course; but they have set off in an easterly or westerly direction, and come back from the opposite quarter. 3. Eclipses of the Moon, which are caused by the shadow of the Earth falling on the face of that satellite, demonstrate the Earth to be of a globular figure; because this shadow is always circular, whatever the situation of the Earth; and a body must be globular which invariably projects a round shadow. 4. All the appearances of the heavens, both on land and at sea, are just such as they should be if the Earth be a globe. The risings of mountains and sinkings of valleys on the Earth's surface are no material objection to its being considered as a round body; inasmuch as the highest mountains and lowest valleys bear a less proportion to the bulk of the Earth than the irregularities of the rind of an orange bear to that fruit, or than a grain of sand bears to an artificial twelve-inch globe.

Yet the Earth is not quite a perfect sphere; for it is flatted at the poles, or extremities of its axis, and elevated in proportion at the equator; forming what mathematicians call an *oblate spheroid*. From this configuration arises a diversity in the measurement of the Earth's circumference, according as it is taken at the equator, or in the direction of the poles; the diameter of the former exceeding the latter by about forty miles. The diameter at the equator is 7,964 miles; its circumference at the same part, 25,020 miles; in the direction of the poles, its diameter is only 7,928 miles and its circumference 24,997: its superficies is upwards of 199,000,000 of square miles, of which three-fourths are covered with water; and scarcely one-half of the remainder is inhabited.

The Earth has two motions; one upon its axis, or centre, which it performs once in twenty-four hours, and thereby produces the alternations of day and night; the other, round the Sun, a complete revolution of which constitutes our year. The axis of the Earth is an imaginary line, passing through the centre, upon which it daily turns, as it revolves about the Sun. This axis is not perpendicular to the orbit or path it describes, but inclined so as to make an angle of twenty-three degrees twenty-eight minutes with a perpendicular raised upon its orbit; and it retains this oblique position in one direction throughout its annual course: hence the difference of seasons, and the various lengths of the days and nights. The orbit of the Earth is not circular, but elliptical, with the Sun in one focus of the ellipsis; and hence we are sometimes nearer to the Sun than at others. This difference is called the Earth's eccentricity, and amounts to more than a million and a half of miles; but as it bears no greater proportion to the mean distance of the Earth than 17 to 1000, we have no sensible difference in the degrees of heat or cold, and but a very trifling variation in the Sun's apparent magnitude. But we do find a difference in the motion of the Earth; for it passes through that portion of its orbit in which we have our winter, and when it is nearest the Sun, in

about seven days and three-quarters less than it occupies in performing our summer portion; its velocity gradually decreasing from the beginning of January to the beginning of July, and as gradually increasing from the beginning of July to the end of December. These appearances are simply the result of the elliptical curve in which the Earth moves; for in reality its motion is uniform. These phenomena will be easily apprehended from an inspection of the subjoined diagram; in which the outer circle indicates the region of the fixed stars, or so much of it as is in the plane of the ecliptic, or path of the earth, with the places marked of the twelve signs of the zodiac; that is, the twelve constellations or collections of stars through which the Sun appears to pass in the course of the year; each sign being equal to a month. In the centre of this circle the Sun is represented, with radii proceeding to the several signs. Between the Sun and the outer circle is an ellipsis, representing the orbit of the Earth; and the place of the Earth marked upon it, at the time of the Sun's apparent entrance into each of the signs.



The line passing from α to γ may be considered as representing the plane of the ecliptic, to which the axis of the Earth is inclined in the direction $n s$; an inclination which it preserves in every part of its orbit, as shown by the twelve globes, each of which bears the day of the month on which it enters the respective signs, or, in more popular language, the days on which the Sun appears to enter the opposite signs of the zodiac. Four of these globes are drawn larger than the rest, for the sake of perspicuity of description. Upon this axis, the Earth turns once in twenty-three hours, fifty-six minutes, four seconds, which constitute a day, except to the parts within the circles next the poles. Were the axis perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, one rotation of the Earth would give an equal

day and night to every part of the globe ; but in consequence of the obliquity of the axis, the rays of the Sun, though they always illumine one half of the Earth, fall short of one of the poles, and reach in an equal degree beyond the other. Hence the regions about the poles have alternate successions of long nights and days, of many weeks' duration ; and other parts have longer or shorter days, according to their situation on the globe, and the season of the year. At the equator, indeed, the days and nights are always equal ; in all other places, north or south, they are unequal, only at the time of the two equinoxes, in March and September, when the axis of the Earth presents itself towards the Sun, as it were, sidewise, and the days and nights are equal in every part of the globe. The larger globes upon the diagram represent the position of the Earth at four seasons of the year, the vernal or spring equinox, about the 21st of March ; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June ; the autumnal equinox, about the 23d of September ; and the winter solstice, about the 21st of December. In the first and third cases, at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, neither pole, or extremity of the axis, is presented towards the Sun, whose rays, falling perpendicularly upon the centre, illumine the whole hemisphere presented towards him, and we have the days and nights of equal length. As the Earth proceeds from the vernal equinox, through the months of April and May, its northern pole is gradually enlightened, and its southern in an equal degree thrown into the shade. In June, this progress attains its greatest degree ; the light extends twenty-three degrees and a half beyond the north pole, and falls as much short of the south pole. A line drawn perpendicularly from north to south at the extremities of the enlightened parts, marks the boundaries of day and night. The extreme points of this line, as the Earth turns upon its axis, describe the two polar circles, called *terminators*, because they mark the termination of light and darkness in their respective places. Another line, drawn from the Sun to the Earth, falls not upon the equator, but twenty-three degrees and a half north of it, and describes, by the rotary motion of the globe, a circle, *a*, called the tropic of Cancer, because the Sun then appears in the sign Cancer, and is at its greatest declination north of the equator. This is our midsummer, but midwinter to places south of the equator. The circles cut by the boundary line of light are divided into unequal portions : north of the equator the larger portion is in the light, consequently the days exceed the nights in length ; but south of the equator the case is reversed, the larger portion of the circle being in the shade, and the nights are longer than the days. The equator itself is equally divided, and the days and nights are equal. From this point northward the days gradually increase in length till we come to the polar circle, which is without the boundary line, and the regions within it have continual daylight, the Sun moving round them without setting. South of the equator the contrary takes place ; the nights are longer than the days, as we advance towards the polar circle, which is altogether in the shade, and the regions within it have a continued night. In July and August the north polar regions gradually recede from the light, and those of the south as gradually advance into it ; the former obtain a short night, the latter a short day ; each increasing in length till the Earth arrives at the autumnal equinox, in September, when the Sun is once more vertical to the equator, as it was in March, and an equality of day and night prevails in all parts of the world. In October and November, the north pole gradually turns from the Sun ; and in December, at the winter solstice, all the regions within its circle are involved in darkness, while those of the south polar circle are brought into light. A right line drawn from the Sun to the Earth now touches its surface at twenty-three degrees and a half south of the equator, and as the Earth turns upon its axis forms the circle *b*, called the tropic of Capricorn ; the Sun then appearing in the sign Capricorn, which is its greatest southern declination. It is now midwinter with us, and midsummer in the southern hemisphere. The nights are longest in the north, and shortest in the south ; all the circles in the latter having their larger portions in the light, while those of the former have their larger portions in the shade. As the earth proceeds, in January and February, the axis, though it retains its position, or parallelism, becomes more vertical to the Sun till, in March, both poles are equally exposed to its rays, and we arrive at the vernal equinox, whence we set out.

Not only does the length of day and night depend upon the oblique position of

the Earth's axis, but also the variety of the seasons, the heat excited by the Sun being greater or less in proportion as the rays fall more or less perpendicularly. Suppose the spot marked L upon the two globes in the direction $\gamma\beta$ and $\alpha\epsilon$ upon the diagram, to represent the situation of London, it is evident that in June it must be more fully exposed to the solar rays than in the opposite point in December. The inclination of the axis in one case bringing it down towards the Sun, and in the other elevating it above the direct line of the solar ray, so as to afford it only an oblique view of that luminary. Hence we see the Sun higher at midsummer than at midwinter, in proportion as the angular distance of the place in June is less than it is in December, as exemplified on the diagram. The circle formed by the rotary motion of the point L, as it turns with the Earth, is cut in each globe into unequal parts by the line of light; so that the part which indicates day in June is equal to that which marks the night in December, and *vice versa*; phenomena arising from the different situations of the globe, with an unvaried position of its axis.

It has been shown that the Sun ranges from tropic to tropic, being at one solstice in that of Cancer, at the other in that of Capricorn; and at the equinoxes midway between them. Within these limits, therefore, his greatest energy upon the Earth is exerted, and the region they contain is denominated the Torrid Zone, from its extreme heat. It extends twenty-three degrees and a half, or upwards of 1600 miles, on each side of the equator. The parts adjacent to the poles receive the solar rays very obliquely, and are subject to long privations of his light and heat for weeks, or months, at a time: hence they are the seat of cold and frost, the short interval during which they are turned towards the Sun not sufficing to dispel the chill of winter, nor to melt its snows. These regions extend twenty-three degrees and a half from each pole, and are denominated *Frigid Zones*. That in the north is bounded by the arctic circle, and that in the south by the antarctic; collectively called polar circles. The remaining spaces between the polar circles and the tropics, on each side of the equator, receive the solar rays less obliquely than do the frigid zones, but not so intensely as the torrid, and have their days and nights in regular succession, though of various lengths. Their degrees of cold and heat are consequently more moderated or tempered than in the other parts, and they are called *Temperate Zones*; each extending forty-three degrees, or nearly 3000 miles in breadth.

In the torrid zone two seasons only prevail, the wet and the dry; the former is considered as winter, the latter as summer; but in an inverse order of time from what we are accustomed to, the rains always accompanying the Sun; so that when this luminary is in the northern signs of the zodiac, that is, from March till September, the countries north of the equator have their winter, and those to the south of it their summer; and, on the contrary, when the Sun is in the southern signs, or from September to March, the countries south of the equator have their rainy season, and those in the north have their dry period. Some parts of the torrid zone, where there is no evaporation, have no rain; in other places, the intervention of mountains causes two rainy seasons in a year. The ancients believed this part of the Earth to be uninhabitable, on account of its great heat; but experience has proved that they were mistaken; the regular succession of day and night, at intervals never exceeding thirteen hours and a half, the heavy dews, the drenching rains, and refreshing breezes which prevail almost throughout the torrid zone, render the Earth not only habitable, but so fruitful, that, in many places, it yields two harvests in a year. All sorts of spices and drugs are nearly exclusively produced there; and there also are the most perfect metals, precious stones, and pearls.

In the frigid zones, the spring and autumn are variable and tempestuous. The summer is frequently calm and serene, though it is difficult to reconcile the idea of summer with the view of immense masses of ice and snow, and the sensation of almost perpetual frost. The continual presence of the Sun for several weeks together, causes a scanty vegetation to enliven a scene which is otherwise frightfully desolate, and makes a distinction, which, by comparison, may bear the name of summer. The austerity of the cold in these regions induced the ancients to consider them as uninhabitable; but in this also they were in error. It is, however, to be acknowledged that these zones are less fit for the abode of man than

the torrid; for as long as the Sun is under the horizon, or but little above it as is the case from a month to six months at a time, the Earth is covered with ice and snow, and its miserable inhabitants are forced to take shelter in caverns and pits.

The temperate zones are distinguished by the pleasing variety of spring and autumn, by the gentle heats of summer, and the salutary rigours of winter; each with a regularity of succession unknown between the tropics or within the polar circles. As these zones are situated on opposite sides of the equator, the inhabitants have their shadows projected in opposite directions, and their seasons in opposite points of the zodiac.

The inhabitants of the several zones have obtained peculiar names, according to their several positions in respect of the Sun. Thus, because to those in the torrid zone the Sun is in one part of the year to the north of their zenith, or point immediately over their heads, and at another to the south of it, they are called by some geographers *Amphiscii*, from the Greek *αμφι*, both, and *σκιαν*, shadow, indicative of the twofold direction in which their shadow is projected. They are also denominated *Actii*, from *ακτις*, without, and *σκιαν*, shadow, because, when the Sun is in their zenith, which occurs twice in the year, they have no shadow, or, rather, it falls directly under their feet. The occupiers of the frigid zone, during their season of daylight, which, according to their proximity or remoteness from the poles, is of weeks' or months' continuance, have the Sun circling round them, and consequently their shadows receive a revolutionary motion; hence they are called *Periscians*, from *περι*, about, and *σκιαν*, shadow. In the temperate zones, the term *Heteroscii*, from *heteros*, different, and *σκιαν*, shadow, has been applied to the inhabitants, because their shadows are projected in opposite directions with reference to each other; those in the northern temperate zone always having the shadow in a northerly direction; while the southern people have it directed towards the south.

None of these zones have been fully explored by Europeans. Our knowledge of the southern temperate zone is yet very imperfect; we know but little of the northern frigid zone, and still less of the southern. The northern temperate zone is that which we are best acquainted with, and next to this the torrid.

Besides the division of the Earth into zones, geographers have another division, by climates, or smaller zones, of unequal breadths, according to the length of the days in each. They are thirty in number, on either side of the equator; of which twenty-four, reckoned from the equator to the polar circles, mark the increase of the longest day by half hours; the other six, from the polar circles to the poles themselves, show its increase by months. Thus, reckoning from the equator, where the days and nights are always equal, the first climate ends where the longest day exceeds the night by half an hour. Here the second climate begins, and extends to where the day exceeds the night by an hour. And thus they proceed by half hours to the twenty-fourth, at the polar circle, where the longest day consists of twenty-four hours. The climates of months then commence; the first ending where the greatest period of daylight is thirty days; the second ending at sixty days; and so on progressively to the poles, where one season of light and one of darkness, each of 180 days' continuance, fill up the year. The climates of half hours are broadest towards the equator, and become gradually narrower as they approach the polar circles; at these circles the climates of months are narrowest; and broadest round the poles. These variations are an effect of the obliquity of the ecliptic, or, which is the same thing, the depression of the poles.

Were the orbit of the Earth a true circle, with the Sun in its centre, the Earth would pass in equal times through equal spaces, as if it moved upon the circle 1, 2, 3, &c. of the diagram, which by radii drawn from the Sun through the twelve zodiacal signs, is divided into twelve equal portions; but, owing to the elliptical form of the mundane orbit, and the situation of the Sun in one of its foci, the Earth appears to move through unequal spaces in unequal times. An inspection of the diagram will show that the orbit is divided into very unequal parts by the radii just alluded to; and hence it follows that the time between the vernal equinox in March, and the autumnal equinox in September, exceeds the opposite portion of the year, that is, from September to March, by seven days, seventeen

hours, twenty-nine minutes. This motion is measured by the Sun's apparent place in the signs of the zodiac, which, by reason of their immense distance, seem to bound our system as with a circle, and afford so many points by which we mark our progress; the time occupied by the Earth in passing through a sign being equal to a solar month. To a spectator upon the Earth when it commences its annual progress at the vernal equinox, the Sun appears to be projected in the sign Aries, in the direction of the line 1 7 φ ; in the opposite point, at the autumnal equinox, the Sun appears in the opposite sign Libra, in the direction 7 1 \triangle . In April the Sun is in Taurus, as indicated by the line 2 8 8; in October it is seen in Scorpio, in the direction 8 2 \mathcal{M} . The two distances apparently described by the Sun, if measured upon the circle, are equal; but the distances which the Earth has moved in its elliptical orbit are unequal. In May, when the Sun is seen in Gemini, in the direction 3 9 Π , the Earth will have passed over a larger portion of its orbit; and a greater still when it attains the summer solstice in June, with the Sun in Cancer, in the direction 4 10 $\underline{\sigma}$. On the other hand, in the opposite quarter, in passing from October through November, with the Sun in Sagittarius, in the direction 9 3 \mathcal{F} , to the winter solstice in December, when the Sun appears in Capricorn, in the direction 10 4 \mathcal{V} , the spaces passed over upon the ellipsis are very considerably reduced. A similar difference is observable in the two other quarters of the Earth's annual revolution: hence its motion is said to be accelerated in the winter portion of its course, and retarded in the summer portion; its motion being most rapid about the end of December, and slowest about the close of June; because in those parts of its orbit the effect of its eccentricity is most sensibly perceived. An examination of the diagram will elucidate these phenomena more adequately than any written description.

The constituent parts of the Earth are LAND and WATER: the latter occupying about seven-tenths of the whole surface of the globe; and the former rising in all imaginable varieties above its surface. The land, which is at once the abode of man, and the chief source of human sustenance, is divided into two vast masses, called the *Eastern*, or *Old* Continent, and the *Western*, or *New*; besides innumerable detached portions, denominated *Islands*, of almost all figures and dimensions. The eastern continent is subdivided into three unequal portions; called *Europe*, on the north-west; *Asia*, on the north east; and *Africa* in the south. The western continent consists of North and South America, each a continent in itself, but united by a neck of land, called an isthmus. Besides these, there is, south-east of Asia, a vast mass of land, called *Australia*, or *New Holland*, which, though detached, and surrounded by water, has been thought by some geographers to merit the appellation of a continent. This, with its surrounding groups of islands, some of which are of considerable magnitude, constitute a distinct geographical division of the globe, under the name of *Australasia*. And the numerous islands, scattered about the wide expanse of ocean, which separates the eastern shores of Asia from the western borders of America, form a sixth division, under the title of *Polynesia*.

The number of inhabitants on the surface of the globe is estimated at about 841,500,000; of whom, Europe is supposed to contain 185,000,000; Asia, 500,000,000; Africa, 106,000,000; America, 50,000,000; Australasia and Polynesia, 500,000.

The denominations of the several parts of land are: *Continents*, *Islands*, *Peninsulas*, *Isthmuses*, *Promontories*, *Capes*, *Coasts*, *Mountains*, &c.

A *Continent* (from the Latin *con*, with, and *tene*, to hold) is a large tract or portion of land, containing several countries, empires, kingdoms, or states, without an entire separation of its parts by water, as Europe, Asia, Africa, or America.

An *Island* (from the Erse *ealand*) is a less portion of land, entirely surrounded by water, as Great Britain or Ireland.

A *Peninsula* (from the Latin *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island) is a tract of land, surrounded by water except at one point, where it is connected to a neighbouring continent; such are Spain, the Morea in Greece, and even Africa itself, which, though called a continent from its extent, has the stronger features of a peninsula.

An *Isthmus* (Latin) is a neck of land, forming a communication between a

peninsula and a continent; as the Isthmus of Suez, which unites Africa to Asia; or the Isthmus of Darien, which connects North and South America.

A *Promontory* (from the Latin *pro*, before, and *mons*, a mount) differs but little from a peninsula, except that its base is united to the main without the intervention of an isthmus; such are Italy, the Mysore in India, and California, in North America. It is remarkable that both promontories and peninsulas are all directed towards the south, with the exception of Jutland and Yucatan; and both these are alluvial, and much less bold or prominent than the rest.

A *Cape* (French) is a hill, or point of land, terminating a promontory, as the Cape of Good Hope. The terms *Point*, *Head*, *Bill*, *Naze* or *Ness*, and *Mull*, are also applied to remarkable portions of land, stretching out into the ocean; as the Lizard Point, Flamborough Head, Selsea Bill, Sheerness, Mull of Gallo-way, &c.

A *Coast*, or *Shore*, is that part of a country which borders on the sea; as the Coast of Guinea.

A *Mountain* is any considerable elevation on the Earth's surface. The name is applied as well to detached heights as to connected groups, the last of which are called *Chains of Mountains*. Naturalists reckon several kinds of mountains, of different origins, and various as to the eras of their formation. Such as run in continued ridges, or chains, and are covered with perpetual snow, they consider as primitive. They greatly exceed the other kinds in height; and are generally characterised by abrupt elevations, conical shapes, and summits of sharp, naked, and projecting rocks; while their sides present cascades, precipices, caverns, and valleys of the most terrific description, exhibited in an almost inconceivable state of disorder and decay. They are composed of vast masses of rock, that appear to descend almost perpendicularly into the body of the earth, and are destitute of shells or other organized marine matter. The stone of which they consist is an immense body of quartz. Of this kind are the Pyrenées, the Alps, the Apennines, &c. in Europe; the Riphæan Mountains, Caucasus, Taurus, and Libanus, in Asia; the mountains of the Moon, in Africa; the Apalachian chain and the Andes, in America. Another class of mountains comprises such as are more detached or surrounded by groups of lower hills, of which the soil, composed of gravel and other loose soil, appears to be heaped up in a disorderly manner. Many of these are truncated, or have an opening, shaped like a funnel, towards their summits, which are composed of, or surrounded with, heaps of calcined and half vitrified bodies, lava, &c. indicative of their volcanic origin. Such, among many others, are mounts *Ætna* and *Vesuvius*, in Sicily and Naples; *Adam's Peak*, in the island of Ceylon; the Peak of *Teneriffe*, in the Canary Isles, &c. The third sort of mountains are such as are composed of stratified earth or stone, consisting of one or more colours and substances: these are produced by substances deposited slowly and gradually by water, or by soil gained in the time of great floods. Mountains of this description are always of small height compared with those of the first rank, and are round on the top, or covered with soil, frequently forming a pretty flat and extensive surface, on which are found sand and heaps of round pebbles, like such as have been worn by the fluctuation of water. Interiorly, these mountains consist of various strata, almost horizontally disposed, and containing shells, marine bodies, and fish-bones; proofs that these mountains chiefly owe their origin to the sea, which once covered some parts of the continent, now left dry by its retreat. It has been remarked that the east side of mountains, running from north to south, is comparatively low, and frequently slopes off into an extensive plain; while the west side is lofty, rugged, and broken. Such as stretch from east to west have their south side steeper than the north.

A *Basin* consists of those depressed parts of the Earth's surface, which are watered by large rivers, and into which the waters of adjacent districts descend. Thus the basin of the Thames embraces not only the immediate district through which that river flows, but all the tract that is watered by the tributary streams.

A *Plain*, or *Down*, is a level surface of the Earth, destitute of trees. If of

great extent, and altogether without the larger vegetables, it is called, in Europe and Asia, a *Steppe*; in America, a *Savannah*, or *Pampa*. If much elevated, and terminated on all sides by declivities, it is denominated a *Plateau*, or *Table*. The middle regions of Spain, the central parts of Asia, and the elevated lands of Mexico, are of the latter description.

An *Oasis* is a fertile district amidst vast deserts of sand, as an island in the ocean. Several of these occur in the great desert of Africa.

As the Earth is divided by the waters into various parts; so the waters, by the intervention of the land, is separated into equally distinct portions, all of which have their peculiar designations; as *Oceans*, *Seas*, *Lakes*, *Straits*, *Gulfs*, *Bays*, *Rivers*, &c.

An *Ocean* is an immense collection of water, without any entire separation of its parts by land; as the Atlantic, or Western Ocean, which divides the Eastern continent from the Western; the Pacific, which separates America from Asia; and the Indian Ocean, which lies between Africa and the Eastern Peninsula of India.

A *Sea* is a smaller collection of water, communicating with the ocean, but confined by land on each side within narrow bounds; as the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, &c.

A *Strait* is a narrow part of a sea, by which the latter communicates with the ocean, or with another sea; as the Strait of Gibraltar, which forms a junction between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic; or the Strait of the Dardanelles, which affords a communication between the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago. Sometimes it is called a *Sound*, as between Copenhagen and the coast of Sweden; or the Sound of Jura, in the Hebrides.

A *Lake* is a large collection of water, entirely surrounded by land; as the Lake of Geneva and the Caspian Sea, which, though denominated a *sea*, from its immense size, is in reality a large lake.

A *Gulf* is an arm of the sea running up into the land, and generally narrower at the entrance than within; as the Gulf of Venice; the Persian Gulf; and the Gulf of Mexico. If a Gulf be very large, it is called an *Inland Sea*; as the Mediterranean. If it do not extend far inland, and be open at its entrance, it has the denomination of a *Bay*, as the Bay of Biscay, or the Bay of Bengal. When very small, it is called a *Harbour*, *Haven*, *Cove*, *Creek*, *Lough*, *Frith* or *Firth*, *Road*, *Sound*, or *Bight*; as Falmouth Harbour, in Cornwall; Milford Haven, in Wales; the Cove of Cork, and Belfast Lough, in Ireland; Solway Firth, between Cumberland and Scotland; Plymouth Sound, in Devonshire; and the Bight of Benin, in the Gulf of Guinea.

An *Archipelago*, generally, is any part of the sea containing numerous islands; particularly, the term is applied to that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and Anadolia, or Asia Minor.

A *River* is a considerable body of flowing water, collected in the more elevated parts of land, and, descending to the lower, discharging itself into the sea, or into some other river, which conveys the united stream to the ocean; as the Thames, in the former case, or the Derwent in the latter. The courses of rivers and streams always mark the greatest declivities of the land over which they flow; and their magnitude is generally in proportion to the height and distance of their sources. The *Source* of a river is the spring head, or spot where the river rises. The *Mouth* or *Entrance* of a river is the place where it empties its waters into another river, or into the sea. The *Right Bank* of a river is on the side which lies to the right hand of a person sailing from its source towards its mouth. The *Left Bank*, of course, is on the opposite side. Thus the Custom House, at London, is on the left bank of the Thames, and Greenwich College is on the right. The *Upper Part* of a river is nearest its source, as the *Lower Part* is nearest its entrance; and so we speak of Waterloo Bridge as being above Blackfriars Bridge. The longest river in Europe is the Danube (estimated at 1833 English miles); in Asia, the Enesei (3580 miles); in Africa, the Nile (3240 miles); and in America, the Mississippi and Missouri (3760 miles).

A *Torrent*, in mountainous regions, and especially within the tropics, is an occasional stream, flowing with great impetuosity down the sides of mountains,

and through the valleys at their bases, during the rainy season ; but generally dry, or nearly so, in other parts of the year. Some of these torrents flow during the day only, and are dry at night ; as in Peru and Chili, where they are fed by the melting of the snow from the summit of the Andes, which takes place only while the sun shines upon them.

Some rivers suddenly disappear in their course ; hiding themselves as it were in the Earth, either partially, or altogether. In the former case, they reappear at a distance from the point of their immersion, as new rivers ; in the latter, they are lost entirely.

A *Rivulet*, or *Brook*, is a diminutive river.

A *Canal* is an artificial river, cut by the ingenuity and labour of man, for the purposes of inland trade, through any given extent of territory, without regard to the natural risings or declivities of the land, farther than to carry it through or over them, by means of locks, tunnels, aqueducts, &c.

From a review of the foregoing geographical terms, it will be understood that a *Continent* of land corresponds with an *Ocean* of water ; an *Island* surrounded with water, with a *Lake* encompassed with land ; a *Peninsula* with a *Gulf* or *Inland Sea* ; a *Promontory*, or *Cape*, with a *Bay*, or *Creek* ; and an *Isthmus* with a *Strait*.

DESCRIPTION AND USE OF THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

The terrestrial globe gives a representation of the surface of the Earth, with its several countries and places laid down, according to their relative situations, and with the lines, points, and circles of the sphere described upon it.

The lines and points upon an artificial globe are, 1. The Axis ; 2. The Poles ; 3. The Equinoctial Points ; 4. The Solstitial Points ; 5. The Cardinal Points, or Points of the Compass ; 6. The Zenith and Nadir Points.

The circles upon the globe consist of *greater* and *lesser*. A *great circle* has its plane through the Earth's centre, so as to divide it into two equal parts, or hemispheres : such are, 1. The Equator ; 2. The Horizon ; 3. The Meridians ; 4. The Ecliptic, which coincides with the Zodiac ; 5. The two Colures ; 6. The Azimuth Circles. A *lesser circle* is one which, being parallel to a greater, cannot pass through the centre of the Earth, and, consequently, cannot divide it into two equal parts ; such are, 1. The Tropics ; 2. The Polar circles ; 3. The Zones. 4. The Parallels of Latitude ; 5. The Climates.

Lines and Points.—1. *The Axis of the Earth* is an imaginary line passing vertically through the Earth's centre ; and upon which the Earth turns once in about twenty-four hours. This axis, according to the best calculations, is estimated at 7940 miles in length.

2. *The Poles* are the two extremities of the axis, and, consequently, opposite to each other : one is called the *Arctic*, or *North Pole* ; the other, the *Antarctic*, or *South Pole* ; as before explained.

3. *The Equinoctial Points* are two opposite points in the ecliptic, where it is intersected by the equator, in the signs Aries and Libra, marking the beginning of spring and autumn.

4. *The Solstitial Points* are the two opposite points in the ecliptic which are at the greatest equal distance from the equinoctial points : they are found in the signs Cancer and Capricorn, and denote the commencement of summer and winter.

5. *The Cardinal Points* divide the horizon into four quarters, or equal parts, of ninety degrees each, and are denominated *North*, *East*, *South*, and *West*. These points may be ascertained in any part of the globe, by noticing the sun at its meridian, or noon, at which time it is due south ; and if the observer turn his back towards the sun, so as to have his shadow straight before him, the east will be on his right hand, the west on his left, and the north in his front. Each quarter of the horizon is subdivided into eight equal parts, each part comprising an angle of eleven and a quarter degrees. These, with the cardinal points con-

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stitute the *Rhombes*, or *Points of the Compass*, disposed and named in the following order :

NORTH.

North by West.	North by East.
North-North-West.	North-North-East.
North-West by North.	North-East by North.
NORTH-WEST.	NORTH-EAST.
North-West by West.	North-East by East.
West-North-West.	East-North-East.
West by North.	East by North.
WEST.	EAST.
West by South.	East by South.
West-South-West.	East-South-East.
South-West by West.	South-East by East.
SOUTH-WEST.	SOUTH-EAST.
South-West by South.	South-East by South.
South-South-West.	South-South-East.
South by West.	South by East.

SOUTH.

6. The *Zenith* and *Nadir* are two imaginary points in the heavens : the *Zenith* being directly over the head of the observer, and the *Nadir* exactly under his feet. They are sometimes called *Poles of the Horizon*, because they pass through the centre of the plane of the horizon, in whatever part of the earth the observer may be placed.

GREAT CIRCLES.—1. The *Equator* is an imaginary circle, passing about the middle of the globe, at an equal distance from each of the poles. The globe is thus divided into two equal parts called *Hemispheres*, one northern, the other southern. This circle, which by navigators is usually called *the Line*, corresponds with the equinoctial in the celestial sphere. Geographers commence their reckoning of latitude from the equator; consequently all places situated upon it, have no latitude; and their days and nights are uniformly of equal length. Other places have north or south latitude, according to their position north or south of the equator, and a proportionate variation in the length of their days and nights. Longitude is also reckoned in degrees upon the equator, as will hereafter be seen. On the artificial globe, this circle is divided into 360 degrees, with their minutes, seconds, &c. and also into twenty-four hours, each hour answering to fifteen degrees, and each minute of an hour to fifteen minutes of a degree. The poles of this circle are the poles of the earth.

2. The *Horizon* is of two kinds; the *sensible* and the *rational*. The sensible or visible horizon is that circle which bounds the view of a spectator, when he sees the heavens around apparently touching the earth or sea. This circle, which is more or less extensive as the observer is more or less elevated, determines the rising and setting of the sun and stars in any particular place. The rational horizon encompasses the earth exactly in the middle, and divides it into upper and lower hemispheres, its plane passing through the centre. These two horizons when applied to the earth are parallel to each other, but at a distance nearly equal to its semidiameter; in which sense, the sensible horizon should rank among the lesser circles; but when applied to the heavens, they nearly coincide, by reason of the vast intervening expanse. As the position of these circles always depends upon the situation of the observer, their poles must be in his zenith and nadir. Upon the artificial globe, the horizon is represented by a broad flat circle of wood, which divides it into upper and lower hemispheres, and also

serves as a frame for its support. This horizon has upon it several circles, of considerable utility in working problems; such as the twelve signs of the zodiac, divided into degrees, the twelve months of the year, divided into days; and the thirty-two rhombs, or points of the compass.

3. The *Meridian* is a circle drawn from any given place through the poles of the earth, dividing the globe into eastern and western hemispheres. Over this meridian the sun stands at noon; and as by the earth's rotation upon its axis from west to east once in twenty-four hours, every part of the equator is successively presented to the sun, all places situated east or west of each other have their respective meridians. It is the same hour of the day or night at all places having the same meridian, on the same side of the globe; but to those having a meridian eastward, the time is later; while to those with a western meridian, it is earlier: thus, at twelve at noon in London, it is five in the afternoon at Bombay, and seven in the morning at New York. The poles of the meridian are in the equator; or rather these two circles intersect each other at right angles. Sometimes the meridional circle is considered as two semicircles, meeting in the poles of the earth; and then they are called opposite meridians. Astronomers, geographers, and navigators, commence their reckoning of longitude from a first meridian. Originally, this was drawn through the farthest known point of land westward; but as successive discoveries made this recede, and left the calculations in uncertainty, the first meridian was fixed in the island of Ferro, one of the Canaries, supposed to be the Fortunate Islands of the ancients: but now each country has adopted a meridian of its own, drawn through its capital, or chief observatory. English geographers, &c. reckon from the meridian of the royal observatory at Greenwich, which is found by calculation to be seventeen degrees, forty-five minutes, fifty seconds east of Ferro: it is not unfrequently confounded with the meridian of St. Paul's at London, which is five minutes, forty-seven seconds west of Greenwich. Upon an artificial globe, the meridians are generally twenty-four in number, at the distance of fifteen degrees from each other, making a difference of one hour in time between the places through which they respectively pass. Besides, the artificial globe is furnished with a general meridian, to suit all places.—It consists of the brass ring, called the *Brazen Meridian*, in which the globe is suspended by its poles, so as to divide the earth into eastern and western hemispheres. By the interposition of the poles and the equator, it is divided into four quadrants, of which each is subdivided into ninety degrees, numbered upon two of the quadrants from the poles to the equator, and upon the other two, from the equator to the poles. The use of the former series of numbering, is to regulate the elevation of the pole above the horizon, according to the latitude of a place in question; the latter is to shew the latitude of places, north or south of the equator. When the bringing of any place to the brazen meridian is mentioned, that side is intended on which the degrees are reckoned from the equator, unless the contrary side be particularly indicated.

4. The *Ecliptic* is that great circle of the sphere, in which the sun appears to perform its annual revolution; or, more properly, it is the apparent path of the earth, as seen from the sun. It crosses the equator in the opposite points, Aries and Libra, called *Equinoctial Points*, making an angle with it of about twenty-three degrees, twenty-eight minutes. This circle is in the middle of the zodiac, and from this coincidence, they are usually accounted as one. The ecliptic derives its name from the eclipses of the sun and moon occurring in or near it; upon it the longitude of the sun, planets, and stars is reckoned, and the twelve celestial signs are marked, commencing at the point Aries of its intersection with the equator. The *Zodiac*, (from the Greek *ζῳδιακός*, *an animal*, because each of its signs formerly represented some animal,) is an imaginary broad belt, or zone, surrounding the heavens, and extending between eight and nine degrees on each side of the ecliptic. In this zone, the sun and planets revolve, so that no planet, except the newly discovered *Astroides*, is ever seen more than eight degrees above or below the ecliptic; the stars which it contains were, by the ancients, formed into constellations, denominated signs, each consisting of thirty degrees. The earth passes over one degree, nearly, every day, and one sign in about a month; so that it completes the whole circle of 360 degrees in a year; the sun always

appearing in the opposite sign and degree. The names and characters of the twelve signs, with the time of the sun's apparent entrance into them, are as follows :

NORTHERN SIGNS,

Or Signs North of the Equator.

Spring.	1. <i>Aries</i> , the Ram. . . ♈	about 21st March.	Vernal Equinox.
	2. <i>Taurus</i> , the Bull . . . ♉	20th April.	
	3. <i>Gemini</i> , the Twins. . . ♊	21st May.	
Summer.	4. <i>Cancer</i> , the Crab . . . ♋	21st June.	Summer Solstice.
	5. <i>Leo</i> , the Lion . . . ♌	23d July.	
	6. <i>Virgo</i> , the Virgin . . . ♍	23d August.	

SOUTHERN SIGNS,

Or Signs South of the Equator.

Autumn.	7. <i>Libra</i> , the Balance. . . ♎	about 23d Sept.	Autumnal Equinox.
	8. <i>Scorpio</i> , the Scorpion . ♏	23d October.	
	9. <i>Sagittarius</i> , the Archer ♐	22d November.	
Winter.	10. <i>Capricornus</i> , the Goat ♑	21st December.	Winter Solstice.
	11. <i>Aquarius</i> , the Waterer ♒	20th January.	
	12. <i>Pisces</i> , the Fishes . . ♓	19th February.	

The signs ♋. ♊. ♈. ♉. ♌. ♍. are denominated *ascending*, because the sun, while appearing to pass through them, seems to ascend towards the north pole: on the contrary, in his imaginary passage through ♎. ♏. ♐. ♑. ♒. ♓, as he appears to *descend* towards the south pole, these last are termed *descending* signs.

5. The *Colures* (from the Greek *κόλῦρος*;) are two meridians or great circles, of which one passes through the solstitial points, and is called the *solstitial colure*; the other passes through the equinoctial points, and is called the *equinoctial colure*; thus dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts, and marking the four seasons of the year. The solstitial colure cuts the horizon in the north and south points; and the equinoctial cuts it in the east and west.

6. The *Azimuth*, or *Vertical Circles*, are imaginary circles, passing round the globe, and intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir points. On these circles the altitudes of the heavenly bodies are measured, when not on the meridian.

LESSER CIRCLES.—1. The *Tropics* are two circles on each side of the equator, to which they are parallel, and at a distance from it equal to the depression of the poles. The tropic on the north side of the equator is called the *Tropic of Cancer*, because the sun, when vertical to this circle, has attained its greatest northern declination in the sign Cancer; the other, south of the equator, is called the *Tropic of Capricorn*, because the sun, on becoming vertical to it, has reached its greatest southern declination. These circles are the boundaries of the torrid zone.

2. The *Polar Circles*, two in number, are parallel to the equator, but situated towards the poles, at distances equal to their depression. That about the north pole is denominated the *Arctic Circle*; the other, surrounding the south pole, is called the *Antarctic Circle*. They encircle the frigid zones; and between them and the tropics are the temperate zones.

3. The *Zones* are broad circles, or belts, of various breadths, contained within the parallels of the tropics and polar circles. They are five in number, viz. The *Torrid Zone*, which lies about the equator, extending twenty-three degrees, twenty-eight minutes on either side of it; so that its whole breadth is forty-six degrees, fifty-six minutes. The two *Temperate Zones* are included between the tropics and the polar circles; and are each forty-three degrees, four minutes, in breadth. The northern temperate zone lies between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; and is separated by the torrid zone from the southern temperate one, which lies between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle. The two

Frigid Zones, each of which is twenty-three degrees, twenty-eight minutes in radius, or forty-six degrees, fifty-six minutes in diameter, (for, being circular, they can hardly be said to possess breadth,) surround the poles, and are bounded by their respective polar circles, as they are situated north or south.

The principles upon which the tropical and polar circles are generated, with the peculiarities of the several zones, have been already explained, in treating of the motion of the earth and the seasons.

4. The *Parallels of Latitude* are small circles parallel to the equator, ten degrees distant from each other upon the artificial globe, and numbered each way towards the poles, to ninety degrees. Hence latitude is either north or south, as it is reckoned north or south of the equator. They are called *parallels*, because all places situated on one of these circles, or on any intermediate circle drawn parallel to them, have the same latitude, or are equally distant from the equator, where all reckoning of latitude commences.

5. The *Climates* having been already explained, in treating of the geographical divisions of the earth, it only remains here to state their number, extent, &c. reckoning from the equator, towards the pole, northward or southward, with the countries or remarkable places situated within them.

Climates of Half Hours.	End of Climate.	Breadth of Climate.	Length of Longest Day.	Places in the Northern Hemisphere between the Equator and the Polar Circles.
	Deg. Min.	Deg. Min.	Hrs. Min.	
I.	8 34	8 34	12 30	The Gold, Ivory, and Grain Coasts of Africa; Malacca, in the East Indies; Cayenne and Surinam, in South America.
II.	16 44	8 10	13 0	Abyssinia, Siam, Madras, Pondichery, in the East Indies; Isthmus of Darien, between the two American continents; Tobago, the Grenadas, St. Vincent's, and Barbadoes, in the West Indies.
III.	24 12	7 28	13 30	Mecca, in Arabia; Bombay and part of Bengal, in the East Indies; Canton, in China; Mexico and Bay of Campeachy; Jamaica, Hispaniola, St. Christopher's, Antigua, Martinico, and Guadeloupe.
IV.	30 48	6 36	14 0	Egypt; Canary Isles; Delhi, in Hindoostan; Gulf of Mexico, East Florida, Havannah.
V.	36 31	5 43	14 30	Gibraltar, part of the Mediterranean, Barbary Coast; Jerusalem, Ispahan, Nankin; California, New Mexico, West Florida, Georgia, Carolinas.
VI.	41 24	4 53	15 0	Lisbon, Madrid, Minorca, Sardinia, part of Greece; Asia Minor, part of the Caspian, Samarcand, Pekin, Corea, Japan; Williamsburgh, in Virginia, Maryland, Philadelphia.
VII.	45 32	4 8	15 30	Northern provinces of Spain, Southern provinces of France, Turin, Genoa, Rome, Constantinople, Black Sea; Caspian Sea, part of Tatary; New York, Boston.

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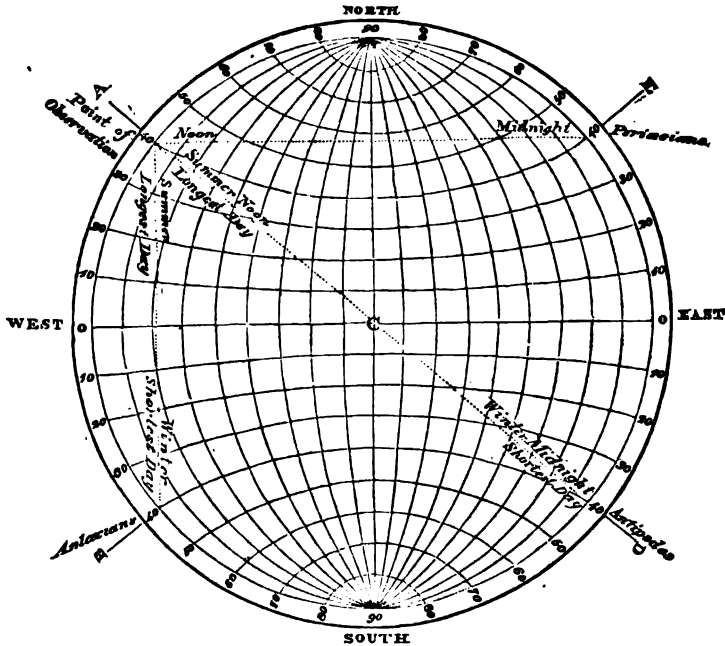
Climates of Half Hours.	End of Climate.	Breadth of Climate.	Length of Longest Day.	Places in the Northern Hemisphere, between the Equator and the Polar Circle.
	Deg. Min.	Deg. Min.	Hrs. Min.	
VIII.	49 2	3 30	16 0	Lyons, Paris, Vienna; Cherson, Azof, Lake Zaizan; Canada, Quebec, Nova Scotia, South part of Newfoundland, Cape Breton.
IX.	51 59	2 57	16 30	London, Brussels, Ratisbon, Prague, Dresden, Cracow; Southern provinces of Russia; part of Tatar; Kurile Isles, Nootka Sound; Northern part of Newfoundland.
X.	54 30	2 31	17 0	Dublin, York, Amsterdam, Berlin, Hanover, Königsberg, Grodno, Warsaw; Orel, Orenburgh, Lake Baikal, Irkoutsk, Southern extremity of Kamtschatka; Aleutian Isles; Queen Charlotte's Isle; James's Bay, Southern Part of Labrador; Strait of Belleisle.
XI.	56 38	2 8	17 30	Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Memel, Moscow; Kazan, Kolhyvane, Behring's Isle; Midland parts of Labrador.
XII.	58 27	1 49	18 0	Hebrides, Jutland, Riga; Tobolsk, Eniseisk, Sea of Okotsk, Central parts of Kamtschatka; Southern part of Hudson's Bay; Nain, in Labrador.
XIII.	59 59	1 32	18 30	Orkney Isles, Gulf of Finland, Stockholm, Revel, Vologda; Okotsk; Cape Farewell, in Greenland.
XIV.	61 18	1 19	19 0	Shetland Isles, Bergen, Christiana, Upsal, Petersburg, Oustug.
XV.	62 26	1 8	19 30	Faroe Isles, Abo, Wiborg; Lake Onega, Yakoutsk; Prince William's Sound; Hudson's Strait.
XVI.	63 22	0 56	20 0	South point of Iceland, Gulf of Bothnia; Central parts of Siberia, Northern parts of Kamtschatka.
XVII.	64 10	0 48	20 30	Mount Heckla, in Iceland, Drontheim, Onega, Berezov; Chesterfield Inlet, Centre of Southampton Island, Southern parts of Greenland.
XVIII.	64 50	0 40	21 0	Central parts of Iceland, part of Finland, Archangel; Gulf of Anadir; Norton Sound, Fort Enterprise, Chesterfield Inlet, Cumberland Strait.
XIX.	65 22	0 32	21 30	Uleaborg, White Sea, Ouza, Gimskaia, Tabalak; Wager River.
XX.	65 48	0 26	22 0	Skagestrand Gulf, in Iceland; Helgeland Isles; head of Gulf of Obi.
XXI.	66 7	0 19	22 30	Northern parts of Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and European Russia; Behring's Strait, Great Bear Lake, Repulse Bay, Fox Channel, Cape Walsingham.

Climates of Half Hours.	End of Climate.	Breadth of Climate.	Length of Longest Day.	Places in the Northern Hemisphere, between the Equator and the Polar Circle.
	Deg. Min.	Deg. Min.	Hrs. Min.	
XXII.	66 21	0 14	23 0	{ Southern parts of Lapland, and of the Tungusans' country, in Siberia; New North Wales, in North America. Cape North, in Iceland; Davis's Strait. Country of the Tunguses, in Siberia.
XXIII.	66 29	0 8	23 30	
XXIV.	66 32	0 3	24 0	
Climates of Months.			Days without Sunset	From the Polar Circle to the Pole.
(1) XXV.	67 18	0 46	30	{ South part of Lapland; head of Tazovskaia Gulf and Kolimskoi, in Siberia; Northern point of Great Bear Lake, Back's River, Bathurst Inlet, Repulse Bay, Cape Peregrine, in North America. Luffoden Isles; Lake Enara, in Lapland; Kalguey Island; Southern part of Nova Zembla; Country of the Tunguses, in Siberia; Estuary of the Kolima River, Tchaouinskaia Bay, Cape North, in Asia; Capes Lisburne and Beaufort, Whale Isle and mouth of Coppermine River, Coronation Gulf, Melville Peninsula, Southern part of Disco Island. Northern extremity of Lapland, Mochoschinn Strait, between the Nova Zembla Isles; Cape Matzol, Khatanskaya Gulf, mouths of the Lena, Cape Swiatoi; Point Barrow, Liverpool Bay, Cape Parry, Hecla and Fury Strait, Cockburn Island, Scoresby's Sound, Liverpool Coast, Jan Mayen Isle. South Cape in Spitzbergen, northern isle of Nova Zembla, Timour-skaia Bay and the northern extremity of Siberia; Isles of New Siberia, North Georgian Islands, Lancaster Sound; Arctic Lands in Greenland. Spitzbergen, Arctic Ocean, unexplored parts of Greenland. Parts unknown about the pole.
(2) XXVI.	69 33	2 15	60	
(3) XXVII.	73 5	3 32	90	
(4) XXVIII.	77 40	4 35	120	{
(5) XXIX.	82 59	5 19	150	
(6) XXX.	90 0	7 1	180	

To find the places comprised within the climates of the southern hemisphere, it is only requisite to take the degrees and minutes specified in the second column, and measure them upon a map from the equator southward, upon the different meridians, and then draw parallels from point to point, which will enclose the climates sought for.

POSITIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE EARTH.—The terraqueous globe has an attractive power, the focus of which resides in its centre, by which it draws all things within the influence of that power towards itself, in the direction of a right

line passing through the body attracted, and the central point of attraction. Hence the inhabitants are placed relatively to each other in different positions, though all are perpendicular to the centre. From these relative positions, geographers have bestowed upon them the titles of *Antœcians*, *Periœcians*, or *Antipodes*, according to their situations with respect to each other in latitude and longitude, and certain peculiarities consequent upon them, as exhibited in the subjoined diagram.



The *Antœcians* (derived from *anti*, against, and *œco*, to dwell) are people whose situation lies under the same *meridian*, but opposite *parallels*; that is, if one have forty degrees north latitude, the other will have forty degrees south latitude; consequently, two lines, each produced from their respective zeniths, would be in the direction A 40 and B 40, and would meet in C, the centre of the earth, which would be the nadir to both, though their zeniths would subtend an angle of eighty degrees. They have the same elevation of their poles, but not of the same pole; those in the north latitude having the north pole elevated, and those in the south latitude having the south pole elevated in the same degree. They are equally distant from the equator, but on different sides, because one is in north latitude, and the other in south latitude. Their noon and midnight, and consequently all the hours of the day and night, are alike, because they are under the same meridian. But the days of the one are equal to the nights of the other, throughout the year, on account of their opposite latitudes; the sun rising and setting sooner and later relatively with the one than with the other, except at the time of the equinoxes, when it rises and sets to both alike. The longest day with the one, is the shortest night with the other; consequently, the longest night with the one, is the shortest day with the other; because their meridian is the same, but their parallel, or latitude, is opposite. They have also opposite seasons of the year; it being winter in one latitude when it is summer in the other; but within the torrid zone this difference is little felt.

Those who live under the equator have no *Antœcians*.

The *Periœcians* (derived from *peri*, about, and *œco*, to dwell) are two

classes of people, living under the same parallel of latitude, whether north or south, but on opposite meridians; *i. e.* if one live in forty degrees north latitude, the other lives in the same latitude also, but one is in the eastern hemisphere, the other in the western: consequently, their lines of zenith and nadir are in the direction A 40 and E 40, meeting in C, and subtending, as before, an angle of eighty degrees. They have the same pole, which, whether they dwell in north or south latitude, is elevated to both alike, because they live in the same hemisphere. They are equally distant from the equator, because they are on the same side of it, and in the same degree of latitude. When it is noon with one, it is midnight with the other; when it is six o'clock in the morning with one, it is six in the evening with the other, on account of their being under opposite meridians. Yet their length of days and their length of nights are the same, because they are equally distant from the equator. And they agree exactly in the four seasons of the year, because their latitude (as was observed before) is the same.

Those who live under the poles have no *Periœcians*.

The *Antipodes* (a term derived from *αντι*, *against*, and *ποδες*, *feet*) are two people, under opposite meridians and opposite parallels; *i. e.* if one live in forty degrees north latitude, the other lives in forty degrees south latitude, but on the direct contrary side of the globe; they are therefore diametrically opposite to each other; and their lines of zenith and nadir, though meeting in C, in the direction A 40 and D 40, instead of forming an angle, would become a continued right line, passing through the centre of the earth. They have both the same elevation of their poles, because they live in the same degrees of latitude; though one is in the north, the other in the south. They are equally distant from the equator, though they live on contrary sides of the globe, and in opposite hemispheres. When it is noon with one, it is midnight with the other; when it is six o'clock in the morning with one, it is six o'clock in the evening with the other; for their meridians are opposite. The longest day with the one, is the shortest with the other; and, *vice versâ*, the longest night with the one, is the shortest night with the other; because they live on opposite sides of the equator, and on opposite meridians. When it is midsummer with one, it is midwinter with the other; because of their opposite latitudes and meridians. The feet of the one are opposite to the feet of the other, as already observed.

The *Antœcians* and *Periœcians* of any given place are *Antipodes* to each other, as at B and E; and the *Antipodes* of the same place are *Periœcians* to its *Antœcians*, as at D and B, at the same time that they are *Antœcians* to its *Periœcians*, as at D and E.

Quadrant of altitude.—In order to facilitate the performance of several problems, such as finding the altitude of the sun, measuring the distance and bearings of places, &c. globes are furnished with a pliant narrow plate of brass, divided into ninety degrees, subdivided into minutes, which screws upon the brass meridian, and turns in all directions: this is called the *Quadrant of Altitude*.

The *Hour Circle* is a small brass circle, fixed under the brass meridian, divided into twenty-four equal portions, representing as many hours, and numbered in two series, from I. to XII. Sometimes this circle is furnished with an index, which moves round with the axis of the globe; but in modern globes the edge of the brass meridian serves the purpose of an index, and supersedes an inconvenient appendage, which, for the working of some problems, it was necessary to remove. The use of this hour circle is to discover the difference of time between distant places, the length of the days and nights in any required situation on the globe, and various other problems having reference to time. The upper XII. always represents noon, and the lower midnight.

The *Latitude* of any place is its distance from the equator towards either pole, reckoned in degrees of the general meridian; and is northern or southern according as the place lies to the north or south of the equator. No place can have more than ninety degrees of latitude, because the poles, where the reckoning of the latitude terminates, are at that distance from the equator. Circles drawn, or supposed to be drawn, parallel to the equator, through every degree, or every subdivision of a degree of latitude, are called *Parallels of Latitude*. A degree of latitude is deemed equivalent to $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles, and for convenience of calcu-

lation, it is frequently taken at seventy miles, when great nicety is not required.* On the diagram, the parallels are drawn at distances of ten degrees, as is usual in projections of the sphere.

The *Longitude* of a place is its distance from the first meridian, in degrees of a circle passing through it, parallel to the equator, and is reckoned either east or west. The first meridian, as already explained, is an imaginary circle drawn through any particular place and through the poles of the earth, perpendicular to the equator. No place can have more than 180 degrees of longitude; for as the circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, no place can be remote from another more than half that distance. The degrees of longitude are not equal, like those of latitude, but diminish in proportion as the meridians incline, their distance contracting as they approach the pole; so that at sixty degrees of latitude, a degree of longitude is but half the length of a degree on the equator; and at eighty-nine degrees it measures only $1\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

The following table exhibits the number of English miles contained in each parallel of latitude, and should be resorted to in measuring distances on a map, or on the globe. For though maps usually have a scale of miles engraved upon them, it applies only to such places as are perpendicular to each other, or nearly so; that is to say, places upon the same meridian; for as the degree of longitude is decreased in every point of recession from the equator, it is evident that no general scale can be laid down for measuring lateral distances upon maps of any extent.

Deg. Long.	English miles.	Deg. Long.	English miles.	Deg. Long.	English miles.	Deg. Long.	English miles.
0	69.2	23	63.7	46	48.07	69	24.8
1	69.19	24	63.22	47	47.19	70	23.67
2	69.16	25	62.72	48	46.3	71	22.53
3	69.11	26	62.2	49	45.4	72	21.38
4	69.03	27	61.66	50	44.48	73	20.23
5	68.94	28	61.1	51	43.55	74	19.07
6	68.82	29	60.52	52	42.6	75	17.91
7	68.69	30	59.93	53	41.65	76	16.74
8	68.53	31	59.32	54	40.68	77	15.57
9	68.35	32	58.69	55	39.69	78	14.3
10	68.15	33	58.04	56	38.7	79	13.2
11	67.93	34	57.37	57	37.69	80	12.02
12	67.69	35	56.69	58	36.67	81	10.83
13	67.43	36	55.98	59	35.64	82	9.63
14	67.14	37	55.27	60	34.6	83	8.43
15	66.84	38	54.53	61	33.55	84	7.23
16	66.52	39	53.78	62	32.49	85	6.03
17	66.18	40	53.01	63	31.42	86	4.83
18	65.81	41	52.23	64	30.34	87	3.62
19	65.43	42	51.43	65	29.25	88	2.42
20	65.27	43	50.61	66	28.15	89	1.24
21	64.6	44	49.79	67	27.04	90	0
22	64.16	45	48.93	68	25.92		

Positions of the Sphere.—The term *Sphere*, in geography, generally implies the relative positions of the equator and the horizon, at any point on the earth's

* Owing to the oblate form of the earth, a slight variation is remarked in the length of the degrees of latitude, which gradually increases from the equator to the pole; but as the extreme difference is somewhat less than two-thirds of a mile, it is not noticed. The correct average is $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles; but it is generally taken at 69, as above.

surface. Or, as the horizon varies with the position of the observer, it implies the relation of his situation with respect to the equator. As there can be only three distinct positions of these two circles, so there are said to be three kinds of spheres. 1. When the equator and the horizon intersect each other at right angles, the position of the sphere is said to be a *right sphere*, which can be the case with those who live at the equator only. 2. When the equator coincides with the horizon, and the parallels of latitude are parallel to it, the position is denominated a *parallel sphere*: this can only take place at the poles. 3. In all other cases, the equator and horizon intersect each other obliquely, and then the position is denominated an *oblique sphere*.

Having thus described the several lines, points, and circles of the globe, and explained the character of its different parts and its positions, with the relative situations of the inhabitants of the earth, which it represents, it remains only to exemplify what has been premised by a few problems, the working of which will render the whole theory of geography familiar to the reader.

PROBLEM 1. *To rectify the globe.*—Having set the globe upon a true plane or level, raise the pole according to the given latitude; then fix the quadrant of altitude in the zenith, and if there be a mariner's compass on the pedestal, let the globe so stand that the brazen meridian may be due north and south, according to the two extremities of the needle, allowing for its variation.

PROBLEM 2. *To find the latitude and longitude of any place.*—Turn the globe till the given place come exactly under the graduated side of the brass meridian, the degree on which will shew the latitude; and the degree of the equator which is under the brazen meridian will point out the longitude.

PROBLEM 3. *To find the situation of any place upon the globe, from having its latitude and longitude given.*—Bring the given longitude on the equator to the brass meridian, and under the given latitude upon that meridian will be found the place required.

PROBLEM 4. *To find the relative distance of any two places on the globe.*—Lay the quadrant of altitude on both places; or, take the distance of the two places between the points of a pair of compasses, and apply them to the equator; and the degrees between them on the quadrant in the former case, or those of the equator between the points of the compasses in the latter, will give the number of degrees which the two places are apart.

PROBLEM 5. *The hour being given at one place, to find what hour it is in any other place.*—Bring the place where the time is given under the brass meridian, and set the hour circle to the given time; then turn the globe till the other place is brought under the brass meridian, and the index, or edge of the brazen meridian, will point to the hour required.

PROBLEM 6. *To find the sun's declination; that is, its distance from the equator, and the parallel of latitude corresponding thereto.*—Find the sun's place for the given day in the broad painted circle, and seek that place in the ecliptic line upon the globe; this will shew the parallel of the sun's declination, which is also the corresponding parallel of latitude.

PROBLEM 7. *The day of the month and the hour at any place being given, to find the place in the torrid zone where the sun is in the zenith, or vertical, at that time.*—The sun's place must be brought to the brass meridian; and the degree on the meridian directly over it is the sun's present declination; then the given place being brought to the meridian, and the hour circle placed to XII. the globe must be turned till the index points to the given hour; which being done, the place on the globe lying under that degree of the meridian that had been the sun's declination, has the sun at that time in the zenith.

PROBLEM 8. *If any place, whose latitude is less than $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and the day of the month, be proposed, to find the hour at which the sun rises and sets, with the length of day and night.*—Rectify the globe (by Problem 1); bring the sun's place under the brass meridian, and set the hour circle to XII.; then turn the globe from west to east till the sun's place coincides with the broad painted circle, when the index will shew the hour of the sun's rising; then turn the globe from east to west, and the index will shew the time of the sun's setting. It will be easy, therefore, to reckon the length of the day, which, taken from twenty-four hours, will also give the length of the night.

PROBLEM 9. *The day and hour being given, to find all those places of the earth where the sun is rising, setting, or culminating; and also where it is daylight, twilight, or dark night.*—Find, by Problem 7, the place where the sun is vertical at the given hour; and, after rectifying the globe for the latitude for that place, bring it to the brass meridian; then all those places that are in the western semicircle of the horizon have the sun rising; those in the eastern semicircle have it setting; those on the meridian have it culminating, or on the meridian; those within eighteen degrees above the horizon, have twilight; and those lower than eighteen degrees, dark night.

PROBLEM 10. *To find the Antœcians, the Periœcians, and the Antipodes, of any given place.*—Bring the given place to the brass meridian, and note its latitude; which being done, the same latitude counted towards the contrary pole, under the brass meridian, will shew the place of the Antœcians. Keep the given place still under the meridian, and set the hour circle to twelve at noon; if the globe be then turned till the index point to twelve at night, the place which comes under the same degree of the meridian that the first given place was, will be that of the Periœcians; and the Antipodes of the first place will now be under the same degree of the meridian that the Antœcians were before.

PROBLEM 11. *To ascertain by the globe the length of the longest and shortest days and nights in any part of the world.*—Elevate the pole according to the latitude of the given place, and bring the first degree of Cancer, if in the northern, or Capricorn, if in the southern hemisphere, to the eastern side of the horizon; then setting the hour circle at noon, turn the globe about till the sign of Cancer (or Capricorn, as the case may be) touch the western side of the horizon, and observe upon the hour circle the number of hours between the index and the upper XII. reckoning them according to the motion of the index, for that is the length of the longest day, the complement of which to twenty-four hours is the extent of the shortest night. The shortest day and longest night are only the reverse of these.

PROBLEM 12. *To know by the globe what o'clock it is in any part of the world.*—Having ascertained the hour of the day by a dial, or good clock or watch, bring the place for which the problem is worked to the brazen meridian, the pole being elevated according to its latitude, and set the hour circle to the hour of the day; then bring the desired place to the brazen meridian, and the index will point out the hour there.

PROBLEM 13. *To find the two days of the year in which the sun is vertical to a given place in the torrid zone.*—Bring the given place to the brazen meridian, and mark the degree of latitude that is exactly over it; move the globe round, and observe the two points of the ecliptic which pass through that degree; find upon the wooden horizon (or by proper tables of the sun's annual motion) on what days the sun passes through those points of the ecliptic, and they will be the days required.

PROBLEM 14. *The day and month being given, to find those places of the northern frigid zone where the sun begins then to shine constantly without setting; as also those places of the southern frigid zone, where he then begins to be totally absent.*—The day given must be always between the vernal equinox and the summer solstice, or between the autumnal equinox and the winter solstice; find the sun's place in the ecliptic on that day, by Problem 6; bring it to the brazen meridian, and reckon as many degrees from the north pole towards the equator as there are between the equator and the sun's place in the ecliptic, making a mark where the reckoning ends; then turn the globe round, and all the places which pass under the mark are those in which the sun begins to shine constantly, without setting, upon the given day. To solve the latter part of the problem, set off, upon the brazen meridian, the same distance from the south pole towards the equator as was in the former case set off from the north; then marking as before, and turning the globe round, all places passing under the mark will be those where the sun begins his total disappearance from the given day.

PROBLEM 15. *To find what number of days the sun constantly shines upon a given place in either of the frigid zones; what days he is absent; and the first and last days of his appearance.*—Bring the given place to the brazen meridian, and, observing its latitude, elevate the globe accordingly. Count as

many degrees upon the meridian from each side of the equator as the place is distant from the pole, and mark where the reckonings end. Turn the globe, and observe what two degrees of the ecliptic pass exactly under the two points marked on the meridian; first for the northern arc of the circle, namely, that comprehended between the two degrees marked, which, being reduced to time, will give the number of days that the sun constantly shines above the horizon of the given place; and the opposite arc of the same circle will give the number of days in which he is totally absent, and also which those days are. In the interval, he will rise and set daily.

PROBLEM 16. *The month and day being given, with the place of the moon in the zodiac, and her true latitude, to find the hour when she will rise and set, together with her southing, or coming to the meridian of the place.*—The moon's place in the zodiac may be found by an ordinary almanac; and her latitude, which is her distance from the ecliptic, by applying the semicircle of position to her place in the zodiac. For the solution of the problem, elevate the pole according to the latitude of the given place; find the sun's place in the ecliptic at the given time by Problem 6, and mark it; mark also the moon's place at the same time. Bring the sun's place to the brazen meridian, and set the hour circle at noon: then turn the globe till the moon's place successively meet with the eastern and western side of the horizon, as also the brazen meridian; and the index will point at those various times to the particular hours of the moon's rising, southing, and setting.

GEOGRAPHICAL THEOREMS.

1. The latitude of any place is equal to the elevation of the pole above the horizon of that place; and the elevation of the equator is equal to the complement of the latitude; that is, to what the latitude wants of ninety degrees.

2. Places on the equator have no latitude; and places on the first meridian have no longitude; consequently that particular spot where the first meridian intersects the equator, has neither latitude nor longitude.

3. All places on the earth equally enjoy the presence of the sun, in respect of time, and are equally deprived of it.

4. All places upon the equator have their days and nights equally long, that is, twelve hours each, at all times of the year. For, although the sun declines alternately from the equator towards the north and towards the south, yet, as the horizon of the equator cuts all the parallels of latitude and declination in halves, the sun must always continue above the horizon for one-half of a diurnal revolution, and for the other half below it.

5. In all places of the earth, between the equator and the poles, the days and nights are equally long, viz. twelve hours each, when the sun is in the equinoctial; for, in all the elevations of the pole short of ninety degrees, (which is the greatest,) one-half of the equator, or equinoctial, will be above the horizon, and the other half below it.

6. The days and nights are never of equal length at any place between the equator and the poles, except when the sun enters the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; for in every other part of the ecliptic the circle of the sun's daily motion is divided into two unequal parts by the horizon.

7. The nearer any place is to the equator, the less is the difference between the length of its days and nights; and the more remote the places, the greater the difference: the circles described by the sun in the heavens every twenty-four hours being cut more nearly equal in the former case, and more unequal in the latter.

8. All places lying on any given parallel of latitude have their days and nights of the same length; for in turning the globe upon its axis, (when rectified according to the sun's declination,) all those places will keep equally long above and below the horizon.

9. The sun is vertical to every place within the tropics twice in the year; to those under the tropics once a year; but never to any place without the tropics; for there will always be two points in the ecliptic of which the declination from the equator is equal to the latitude of any given place; but there is only one

point of the ecliptic which has a declination equal to the latitude of places under the tropic, because the ecliptic touches each tropic only in a single point; and as the sun never goes beyond the tropics, he can never be vertical to any place that lies without them.

10. In all places lying exactly under the polar circles, the sun, when in the nearest tropic, continues twenty-four hours above the horizon without setting, because no part of that tropic is below their horizon. And when the sun is in the farther tropic, he is for the same length of time without rising, because every part of that tropic is below their horizon.

11. All places in the northern hemisphere, from the equator to the polar circle, have their longest day and shortest night when the sun is in the northern tropic; and, consequently, their shortest day and longest night when the sun is in the southern tropic; for no circle of the sun's daily motion is so much above the horizon and so little below it as the northern tropic; nor any so little above and so much below it as the southern. In the southern hemisphere the contrary takes place.

12. In all places between the polar circles and the poles, the sun appears for some number of diurnal revolutions without setting; and at the opposite time of the year, he rises not for an equal number of revolutions: for some part of the ecliptic never sets in the former case, and as much of the opposite part never rises in the latter. And the nearer unto, or the more remote from the pole these places are, the longer or shorter is the sun's continuance above or below the horizon.

13. If a ship sail from any port eastward round the world to the same port again, let the voyage be performed in whatever time, the people on board, in reckoning their time, will gain one complete day at their return; that is, they will count one day more than those who staid at home. For, by going contrary to the sun's diurnal motion, and being forwarder every evening than they were in the morning, their horizon will get so much the sooner above the setting sun than if they had remained the whole day at any particular place; and thus by cutting off from the length of every day a part proportionable to their progress, they will gain a complete day at their return, yet without gaining one moment of absolute time. If, on the contrary, they sail westward, they will reckon one day less than the people who reside at the port; for by continually following the apparent diurnal motion of the sun, they will keep him each particular day so much longer above the horizon as answers to that day's course; and thereby cut off a whole day in reckoning at their return, though without losing one moment of absolute time. Hence, if two ships should set out at the same time from any port, and sail round the globe, one eastward and the other westward, so as to meet at the same port on any given day, they would differ two days in reckoning the time at their return.

CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF MAPS.

A map is a representation of the earth, or of a part of it, on a plane surface, differing from a globe just as a picture differs from a statue. The globe truly represents the earth; but a plane surface cannot exhibit a just representation of a spherical body. In maps, however, comprising no more than ten or fifteen degrees of latitude and longitude, the representation, if well constructed, will fall little short of the globe for correctness.

A map of the world consists of two circles, representing the eastern and western hemispheres, into which the globe is conceived to be divided. At the top of each circle is the north pole; at the bottom the south pole: the east is towards the right hand, and the west towards the left. In the middle, between the poles, from east to west, is drawn the equator; and, crossing the equator obliquely, the ecliptic; round each hemisphere is represented the brazen meridian: each of which circles is generally divided into degrees, as its corresponding circle upon the globe. At $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the equator, are drawn the tropics; and at the same distance from the poles, the polar circles: from pole to pole are meridians, or lines of longitude; and from side to side parallels, or lines of latitude. The projection for this kind of map, which is most

generally in use, is *on the plane of the meridian*; that is, it represents the globe as if cut in half, down the length of the meridional line, and the two halves laid side by side upon a table or other flat surface, as in *figures 2, 3, 6, 8, 10*.

Maps of the world are also projected, sometimes *upon the plane of the equator*, sometimes *upon the plane of the horizon*, or *upon the plane of the ecliptic*; in the former case, the globe is supposed to be cut across the line of the equator, and the two halves laid side by side, as before; in the two latter, the globe is represented, either as cut through the rational horizon of any particular place, or through the line described by the ecliptic. In the *equatorial projection*, *figures 1, 7, 9*, the pole is in the centre of the hemisphere, and the outer circle represents the equator, divided into 360 degrees. From these degrees the meridians are represented by right lines passing through the pole; and the parallels of latitude consist of concentric circles, of which the pole is the common centre. The *horizontal projection*, *figure 11*, has its pole depressed as many degrees as correspond with the latitude of the place for which it is constructed; the meridian which passes through the place is a right line, in the middle of the hemisphere; the other meridians are curved lines drawn through the pole; and the parallels of latitude are represented by circles and curves drawn from particular centres.

The principal methods of projection used for maps are the *orthographic*, the *stereographic*, the *central*, and the *globular*.

The *orthographic projection*, *figures 6, 7*, supposes the eye of the observer to be placed at an infinite distance from the plane of projection. This plane passes through the centre of the globe, and is perpendicular to all the visual rays, which according to the supposed situation of the eye, or point of view, are necessarily parallel to each other. The surface of a hemisphere is thus reduced to that of a great circle of the sphere, which is demonstrated by the principles of geometry to be only half the hemispherical area; consequently, all parts of the surface are contracted by this projection; but equal parts of the spherical surface are not reduced to equal spaces on the map; and towards the outsides the circles approach each other so nearly as to render this mode of projection improper for geographical maps, and it is chiefly used in dialling.

To draw a hemisphere orthographically on the plane of the meridian.—Describe the circle N E S W, *figure 6*; draw W C E to represent the equator, and N C S, at right angles to it, for the axis. Divide one of the quadrants, say N E, into nine equal parts, at 10, 20, 30, &c. From each point of division, drop perpendiculars upon C E, which will cut it in the points 80, 70, 60, &c. Through these points, and the points N S, strike segments of circles, (or ellipses, where great accuracy is required,) which will represent the meridians of longitude for one half of the hemisphere; and then proceed in a similar manner for the other half. For the parallels of latitude, draw right lines, parallel to the equator, through the same points, 10, 20, 30, &c. At $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above and below the equator, draw dotted right lines for the tropics; and do the same at $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, for the polar circles.

The *stereographic projection*, *figures 8, 9*, though formerly much used, has the contrary fault of throwing the outer circles too far apart, while it brings those towards the centre much too near each other, so that equal spaces upon the globe are represented by very unequal squares upon the map. The point of view, or situation of the observer, is here supposed to be at the pole of the hemisphere, opposite to that of which the surface is to be represented on the plane of projection. This plane passes through the centre of the sphere, and is perpendicular to the visual ray from that centre. It is best adapted for a projection on the plane of the horizon, or on the plane of the ecliptic.

To project a hemisphere stereographically on the plane of the meridian.—Let N E S W, *figure 8*, represent the primitive circle, or plane of projection, and divide it, as before, into the four quadrants N E, E S, S W, W N. Divide one of these, say N E, into nine equal parts, as 10, 20, 30, &c. from E to N; and from S draw oblique lines to each of such divisions, by which the radius C E will be divided into as many unequal parts, as C 10, C 20, C 30, &c. Each of the points where these divisions occur, with the two polar points N S, give three places through which the meridians are to pass. Find the centre of each meri-

dional arc, and having described it through its appropriate points, the meridians for one side of the hemisphere will be completed; and, the distances between the several meridians being measured upon the opposite radius, C W, the meridians on that side may be drawn by a similar process. To describe the parallels of latitude, divide the two quadrants N E and N W each into nine equal parts, as E 10, E 20, &c. W 10, W 20, &c. each of which divisions will represent ten degrees of latitude. Also, set off $23\frac{1}{2}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from E and W towards N, to represent the tropical and polar circles. From E draw oblique lines through each division in the quadrant W N; and they will divide the radius N C unequally in the points through which the parallels of latitude and the tropical and polar circles are to pass upon the central meridian N C; consequently, three points, as 10 10 10, 20 20 20, are given for each parallel, &c. Find centres for each set of points, and describe from them curved lines, passing through their respective places. This will complete one half the hemisphere, and for the other the same process must be pursued. For ordinary purposes, segments of circles will be sufficient for both latitudes and longitudes; but where great nicety is intended, both should be represented by semi-ellipses; of which, for meridians, the distance N S is the general major axis, and the distances C 10, C 20, C 30, &c. on the line E W, are respectively semi-minor axes. For the parallels, &c. the major axis of each is the distance between the two extremities of the curve, as at 10 10, 20 20, 30 30, &c. in the quadrants N E and N W; and the semi-minor axis is found in the distance between a right line passing through these points, and the points 10, 20, 30, &c. in the meridian N C S.

The *globular projection*, figures 1, 2, 3, is a modification of the stereographic, and supposes the eye to be placed at a distance from the globe equal to the sine of forty-five degrees. In this projection, the divisions on the equator and the central meridians are equal to each other; and therefore equal spaces on the sphere are represented by nearly equal spaces on the map; a circumstance which renders it most proper for geographical purposes. The meridians and parallels of latitude are ellipses, but these are of so small excentricity, that they are generally drawn circular, which facilitates the construction, without distorting the map.

To draw a hemisphere on the globular projection, on the plane of the meridian.—Let the circle N E S W, figure 2, represent the plane of projection; draw W E to represent the equator, and N S for the axis; N and S representing the north and south poles, as W and E indicate the equinoctial points in the west and east. Bisect W and S in forty-five degrees at F; and F i, drawn parallel to W E, will be the sine of forty-five degrees. Produce N S to P, and make N P equal to F i, and P will be the point of view. Or, the point P may be found by constructing an equilateral triangle, W P E, on the diameter W E, the apex of which will be the point of view required. Divide the arc E S into nine equal parts, each of which will be equal to ten degrees, in the points a b c d, &c. and join P a, P b, P c, P d, &c. These lines will cut the horizon W E in the points 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. and make the several divisions nearly equal to each other; if, therefore, elliptic arcs be drawn through the points N 1 S, N 2 S, N 3 S, N 4 S, &c. they will constitute the meridians for one half of the hemisphere; and for the other half it will only be requisite to measure from W the distances 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. and draw the meridians through this new series of N 1 S, N 2 S, N 3 S, &c. Or, in cases where great accuracy is not required, or an ellipsograph is not at hand, the arcs may be circular, and drawn with ordinary compasses.* To draw the parallels of latitude, produce W E to B and make E B equal to F i. Divide the quadrants W N and E N, each into nine equal parts, every one of which will contain ten degrees, in the points k, l, m, n, &c. and join B k, B l, B m, B n, &c. The lines will then cut C N in the points 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. and through k 8 x, l 7 y, m 6 x, n 5 w, &c. draw the parallels.

M. Parent has observed that though the radius of the plane of projection is bisected by the line P N, it still requires to be ascertained where the point P must be placed, that the inequalities between the divisions of the diameter W E

* The curvatures of the meridians near the middle of the map become so small, and their radii in consequence so extensive, that recourse must frequently be had to methods of drawing them without compasses. One of the most convenient is by the *Cyclograph*, as improved by the Author of this Work, price two guineas

may be the least possible. To answer this condition, he found $NP = .595 r$, for which $\frac{6}{10}$ of the radius may be taken in any practical case. He also found, that when it is required that the zones of the hemispherical map should occupy spaces respectively proportional to those they have on the sphere which they represent, the point of view, P , must be removed to $1.105 r$ beyond N ; that is, NP must be made equal to $1.105 r$, or very nearly $\frac{11}{10}$ of the radius. Either of these modifications greatly reduce the inequalities above alluded to, and deserve particular attention in constructing maps of extensive regions.

A more common and familiar projection is as follows: describe the circle $N E S W$, *figure 3*, for the plane of projection, through the centre, C , of which draw the equator $E W$, with the axis $N S$ perpendicular to it; making N and S the north and south poles. Divide each quadrant into nine equal parts, a, b, c, d , &c. each part representing ten degrees, beginning from the equator, $E W$. Divide also $C N$, $C E$, $C S$, and $C W$, each into nine equal parts, $1, 2, 3, 4$, &c. each way. Through the points a, b, c, d , &c. in the arc $W N E$, draw the parallels of latitude, and do the same in the arc $W S E$. Then through the points $N 1 S$, $N 2 S$, $N 3 S$, $N 4 S$, &c. in the arc $N E S$ describe the meridians, and repeat the operation in the arc $N W S$. Measure off $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the equator both ways upon the outer circle of the projection and upon the axis at $t t t$, for the tropics, and the same distance from the poles at $p p p$ for the polar circles, and describe dotted lines through each set of those points. The map is now ready for receiving the outline and names of the countries, and the principal cities, towns, rivers, mountains, &c. To do this, the several squares must be subdivided, in pencil, into degrees, or half, or even quarter, degrees, if the scale be large, and the places inserted according to their latitude and longitude. Or they may be transferred from another map, of whatever size, by dividing it into an equal number of small spaces, and inserting in a similar space of the new map, whatever is contained in a given space of the original.

For the north or south hemisphere, or a projection on the plane of the equator, draw $N E S W$, *figure 1*, for the plane of projection, which will represent the equator; divide it into the four quadrants $N E$, $E S$, $S W$, $W N$; and subdivide each arc and each radius into nine equal parts. From each division in the outer circle draw radii through the centre P for the meridians; and from P , through the points of division in the radii, describe concentric circles for the parallels of latitude. Also, through the points $23\frac{1}{2}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}$, from the centre P , describe dotted circles, for the tropical and polar circles. The method of filling up is the same as in the former case.

Mr. Jamieson, in his *Treatise on the Construction of Maps*, has given the following method *by developement*, in which all the meridians and parallels intersect each other at right angles, and which, he says, is a very near approximation to the truth. *Figure 10*: from C , as a centre, with any convenient radius, as $C W$, describe the circle $N W S E$; let $N C S$ describe the central meridian, and draw $E W$ at right angles to it. Divide each of the radii $C N$, $C W$, $C S$, $C E$, into nine equal parts; and from the point E , through the points of division, $10, 20$, &c. in $C S$, draw the lines $E 10$, $E 20$, &c. and from C draw the radii $C 10$, $C 20$, &c. to meet the former lines in the arc $W S$. From the extremities of these lines draw the tangents $10 10$, $20 20$, &c. to meet $N S$ produced; and these points of intersection will be the radii of the respective parallels of latitude. Divide each of these parallels into nine equal parts, and draw the meridians through the several points of division, which must be done with a steady hand, as the lines are not subject to a geometrical construction; and it will be much easier, and nearly as correct, to make them circular with the compasses, except in maps on an extensive scale, in which great nicety is requisite. A similar process with respect to the other semicircle, will complete the planisphere.

For a horizontal projection, or a projection on the plane of the ecliptic, which is performed by the stereographic method, the following will be found sufficiently correct. Let $N E S W$, *figure 11*, be the horizon of the place, or the plane of the ecliptic: its centre, C , will be the projection of the point of view,

* For the sake of brevity, the horizon of a place situated in $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of north latitude has been selected for this example, which being coincident with the plane of the ecliptic, affords an illustration for both methods of construction.

or of the pole of that horizon, or of the ecliptic. Let NS be the diameter which represents the principal meridian, or that which passes through the middle of the map; make WE perpendicular to NS , and let the angle $PN C$ be equal to the elevation of the pole; then the right line PW will cut NS in a point, p , which will be the projection of the elevated pole of the globe. Draw PP' , the last of which will represent the depressed pole of the globe. Through WP draw a line to meet the prolongation of NS in p' , which will be the projection of the depressed pole P' . Bisect the line pp' in O , and through O draw LM perpendicular to pp' , which will be the line of the centres of the meridians. From O as a centre, with the radius OE , or OW , describe the arc $E p W$, which will be the projection of 90 degrees of longitude, reckoned from the principal meridian NS ; and if this arc be continued, to form a circle, through $E p' L W$, it will have its poles in p and p' , and its centre in O ; and the rest of the meridians may be drawn by pursuing the usual meridional projection for the larger circle, using, however, only such parts of them as fall within the small circle, or horizontal projection, $N E S W$, and continuing them through the pole p , to the outside of that circle. The equator is next to be projected, by drawing the diameter $Q Q'$ perpendicular to PP' , which will be the diameter of the equator, and its projection will be in $q q'$, the points upon NS and NS produced, through which lines pass from W through Q and Q' . From the middle of $q q'$ as a centre, with a radius equal to half $q q'$, describe the arc $W q E$, and it will be the projection of half the equator. To describe the parallels of latitude, lay a ruler upon E , and move it to every degree, or every tenth degree of the meridian $p W L p'$, marking where it cuts the meridian NS , for through these points the parallels on this side of the pole must all pass. But, as they have not a common centre, the points through which they must pass on the other side, are to be found by placing the ruler upon W , and moving it along every degree, or every tenth degree of the same meridian, and where the ruler intersects NS , or NS produced, will be the opposite points. Having thus obtained the diameters of the parallels, it only remains to bisect them, and with one half as a radius to describe the correspondent parallel.

To find the radius of an arc, of which three points are known; as $WE N$, figure 4 or 5. Join NE and NW by the chords NE and NW ; bisect each of these chords in a and b ; upon each of these points raise perpendiculars, till they meet in c , which is the centre of a circle, of which WNE is the arc, and consequently the radius sought for.

In maps of particular countries, the top is generally considered as the north, and the bottom as the south: the east is consequently on the right hand, and the west upon the left. Where this rule is not followed, an index is placed on some part of the map, pointing towards the north, by which the other points may be easily ascertained. From the top to the bottom of the map are drawn meridians, or lines of longitude; and from side to side are described the parallels of latitude. The borders of the map are marked with degrees of latitude and longitude, by means of which, and the scale of miles commonly placed in the corner of the map, the situation, distance, &c. of places may be found.

As maps of particular places are only parts of a map of the world, the projection of a hemisphere may be made with pencil, and so much measured off each way from the central meridian as is equal to half the breadth of the map required. At the extent of the measurement draw right lines parallel to the central meridian, and they will be the sides of the map. At right angles with these draw other lines for the top and bottom, at such a distance as to include the required latitudes. The portion of the projection included within the frame thus formed may then be drawn over in ink, and what is without cleaned off with India rubber. This method, however, is only to be recommended for maps including a large portion of the hemispherical surface, as for either of the continents.

For less portions, either of the following easy methods will be found sufficiently correct.

METHOD 1. *To construct a map of Europe, with curved meridians and parallels.*—Draw a base line, AB , figure 12, and in the middle erect the perpendicular CP . Assume a distance for ten degrees of latitude; and as Europe extends from 36° to 72° north latitude, let the point C be 30° , and set off six of the assumed distances to P , which will be the north pole; and number them 40, 50, 60, &c. to

90. From P, as a centre, describe arcs passing through the points of division on the line C P, and they will represent the parallels for 30° , 40° , 50° , &c. of latitude. To find the lines of longitude, divide the space assumed for ten degrees into sixty parts by means of a diagonal line, *figure 14*, in which each division will be equal to one-sixth of a degree, or ten geographical miles.* Look into the Table of Geographical Miles contained in a Degree of Longitude for each Degree of Latitude, for the number of miles answering to thirty degrees, which is 51.96, say 52, which take from the scale at *e*, and set it off on the arc 30° from the perpendicular C P, both ways to the extremities of the map. Perform a similar operation for 40° , 50° , 60° , and 70° ; and through the corresponding divisions on the several arcs, draw curve lines, which will represent the meridians. Measure off $60\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ for the arctic circle upon the perpendicular, and through that point, from P, describe a dotted curve. Number the degrees of latitude and longitude on the frame, and the diagram will be complete.

METHOD 2. *To construct a map of Europe with curved parallels and straight meridians.*—Draw the base line, A B, *figure 13*, and in the middle of it erect the perpendicular C P N. Assume a distance for ten degrees of latitude, and as Europe extends from latitude 36° to 72° , and the map should always take in a little more than the exact boundaries of the country to be described, let the point C represent 30° , from which set off five of the assumed distances towards P. Number the distances 40, 50, 60, 70, 80; and mark off the distance $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ for the arctic circle. Find by the Table, the number of miles answering to thirty degrees of latitude, which is, as before 51.96, or in a round number 52. Take the half of this (26) from the diagonal scale, constructed as in the foregoing example, set it off from the point C, once each way, towards A and B, at 10 and 20, and the distance 10 20 will be ten degrees of longitude, at thirty degrees of latitude. Look into the Table for the miles corresponding to 70° , which is 20.52, or $20\frac{1}{2}$; take the half of this ($10\frac{1}{2}$) from the scale, set it off from the point 70 once each way, at *a* and *b*, carefully observing to have the line *a b* parallel to A B, and the distance *a b* will contain ten degrees of longitude at seventy degrees of latitude. The two meridians *a* 10 and *b* 20 may now be drawn as right lines through the points *a* 10 and *b* 20. Take the distance 10 20 in the compasses, and with one foot on 10 describe the small arc 0; and with the same distance, from 20, describe the arc 30. With the distance *a b* describe from *a* and *b* the arcs *c* and *d*. Take the diagonal *a* 20 in the compasses, and with one foot on *a*, cross the arc 0; and with the same distance, and one foot on *b* cross the arc 30. Again, with the same distance, and one foot on 10, cross the upper arc in *c*; and with one foot on 20 cross the other arc in *d*: and draw the two lines *c* 0, *d* 30. With the same three distances, 10 20, *a b*, and *a* 20, perform the same operation for the other meridians. Produce any two meridians that are equidistant from the central line C P, till they meet in a point, as *e* N and *f* N: and from the intersection, N, as a centre, with the radius N C, describe the arc 30 C 30, which will be the parallel of thirty degrees of latitude. From the same centre describe curves through the points 40, 50, 60, 70, and they will represent parallels of latitude corresponding to those points in the number of their degrees; and a dotted line drawn through the point $66\frac{1}{2}$ will represent the arctic circle.* Draw lines for the sides of the map at right angles with A B, and another line for the top parallel to A B; number the degrees of latitude and longitude in the margin, and rub out such lines as extend beyond the frame, and the diagram will be complete.

In this projection it will be observed, the pole is not the fixed centre from which the parallels of latitude are described; for the centre will vary according to the latitude and longitude of the place.

* To construct this, or any other diagonal scale, draw a line, *a b*, equal to the distance assumed for the ten degrees; erect the perpendicular *b c*, upon which, with any convenient distance, set off sixty times, from *b* to *c*. Draw *c d* parallel and equal to *a b*, and join *a d*. Through each of the sixty divisions draw lines parallel to *a b*, and number them by fives or tens, from *c* to *b*. Draw the diagonal, *a c*, and it will give the sixty parts into which it is desired to divide *a b*: for if the distance be measured from the line *b c*, at thirty, to the intersecting diagonal, it will be found to be half the given line *a b*; and if any other line be measured perpendicularly from *b c*, to the diagonal *a c*, it will also be found to contain the number of parts of *a b* indicated by its figure.

The following TABLE, referred to in the foregoing methods of Projection, exhibits the NUMBER OF GEOGRAPHICAL MILES contained in a DEGREE OF LONGITUDE, in each Parallel of Latitude from the EQUATOR.

Deg. Lat.	Geograph. miles.	Deg. Lat.	Geograph. miles.	Deg. Lat.	Geograph. miles.	Deg. Lat.	Geograph. miles.
0	60°00	23	55°23	46	41°68	69	21°51
1	59°99	24	54°81	47	40°92	70	20°52
2	59°96	25	54°38	48	40°15	71	19°53
3	59°92	26	53°93	49	39°36	72	18°54
4	59°85	27	53°46	50	38°57	73	17°54
5	59°77	28	52°97	51	37°76	74	16°54
6	59°67	29	52°48	52	36°94	75	15°53
7	59°55	30	51°96	53	36°11	76	14°52
8	59°42	31	51°43	54	35°27	77	13°50
9	59°26	32	50°88	55	34°41	78	12°48
10	59°09	33	50°32	56	33°55	79	11°45
11	58°89	34	49°74	57	32°68	80	10°42
12	58°69	35	49°15	58	31°79	81	9°38
13	58°46	36	48°54	59	30°90	82	8°35
14	58°22	37	47°92	60	30°00	83	7°31
15	57°95	38	47°28	61	29°09	84	6°27
16	57°67	39	46°63	62	28°17	85	5°22
17	57°38	40	45°96	63	27°24	86	4°18
18	57°06	41	45°28	64	26°30	87	3°14
19	56°73	42	44°59	65	25°36	88	2°09
20	56°38	43	43°88	66	24°40	89	1°05
21	56°01	44	43°16	67	23°45	90	0°00
22	55°63	45	42°43	68	22°48		

When the place of which a map is to be drawn, is but small, as a county or province, the meridians, as to sense, will be parallel to each other, and the whole will differ very little from a plane. Such a map may be made more easily than by the preceding rules, merely by measuring the distances in miles, and laying them down in a plane rectangular map. This branch of mapping is mostly used by surveyors.

In filling up the map, all places representing land are occupied with such cities, towns, rivers, hills, forests, &c. as the countries contain. The common representative of towns, or cities, is a small circle, the centre of which marks the position of the place. Roads are sometimes indicated by two parallel lines, either plain or dotted, though frequently by only one plain line. Rivers are usually represented by undulating lines, gradually increasing in blackness as they approach their confluence with the sea: if wide enough to be measured in their breadth from the scale, both banks are shewn by two lines parallel to each other, with a shading between them. This is frequently the case near their mouths, where the estuary becomes greatly enlarged. Canals are commonly denoted so as to distinguish them from natural rivers, which is done by representing them by single lines devoid of inflections, and of uniform breadth; or by drawing thin lines on each side of the broad line. Forests are represented by a kind of shrubs or small trees. Mountains are sketched as on a picture, and shaded. Bogs, fens, and morasses, are indicated by shades. Coasts are expressed by a single line, accompanied by shading towards the water, which seems to represent the undulation of the waves, as they approach the shore; but in nautical charts, the shading is towards the land; and the abruptness towards the sea appears to indicate the steepness of the cliffs. Sands and shallows are denoted by numerous small dots or points; and rocks under water by small crosses. Near harbours, the depth of water is expressed by

figures, denoting fathoms; and anchorages by small anchors. The boundaries of kingdoms, states, and provinces, are usually marked by dotted lines; the size, shape, and distance of the dots being varied to agree with the circumstances intended to be expressed. To make those divisions still more conspicuous, different colours are frequently employed to relieve the monotony of the engraving, and assist the eye in distinguishing the limits: sometimes the colours are spread over the whole surface of the country or province; and in other instances, they are only tinted along the boundary.

The use of maps is obvious from their construction: the degrees of the meridians and parallels shew the latitudes and longitudes of places; and the scale of miles annexed, their relative distances, so far as such a scale can be applied. The situation or bearing of places, with respect to each other, as well as to the cardinal points, appears on inspection.

In forming the scale of measurement, regard must be paid to the customary measure of the country represented on the map, as well as to English measure. Thus, a map of France, should have a scale of French leagues; a map of Germany, one of German miles; a map of Russia, one of Russian wersts, &c. These various measures may be easily obtained from a knowledge of their respective proportions to a geographical degree, which are exhibited in the subjoined Table; and when the number contained in any given number of degrees has been ascertained by division of the central meridian of the map, they may be put down on the scale, and it will be sufficiently accurate for general purposes.

A TABLE of various ITINERARY MEASURES, ancient and modern, compared with a GEOGRAPHICAL DEGREE.

ANCIENT.		No. in a Degree of the Equator.
Stadium,	{ Olympic	600, or 606.799
	{ Pythic, or Delphic	750, or 752.738
	{ Egyptian	500
	{ Alexandrian	1112
	{ Of Aristotle	1057
Parasanga,	Persian and Hebraic	16.767, or 20, or 25
Schoenus,	{ Egyptian	18.75, or 20
Mile,	{ Eastern	47.555
	{ Roman	75
	{ Spanish	89
	{ British	827
League, of Gaul		50
Rasta, of Germany		25
MODERN.		
Mile,	{ Geographical	60
	{ English Statute	69.5
	{ Dutch	19
	{ German	15
	{ Prussian	16
	{ Swedish	10
	{ Hungarian	12
	{ Roman	60
	{ Of Tuscany, Milan, and Piedmont	66
	{ Venetian	58
	{ Of Switzerland	24
	{ Arabic	67
	{ Marine	20
League,	{ French	25
	{ Danish	15
	{ Spanish	26
	{ Portuguese	19
	{ Of Canada	30
Verst, or Werst, of Russia		104

		No. in a Degree of the Equator.
Parasang of Turkey	.	22
Berith, Of Turkey	.	66
Coss, or League, of India	.	44
Codam,	{ Of Coromandel	7
	{ Of Malabar	9
Li,	Chinese	{ Ancient 240
		{ Modern 199
Pu,	Ditto	25
Roening, or League, of Siam	.	32
Step, or	{ Geometrical	68,480
Pace,	{ Roman	186,790

WINDS, TIDES, AND CURRENTS.

In concluding this part of the Introduction, it will be proper to give a brief explanation of the nature and cause of winds and tides.

WINDS.—The Earth is every where surrounded by a fine invisible fluid, which extends to several miles above its surface, and is called *air*. It is found, by experiments, that a small quantity of air is capable of being expanded, so as to fill a very large space; or it may, on the contrary, be compressed into a space much smaller than what it originally occupied. The general cause of expansion of the air is heat; that of its compression, cold. Hence if any of the air, or atmosphere, receive a greater degree of cold or heat than it had before, its parts will be put in motion, and expanded or compressed. When air is put in motion, we call it *wind*, in general, and denominate that wind a *breeze*, a *gale*, a *storm*, or a *hurricane*, according to the velocity of its motion. Winds, therefore, which are commonly considered as things extremely variable and uncertain, depend on a general cause, and act with more or less uniformity in proportion as the action of this cause is more or less constant. It is found, by observations made at sea, that from 30° N. lat. to 30° S. lat. a constant east wind blows upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, throughout the year: this is called the *Trade Wind*; and is occasioned by the action of the sun, which, in moving from east to west, heats, and, consequently, expands, the air immediately under its rays; so that a stream, or tide of air always accompanies its course, and occasions a perpetual east wind within these limits. This general cause is, however, modified by a number of particulars.

The winds called *Tropical*, which blow from some particular point of the compass without much variation, are of three kinds: 1. *The General Trade Winds*, which extend to nearly thirty degrees of latitude on each side of the equator, in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. 2. *The Monsoons*, or shifting trade winds, which blow six months in one direction, and six months in the opposite direction. These prevail mostly in the Indian or Eastern Ocean, and do not extend above 200 leagues from the land. Their change is at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, accompanied with tremendous storms of thunder, lightning, and rain. 3. *The Land and Sea Breezes*, which blow from the land from midnight to mid-day, and from the sea from about noon till midnight; these do not extend above two or three leagues from the shore.

Near the coast of Guinea, the wind blows always from the west, south-west, or south. On the coast of Peru, the wind blows constantly from the south-west. Beyond the latitude of 30° North and South, the winds, as we daily perceive in Great Britain, are more variable; though they blow oftener from the west than from any other point. Between 4° and 10° N. lat. and between the longitude of Cape Verd and that of the easternmost of the Cape Verd Islands, there is a tract of sea condemned to perpetual calms, attended with terrific thunder and lightning; and such rains that this sea has acquired, emphatically, the name of *the Rains*.

TIDES.—By the term *tide* is meant that regular motion of the sea, according to which it ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours. Sir Isaac Newton first satisfactorily explained the cause and nature of this phenomenon, by the principle of attraction, in consequence of which all bodies mutually draw or attract each other, in proportion to their masses and distance. By the action of this power, such parts of the sea as are immediately below the moon must be drawn towards it;

consequently, whenever the moon is nearly vertical, or in the zenith, the sea will be raised, and there the tide will flow. A similar cause produces the flowing of the tide likewise in those places where the moon is in the nadir, and which must be diametrically opposite to the former: for in the hemisphere farthest from the moon, the parts in the nadir, being less attracted by that planet, than the parts which are nearer to it, gravitate less towards the earth's centre; and, consequently, must be higher than the rest. Those parts of the earth, on the contrary, where the moon appears on the horizon, or 90° distant from the zenith and nadir, will have low water; for, as the waters in the zenith and nadir rise at the same time, the waters in their neighbourhood will press towards those places, to maintain the equilibrium; and to supply the place of these, others will move the same way, and so on to the places 90° distant from the zenith and nadir, where the water will be lowest. By combining this doctrine with the diurnal motion of the earth, we shall be sensible of the reason why the tides ebb and flow twice in a lunar day, or in about twenty-four hours fifty minutes.

Twice in every month, that is about the times of new and full moon, the tides rise higher than ordinary; and are called *Spring Tides*; for at these times the actions of both sun and moon are united, and draw in the same straight line; consequently the sea must be more elevated. At the conjunction, or when the sun and moon are on the same side of the earth, they both conspire to raise the waters in the zenith, and consequently in the nadir also; and at the opposition, or when the earth is between the sun and moon, while one raises the water in the zenith, the other does the same in the nadir, and each also occasions high water in the opposite points, in addition to the primary raising of that element by the luminary immediately above it. About the first and last quarters of the moon, the tides are less than ordinary, and receive the denomination of *Neap Tides*: for in those quarters, the sun raises the waters where the moon depresses them, and depresses where the moon raises them; so that the tides are only occasioned by the difference by which the action of the moon, which is nearest the earth, prevails over that of the sun. These effects would be produced uniformly, were the whole surface of the earth covered with water; but as there is a multitude of islands and continents, which interrupt the natural course of the water, various appearances occur, in different places, which can only be explained by particular considerations of the situation of the shores, straits, and other causes, which contribute to produce such appearances.

CURRENTS.—In different parts of the ocean, streams, or currents, are met with, which frequently throw ships a great way out of their intended course. Between Florida and the Bahama Islands, a current always runs from north to south. A current runs constantly from the Atlantic, through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean: another sets out of the Baltic sea, through the Sound, or strait between Sweden and Denmark, into the German Ocean; so that there are no tides in the Baltic. About small islands and headlands, in the midst of the ocean, the tides rise very little; but in some bays, and about the mouths of rivers, they rise from twelve to fifty feet.

SUMMARY VIEW OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF GEOGRAPHY.

It would be a question rather curious than useful, to inquire into the state of geographical knowledge among the antediluvians. Hypothetical solution is all that could be hoped for, which would be received or rejected, according to the peculiar views of those to whom it might be presented. Yet, although we cannot exactly determine the extent of their knowledge in this respect, it will scarcely be doubted that they had it in some degree; and that whatever they possessed was communicated, through the Noachidæ, to the new race of mankind subsequent to the deluge. From a very early date after that important epocha, we find the Chaldeans in possession of a series of astronomical observations; and we may, without violence, presume that such observations were applied to, or connected with geography. The ancient Egyptians, indeed, claimed the merit of having first cultivated geography as a science: but both Egyptians and Chaldeans were of one origin, being both descended from Ham; and they equally derived their information from one common source, the erudition of the antediluvian world. To

whatever extent either of these branches of the Amonian family may have carried their knowledge in the first ages of the new world, it was soon withdrawn from general use, by being veiled in mystical terms, elucidatory of hieroglyphics still more mysterious; the true meaning of which after the lapse of two or three generations, became so obscure, even to the professors themselves, that they could not prevent their disciples from running into the most absurd errors, and entertaining the most chimerical fancies. Hence we find the earth represented as an immense circular plain, surrounded by a black river, or sea of darkness, and inhabited on its east, north, and west borders, by a people called Hyperboreans, or Cimmerians, who never beheld the light of the sun: a fiction apparently founded on a misrepresentation of the long nights with which the polar regions are visited. The southern region of this earth, which is now ascertained to be the torrid zone, was considered as a burning region, unfit for the habitation of men, yet occupied by imaginary beings, called Cyclops, Pygmies, and other monsters, whose element was fire. Over this earth was the vault of heaven, resting, like an immense concave, upon stupendous mountains, with the fixed stars inserted in its surface as so many studs. Such were the received notions of geography, at least among the Greeks, in the time of Homer. This circular world, of which each nation considered itself the centre, was divided by the Euxine, the *Ægean*, and the Mediterranean seas, into two parts, north and south; to which, in a subsequent age, Anaximander applied the denominations of Europe and Asia; terms which had been previously employed in a much more limited sense.

Egypt has always been regarded as the cradle of the sciences; and, according to the testimony of Eustathius, the Egyptians were the first people who made maps, or representations of parts of the earth's surface: these are ascribed to their king Sesostrius, who is supposed to have reigned about eleven or twelve centuries before the Milesian philosopher, Thales, began to reduce geography to a science. Sesostrius is represented as traversing all the then known earth, and describing his march on maps, copies of which he distributed among his own subjects, and also among the Scythians. Much of this account is fabulous; for the existence of Sesostrius, as an individual, may be doubted; and the exploits attributed to him seem to belong to a clan, or tribe, who roamed over the world, in various directions, under a banner or ensign bearing his name. Yet these people would be naturally led to take some account of their marches, and would probably set them down in the manner of an itinerary. But from whatever source it might be derived, the Egyptians are acknowledged to have possessed a better idea of geography than any other nation, in those early ages of which we are now speaking.

The Chinese, who contend with the Egyptians for the greatest antiquity as a people, and the earliest cultivation of the sciences, have no evidence that their knowledge of astronomy, of which they boast, was applied to the purposes of geography.

The extensive commerce of the Phœnicians leads naturally to a conclusion, that they must have had an early knowledge of geography; but, in the absence of any direct proof, it can only be inferred from the wealth and power of Sidon, one of their maritime cities, about six centuries after the deluge.

Among the early works, which merit particular attention for their geographical details, those of Moses and Homer ought never to be overlooked. The Hebrew legislator, who was "learned in all the wisdom of Egypt," has embodied many of the geographical ideas of the Phœnicians, Hebrews, Arabians, and other people of western Asia. And the Greek poet, whose *Iliad* and *Odyssey* exhibit the first elements of Grecian geography, has run through the whole circle of knowledge, tradition, and even of fable, which, in his age, was universally received in Greece and the Lesser Asia.

The first attempts that can be traced among ancient geographers to reduce their knowledge to any thing like general principles, seem to have consisted in an endeavour to determine the situation of places according to climate; by which term they meant a space parallel to, and equally distant from the equator. But, being destitute of proper astronomical observations, as well as of instruments for making them, they had recourse to natural phenomena; under the idea that variety, both in animals and vegetables, was produced by difference of temperature, which they considered as proportional to the distance where the vertical rays of the sun

exerted their most powerful influence; experience having taught them that a peculiar part of the human race, with many of the larger animals, were found in particular districts only: hence they fixed the northern boundary of the torrid zone by the appearance of Ethiopians, or Negroes, and some of the larger species of the brute creation, as the elephant and rhinoceros.

Such was the state of geography among the ancients, when Thales, one of the seven sages of Greece, and founder of the Ionian philosophy, appeared at the head of the school of Miletus, and introduced, for Greece, a new system, founded upon more scientific principles. Thales understood the construction of the gnomon, the earliest instrument by which latitude could be accurately observed; and he discovered, or communicated, the passage of the sun from tropic to tropic, with the consequent distribution of the year into four seasons. For these and other lessons in astronomical geography, the Milesian school seems to have been indebted to the Egyptians and Babylonians: for Herodotus affirms that to the latter, the Greeks, who first of European nations cultivated geography, were indebted for their knowledge of the pole, the gnomon, and the twelve divisions of the year; while Pliny and Diogenes Laertius state that Thales discovered the tropical journey of the sun; but this, as well as the division of the year into 365 days, he evidently derived from Egypt; where it was long before known to the priests, and kept by them among the arcana of their mysteries. Thales was also acquainted with the method of measuring the heights of bodies by their shadows; and he taught that the earth, instead of being a plane, was a globular body, placed in the centre of the universe; that the stars were bodies of fire; and that the moon was opaque, but illumined by the sun.

Anaximander, the disciple of Thales, set up the first sun-dial seen in Greece, constructed a sphere, and is reported to have estimated the circumference of the earth at 400,000 stadia. The invention of the zodiacal signs is sometimes attributed to him; but it is more probable that they were long before known to both Chaldeans and Egyptians. Anaximander made the first map of the world known in Greece; which is supposed to be the same that Herodotus speaks of, as having been made by Aristagoras, the Milesian tyrant, and exhibited to Cleomenes, the Spartan, in order to prevail on him to undertake an invasion of the Persian dominions. It was drawn on brass, or copper, and contained, according to the historian's description, "the entire circumference of the earth, the whole sea, and all the rivers;" expressions which can be believed to include no more than Greece, the Mediterranean sea, and Asia, as far as the royal city of Susa. Anaximander also taught that the earth moved; and that the sun was a circle of fire, about twenty-eight times as large as the earth. He, however, rejected the spherical form of the earth; and supposed its shape to be cylindrical. Indeed, at this time, various opinions were given by different philosophers with regard to the form of the earth. They had pretty generally abandoned the old notion of its being a circular plane, and were convinced that it must be a round and solid body; but while Anaximander maintained that it was a cylinder, another compared it to a boat; and some represented it as a mountain of immeasurable height, with the stars revolving around it.

Anaximenes, the successor of Anaximander in the Ionian school, endeavoured to revive the theory that the earth was a plain, and that the heavens were a solid concave, in which the stars were fixed, as studs, or nails. But Thales and Anaximander had so well supported their hypotheses, that he met with little success.

Pythagoras of Samos, who had travelled into Egypt in search of knowledge, and seems to have been initiated into the mysteries of the priesthood, taught, on his return to Greece, that the sun was at rest, and that the earth revolved about it. But his system was so opposed to all the received prejudices of sense and opinion, that it never made much progress, nor was it widely diffused in the ancient world. Its demonstration and establishment were reserved for the more recent labours of Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton.

About a century after the time of Pythagoras, appeared that brilliant star of historical geography, Herodotus of Halicarnassus, emphatically styled the "Father of history." This great genius, finding his own experience at variance with the com-

monly received opinions, abandoned his home, and set out on a journey in pursuit of knowledge and of truth. He explored Egypt, Greece, and the southern parts of Italy, then called Magna Græcia; penetrated among the Pæonians, who then inhabited

B. C. 450. Servia; visited the Greek colonies on the Euxine; measured the extent of that sea, from the Bosphorus to the Phasis; traversed the country between the Borysthenes and the Hypanis; and visited Babylon and Susa.

Astronomy and mathematics were not then sufficiently advanced as practical sciences, to enable him to reduce his numerous discoveries into a system; and the fabulous beings which he has placed in the remote regions, where he did not travel, present a striking proof of the difficulties with which the strongest mind has to contend, when opposed to the prejudices of the age. The publication of his narrative tended greatly to improve and to extend the original scanty stock of geographical knowledge.

During a period of 200 years from the days of Thales, only one astronomical observation is recorded: this was made by Meton and Euctemon, who observed the summer solstice at Athens, during the archonship of Apseudes, on the morning of the 21st of the Egyptian month Phamenoth, answering to the 27th June, B. C. 432. This observation was made by narrowly watching the shadow of the gnomon, with a design to fix the beginning of the Metonic cycle of nineteen years, and which accordingly commenced with the next new moon, eighteen days afterwards, or the 15th of July.

Soon afterwards, Hippocrates of Cos, one of the most eminent physicians of his age, wrote a treatise on physical geography, which is considered as the most ancient work of its kind. At that period, however, the philosophers of Greece were so engaged in abstract speculations, that they paid little or no attention to the improvement of science, or the application of their theories to practical purposes, that the treatise and the subject of which it treated were neglected; hence geography remained in the state to which it had been carried in the Ionic school, till the days of Aristotle.

This great philosopher, who had bestowed much attention on the science, diffused among his disciples a kindred taste for geographical pursuits. He was convinced of the spherical form of the earth, and observes, in his book *De Cælo*, that astronomers had calculated its circumference at 400,000 stadia. This estimate is said by some modern writers to be a near approximation to the truth, supposing the Egyptian stadium to have been the measure alluded to: but as the ancient stadium is given of various lengths, according to the country where it was used, nothing positive on this subject can be obtained. Aristotle seems also to have entertained the idea which, many ages afterwards, was supported by Columbus, that the western coasts of Spain were not far distant from the eastern shores of India.

The conquests of Alexander, and the wars of his successors, about this time, facilitated the improvement of geography in the east. Bæton, an engineer in Alexander's army, wrote an account of the Conqueror's encampments during his expedition; and from his statements and surveys, Patrocles, subsequently admiral of the fleets of Seleucus and Antiochus, compiled his book on oriental geography. Nearchus, also, the admiral of Alexander's fleet, published a narrative of his nautical expedition from the Indus to the Euphrates.

While geography was thus improving in the east, Pytheas, of Massilia, or Marseilles, was engaged in exploring the western and northern regions of Europe. He advanced far into the northern sea, discovered the island of Thulé, supposed to be Shetland, and entered that previously unknown sea, which is now called the Baltic. His discoveries in astronomy and geography were such, that, in many instances, modern navigators have found it expedient to justify and accede to his conclusions: and he first established a distinction of climate by the length of days and nights.

The disciples of Aristotle, having imbibed the spirit of their master, prosecuted their researches after positive knowledge with great alacrity. Theophrastus of Eresium, in Lesbos, one of his favourite pupils, made great

B. C. 322. advances in physical geography; and wrote treatises on stones, plants, winds, signs of fair weather, &c. Dicoarchus, of Messenia, another disciple of

Aristotle, wrote a valuable description of Greece, bestowed much attention upon ascertaining the heights of mountains, and constructed maps, which Pliny has referred to, on account of their comparative correctness.

The first attempts to determine latitudes and longitudes, appear to have been made by Timocharis and Aristillus, contemporaries in the school of Alexandria, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus. These philosophers B. C. 295. undertook to determine the places of the fixed stars, and to trace the courses of the planets; in doing which they were unavoidably led to divide the heavens by imaginary lines, equivalent to parallels of latitude and longitudinal meridians. One of their observations is said to have furnished Hipparchus with data, by which he discovered the precession of the equinoxes, about 150 years afterwards.

Among the most successful, as he was the boldest of the ancient geographers, we must notice Eratosthenes, librarian at Alexandria, in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes. He first endeavoured to reduce geography to a B. C. 245. regular system by the introduction of a parallel of latitude. This line, upon which the principal graduation was established, was drawn through places where the longest day had been observed to be fourteen hours and a half, and which is now known to be latitude $36^{\circ}.31'$ N. He commenced it at Cape Iberia, now Cape St. Vincent, without the Strait of Gibraltar, carried it through the Sicilian Sea, and near the southern extremities of Peloponnesus, continued it through the isle of Rhodes, and the bay of Issus, across Cilicia, the Euphrates and Tigris, whence he extended it to the mountains of India, and terminated it at a point called Thinae, on the eastern coast of the Asiatic continent. The whole length of this parallel was estimated at 70,000 stadia. The great advantages resulting from the introduction of this line, induced Eratosthenes to draw other parallels through particular places, as Alexandria, Syene, and Meroë: and he attempted to draw a meridian, at right angles to these, passing through Rhodes and Alexandria, and extending to Syene and Meroë. His ideas expanding with the improvements he made, Eratosthenes undertook the still more arduous task of determining the circumference of the earth. With this view, he measured the arc of the meridian between Alexandria and Syene, proceeding on the observation that during the summer solstice no shadow was projected at Syene, while at Alexandria, a shadow, amounting to the fiftieth part of a circle, was given: the itinerary distance between the two places being then estimated at 5000 stadia, the result of the calculation was 250,000 stadia* for the entire circumference of the earth. It is a misfortune that we have no exact means of determining the value of this measurement, in consequence of the stadium being of different lengths in different places: yet Major Rennel, who contends that the ancients had but one stadium, and considers ten stadia equal to a Roman mile, makes the measurement of Eratosthenes equal to $69\frac{1}{2}$ such miles to the degree; a remarkable approximation to the truth; more especially when it is recollected that the places through which Eratosthenes drew his meridian, are not in the same line of longitude. Yet with all its defects, it was undoubtedly the most correct of any similar measurement undertaken by ancient geographers. This great man, who has been called the "Cosmographer and Geometer of the World," is the reputed inventor of the armillary sphere; and with the instruments with which the munificence of the Ptolemies supplied the Alexandrian library, he measured the obliquity of the ecliptic, and determined it to be 23 degrees $45\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, nearly.

The area which Eratosthenes included within the limits of his map, comprised the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, reduced to little more than one third of their real dimensions. The grand line, upon which his graduation depended, was, as we have seen, 70,000 stadia in length, or not quite a third of the circumference of the globe; the remainder was supposed to be occupied by the ocean, which extended from the eastern shores of Asia, to the western coasts of Europe

* Some writers state this result at 252,000 stadia, which has been thus accounted for: Eratosthenes had concluded the circumference of the earth to be 250,000 stadia; but as this number, divided by 360, would give $694\frac{2}{3}$ stadia to a degree, he, or some of his followers to get rid of a troublesome fraction, assigned the round number of 700 stadia to a degree; and this multiplied by 360, would give 252,000 for the number of stadia contained in the terrestrial circumference.

and Africa. Upon this line, chiefly, Eratosthenes measured his longitudes: but, from the imperfect state of astronomical geography, it could hardly happen that more or less of error should arise in the calculations. Such was, indeed, the fact; but from some circumstance which cannot now be accounted for, the errors follow each other in a kind of progressive ratio. They begin at Cape Iberia (Cape St. Vincent) and gradually increase through the whole extent of the line to the point Thineæ. The countries most known, through which the line passes, as Greece, Egypt, and Asia Minor, are not only not exempt from these errors, but do not even stop their accumulation: the Strait of Gibraltar errs by about two degrees; Rhodes by about nine; Issus nearly ten; the Caspian Strait, fourteen; the sources of the Indus, nineteen: all in excess. M. Gosselin, ever fertile in expedients, has endeavoured to account for this by a method equally ingenious and bold, yet being supported by no positive evidence, it cannot be received as a general rule. It is more usually believed that the errors arose from the distances being calculated by itineraries eastward; and as the distances of the ancients are always hyperbolized, an excess of longitude unavoidably arose, which increased in proportion as the line was extended.

The next important addition to geographical science, was made in the days of Hipparchus of Rhodes, who, taking the hint from an observation of Timocharis and Aristillus, discovered the precession of the equinoctial points, as noticed in

a preceding page. About half a century before his time, Archimedes of B. C. Syracuse had invented theorems for measuring the surface of a sphere cir. 236. and its various segments: and by these Hipparchus was enabled to make a closer connection than had existed before, between geography and astronomy, by his determination of latitudes and longitudes from celestial observations.

B. C. The first meridian he fixed in the Fortunate Isles, or the Canaries, cir. 162. which were then supposed to be the western boundary of the earth. Thus was laid the foundation of the science of geography as now practised; yet the latitudes and longitudes were not much attended to till the time of Claudius Ptolemy, who, about three centuries afterwards, established a system which was universally received, as we shall presently have occasion to notice. Among other labours of Hipparchus, was his discovery that the interval between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes was seven days longer than that between the autumnal and the vernal; an effect of the eccentricity of the mundane orbit. He also divided the heavens into forty-nine constellations, viz. twelve in the ecliptic, twenty-one in the northern, and sixteen in the southern hemisphere; made a catalogue of the stars by name; and made what is called the *fixed zodiac*, commencing with the first point of Aries. From observing that a tree upon a plain seemed to change its position, when viewed from different situations, he was led to the discovery of the parallax of the planets, or the distance between their real and apparent positions, when viewed from the centre and the surface of the earth. Finally, he laid the foundation of trigonometry, and calculated eclipses for 600 years.

War has been often the occasion of making or improving maps of different countries; hence geography made considerable advances from the progress of the Roman armies. In all the provinces occupied by the Romans, camps were laid out at proper intervals, and roads were constructed to afford an easy communication between them; and thus civilization and surveying were systematically carried on throughout that extensive empire. Every new war gave rise to a new survey and itinerary of the countries where the scene of action was laid; and materials for the geographer were accumulated from every fresh conquest. Of the itineraries compiled for the use of the Roman officers and their armies, two remarkable specimens remain. The one is the Itinerary of Antoninus, containing, like our common road books, only the names of places, and their distances from each other. The other, called the *Peutingerian Table*, professes to exhibit a map of the world; but of its accuracy of representation, a judgment may be formed from the fact, that it is twenty-one feet in length, and no more than one foot in breadth. Every feature is consequently distorted, by being immoderately increased in one direction, and as much diminished in the other; the Mediterranean and Euxine appear like rivers, rolling an amazing length; and the three continents are represented as narrow stripes of land through which they flow. The

longitudinal measures also are so incorrect, that the space between Babylon and the Eastern ocean occupies only one-eighth of the map, though it really fills nearly half the space represented by it. The main object of this singular production seems to have been to exhibit the great roads leading from east to west through the Roman empire; in the pursuit of which every thing else that could render a map valuable was disregarded.

In the time of Pompey the Great, Posidonius of Apamæa undertook to measure the circumference of the earth, by horizontal observations of the stars. At first, he made it 240,000 stadia, which gives 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ stadia, or 700 according to some writers, to a degree; but Strabo says, he subsequently settled it 180,000, reckoning 500 stadia to a degree. This measure, adopted by Marinus of Tyre, is frequently ascribed to Ptolemy. B. C. 79.

Pliny the Elder, who flourished in the time of Vespasian, has given, in his Natural History, a complete system of geography, as it then existed; and appears to have collected, with great diligence, whatever was known of all parts of the world. But, destitute of the mathematical knowledge of the Alexandrian school, and not having the results of his knowledge arranged in the form of a map; his system wants perspicuity and connection. Adopting generally the hypothesis of Eratosthenes, he considers the earth to be entirely surrounded by the ocean; admits the existence of an uninhabitable torrid zone; and supposes Europe to have been circumnavigated from India to Germany, and Africa from Egypt to the Strait of Gibraltar. Of the three parts of the earth, he states that Europe is the largest, Asia next in size, and Africa less than either. His work is nevertheless valuable, inasmuch as it frequently displays an accuracy of knowledge, even in regard to the remoter countries of the earth, which would not be expected in the then immature state of geography. A. D. 60.

In the reign of Antoninus Pius, when the Roman empire had reached its greatest extent, and all its provinces were reputed to be well known and surveyed, Claudius Ptolemy, a native of Alexandria, or of Pelusium, compiled his *System of Geography*, founded upon the proportions of the gnomon to its shadow, taken by different astronomers, at the times of the solstices and equinoxes; calculations deduced from the length of days in different countries at those periods; distances, measured or computed, of the principal roads laid down in the surveys and itineraries; and various reports of travellers and navigators, all which, after a due collation and comparison, he digested into one uniform body, and then translated them into a new mathematical dialect, expressing the degrees of latitude and longitude, according to the invention of Hipparchus. His materials were, however, too crude and imperfect to exclude errors, and those of a very grave nature, from his performance; although he seems to have piqued himself upon the extent of the alterations which he introduced. His general course seems to have been, summarily, to reduce to one half the extent of the new mercantile routes, which had been collected by Marinus of Tyre, and who had been misled by them into so extravagant an exaggeration of longitude, as to make the extent of the then known world, between the first meridian in the Fortunate Isles, to point Thinæ, the reputed extremity of Asia, 210 degrees, or almost double its real dimensions. Ptolemy, proceeding as just stated, reduced this breadth to 180 degrees, or half the circumference of the earth; but he ought to have brought it down to about 125 degrees. He also overrated the length of the Mediterranean about thirty degrees, or 1800 geographical miles; an error which remained uncorrected till the commencement of the seventeenth century. A. D. 150.

Ptolemy's geographical system, notwithstanding its imperfections, continued in use till the close of the fifteenth century; when, on one hand, the Portuguese, by opening a passage to the east by way of the Cape of Good Hope; and, on the other, Columbus, by his discovery of America in the west, opened new fields of speculation to the geographer, and led the way to that improvement in the science which we now enjoy. Since that period, scarcely has a year elapsed without some important accession being made to our stock of geographical knowledge; and from these successive discoveries we obtain materials for the present work.

The successors of Ptolemy, among whom we find the names of Agathernus, Marcian, Æthicus, and Avienus, were little better than epitomisers and commen-

tators; nothing new was elicited; the Ptolemean system was received as a thing of course, and scarcely any one took the trouble to examine the truth or fallacy of its pretensions. In fact, the declension of science kept pace with that of the power of the empire; and, about the sixth and seventh centuries, manifested itself in a remarkable degree by an indistinctness in the view of all distant geographical objects, and even by a return, in some degree, to the crude reveries of the Homeric age. In the sixth century, a writer, named Cosmas Indicopleustes, represented the earth as a large square plane, surrounded by a wall, over which rested the vault of heaven; and in the eighth century, an anonymous writer of Ravenna endeavoured to revive exploded theories with regard to the remote parts of Europe and Asia, in a topographical work on Italy and the adjoining countries. By degrees, even such dim lights as these faded away; and geographical science may be said to have slept till the adventurous spirits of Vasco de Gama and Christopher Colon (Columbus) aroused it to a new and splendid existence.

The improvements in geography, since that period, are owing to the great progress made in astronomy by Copernicus, Galileo, Sir Isaac Newton, and other eminent men, who lived within the last three centuries. More correct methods and instruments for observing or correcting the latitude were invented; and the discovery of Jupiter's satellites afforded a mode of fixing longitudes with greater precision than was previously known. The voyages also made by celebrated navigators of different nations, becoming more frequent, laid open to Europe a vast field of observation, which has been pursued with all the interest the discovery was calculated to excite. The voyages of Captain Cook, in the reign of George III. contributed more to the improvement of geography than any thing besides that was done during the eighteenth century. To these may be added the survey made by Vancouver of the north-west coast of America; the voyage of the unfortunate Peyrouse to the South Sea; and the discoveries of Mungo Parke in the interior of Africa, in the same century. And although we have as yet scarcely run out one-third of the nineteenth, the acquisitions to geography have been little inferior to those of the whole preceding century. The researches of Major Denham, Capt. Clapperton, Messrs. Landers, and others, have opened a large portion, before unknown to Europeans, of the interior of Africa; and will probably lead to a discovery of the course and exit of the great river Niger, by means of which civilization, commerce, and the arts, may be introduced to nations hitherto involved in gross ignorance and barbarism. Here we behold British enterprise pursuing its search after knowledge, and the extension of science amid the inhospitable and burning regions of the torrid zone. And if we look thence towards the north, we behold the same spirit actuating Captains Ross, Parry, and Lyons, in their researches among the desolations of the arctic seas. By their means, aided by the land expedition of Captain Franklin, a considerable portion of the northern extremity of America has been brought to view, and additions have been made to our maps of territories nearly equal in extent to the half of Europe. In the southern ocean, also, the accidental discovery by the captain of a British merchant ship, has disclosed the existence of an extensive tract of land, bordering upon the antarctic circle, and probably extending towards the south pole. It must, nevertheless, be confessed, that, rapid as has been the progress of geographical improvement in modern times, much yet remains to be accomplished, ere the science can be deemed complete. Darkness still veils some parts of the earth, and twilight yet casts a doubtful shade over others. The vast regions of central Africa are little better than blanks in the page of historical geography; and the stupendous mountains which guard the borders of the Table Land of Asia, still conceal a large portion of that continent from our knowledge. The shores of Australasia, and the numerous islands in the Pacific are as yet but imperfectly explored; and of the interior of the larger islands, as New Zealand, New Holland, and Van Diemen's Land, we are compelled to acknowledge our almost total ignorance. With all these disadvantages, however, we have still enough of improvement before us, to warrant the undertaking of a new geographical work; and although the science may be said to be only in its adolescence, it has made such growth of late years, as to have outrun all existing compilations of a similar description.

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Map Project

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NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE

G A Z E T T E E R.

A A

A, the local name, on account of its shape, of the river Connon, in France. See CONNON.

AA, an ancient term for any large assemblage of waters, and still applied to several rivers of Europe, of which the following are the principal:

I. In Russia, *viz.*

1. **AA**, or TRYDER **AA**, gov. Riga: formed by the union of several rivulets issuing from the lakes of Lettonia, passes by Wolmar and Venden, and enters the Gulf of Livonia, NE. of the town of Riga.

2. **AA**, gov. Courland: rises in Semigallia, and falls into the Gulf of Livonia, below Mittau. It is navigable only at spring tides.

II. In Hungary, *viz.*

AA, rises among the Carpathian mountains, in the NE. of Upper Hungary, and runs into the Teiss at Huzsth.

III. In Germany, *viz.*

1. **AA**, or SAAR, marg. Brandenburg: rises near Dennewitz, waters Juter rock, Luckenwalde, and Saarmund; and falls into the Blanken Zee, near Potsdam.

2. **AA**, king. Hanover: formed by the union of several rivulets rising on the borders of Osnaburg and Westphalia: waters Beesten, and joins the Ems a few miles S. of Lingen.

3. **AA**, princip. Lippe-Deimold; has two sources, which unite their streams at the town of Detmold with that of the Wehr, or Werra; and the combined waters afterwards fall into the Weser, at Rehme.

4. **AA**, prov. Westphalia: rises in co. Steinfurth, and joins the Vecht, N. of Borch-Steinfurth.

5. **AA**, or ALPHA, prov. Westphalia: rises near vil. Twickell, W. of Munster, which city it waters; then turning N. runs into the Ems, opposite Greven.

IV. In the Netherlands, *viz.*

1. **AA**, or MUSSLET **AA** } prov. Overijssel: both

2. **AA**, or RUTEN **AA**, } rise in Bourtang marsh, and after a separate course of about 16 m. form one stream, under the name of WESTERWOLD **AA**, a few miles S. of Winchotten, prov. Groningen. Near Ulsten, the stream is increased by the waters of the Rensel; after which it runs into the Dollart bay, below New Schanz.

3. **AA**, or HAWELTE, otherwise WALTZ **AA**, prov. Drenthe: rises near vil. Westerborg, passes Hawelte, joins the Reest at Meppel, and falls into the Vecht, at Zwartsluys.

4. **AA**, or KALTE **AA**, otherwise RAGOE, prov. Overijssel: rises a little above vil. Aahaus, princip. Salm, which it waters as well as Ghoer, and runs into the Vecht below Ommens.

5. **AA**, or STEENWYKER **AA**, prov. Overijssel: rises near Dievren, in Drenthe, whence it takes a

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SW. course, and enters Overijssel a little above Steenwyk; at that town it divides into two branches, of which the northern branch is called *Nieu Diep*, or *New Ditch*, and the southern OLD **AA**; both streams run into the Gieter lake, which discharges its waters into the Zuyder Zee, near Blockzyl.

6. **AA**, or VELIKER **AA**, prov. Gelderland: rises near Velen, on the borders of Munster; waters Bredevoort, Aalten, and Deutichem; and falls into the Old Yssel between Aanholt and Ulst.

7. **AA**, or GREAT **AA**, otherwise AADK, prov. N. Brabant: has two sources on the borders of Limberg, which, after forming a single stream, and being again disjoined, are finally united below Helmond, and runs into the Dommel, at Bois-le-Duc.

8. **AA**, or LITTLE **AA**, prov. N. Brabant: rises on the borders of the province, waters Nettersel, Watre Beerse, Middle Beerse, and Ropt; and joins the Dommel at Vught, 3 m. S. Bois-le-Duc.

V. In France, *viz.*

AA, or AAS, depart. Pas de Calais: rises near Bourte vil. waters Renty, and below Wimes is divided into two streams, which form a reunion in the dykes of St. Omer, which it traverses; and here it becomes navigable. Lower down, being augmented by the waters of several auxiliary rivulets, it spreads over the marshes, in which are the celebrated floating islands. After passing Watten, it is divided into three branches, of which the middle one, preserving the name of **AA**, or **Aas**, separates the department of Pas de Calais from that of Le Nord, and falls into the sea below Gravelines: the north-eastern branch, under the name of COLUX, enters the department of Le Nord, and joins the canal of Dunkirk and Mardyck: the south-eastern branch runs into the canal of Calais.

VI. In Switzerland, *viz.*

1. **AA**, can. Zurich: rises near Gruningen, passes through the Greiffer Zee, and joins the Glatz, near Rumlang.

2. **AA**, can. Lucerne: issues from a mountain NE. of Sempack, and, taking a northern course, forms the lakes Baldeggar and Hallwyler, waters Luneburgh, in the canton of Aargau, and joins the Aar, 6 m. SW. Brugg.

3. **AA**, ALPH, or ALPHA, can. Underwalden: rises at the foot of mount Brunnick, waters the village of Lungeren, where it forms a lake; flows between Giswyl and Kayersstahl; forms a second lake, on the margin of which are the towns of Oberwyl and Sacklen; and, issuing from the lake at Alpnach, runs into the Alph Zee, a small bay of the lake of Lucerne.

4. AA, can. Underwalden: rises in the Engelberg mountains, about the foot of which it takes a sweep to the W. then turning N. crosses the canton in its whole length, passes Erpe, Grafenort, and Dallenwyl, and enters the lake of Lucerne by the bay of Stanz, near Buocks.

AABEIDAT, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Tripoli; 15 m. sw. Tripoli. Lat. 34. 14. N. Long. 35. 44. E. AABENRADE, or APENRADE, a seaport of Denmark. See APENRADE.

AABYE, vil. N. Jutland, dist. Vendsyssel; 12 m. NW. Aalborg.

AABYE, vil. N. Jutland, dist. Lundenes and Boulting; 25 m. sw. Wiborg.

AACH, tn. Baden, cir. Seckreis, or Constance, near a river of the same name; 32 m. NW. Constance. Pop. 530.

AACH, riv. rising near the foregoing town, and falling into the lake of Zell about 2 m. sw. Radolfzell.

AACH, riv. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, falling into the Iller, at Haissertingen.

AACH, or STEINACH, riv. Switzerland, can. St. Gall: rises in the plains about the town of St. Gall, which it waters, as also Dottenwyl and Hab, and falls into the lake of Constance, at Steinach.

AACH, ACHSEN, or AIX. See AIX LA CHAPELLE.

AACHTDROP, vil. Netherlands, prov. N. Holland; 6 m. NW. Alcmær.

AADAR, a place in Africa, in the country of the Tauricks, 240 m. E. Timbuctoo. Lat. 15. 3. N. Long. 6. 4. E.

AADENAH, vil. Syria, gov. Aleppo, inhabited by Turkomans, and frequently plundered by the neighbouring banditti.

AADES, DARA EL, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. Djedoui, on the Wadi Rokad; 22 m. sw. Damascus.

AADJOUR, KALA, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algizra, on the Tigris; 150 m. SE. Diarbekr.

AADOR, riv. Morocco, running into a lake that communicates with the Seboo, 20 m. E. Marrora.

AADYN, Dyon, vil. Asiatic Turkey, 26 m. NE. Damascus.

AAEL, tn. Jutland, dist. Riberhuus, on the SE. point of lake Fiel; 5 m. NW. Varde.

AAERE, tn. Asiatic Turkey, at the foot of the Djebel Haouran (anc. mountains of Gilead); 55 m. S. Damascus. Lat. 32. 41. N. Long. 36. 30. E.

AAG HOLM, a small island on the coast of Norway. Lat. 58. 0. N.

AAGERUP, tn. Denmark, in the island of Zealand, dist. Holbeks, on an arm of the gulf of Jise, 33 m. W. Copenhagen; 3 m. S. Holbek.

AAGGI DAGIJ, or BITTER MOUNTAIN, in Amasia. See AGHI DAGH.

AAHAUS, or AHUS, a dist. of the Prussian dominions, prov. Westphalia, gov. Munster, comprising 4 towns and 20 parishes, and yielding a revenue of upwards of 16,000 florins.

AAHAUS, chief tn. of the preceding dist. or bailiwick, on the Aa; 12 m. NW. Coesfeld; 32 m. NW. Munster. Pop. 1600.

AAHERE, vil. Asiatic Turkey, dist. El Ledja; 37 m. S. Damascus.

AAIN, or AIN, CHARIN, vil. Palestine, 6 m. from Jerusalem.

AAION MEILOUK, tn. Algiers, near the confluences of Fez; 65 m. SW. Tremezen.

AAKAAP FOUNTAIN, a place in S. Africa,

in the Corannas' country, at the foot of the Asbestos mountains; 30 m. SW. Griqua Town.

AAKIAR, vil. Jutland, dist. Halds; 6 m. S. Skive.

AAKIER, dist. Jutland, on the sea-coast, with Hauet Ballegaard to the N. Skanderborg to the W. and Horsens Gulf on the S.

AAKIRKE, tn. Denmark, in the middle of the island of Bornholm, where the tribunal of justice is held.

AAKRE, tn. Norway, prov. S. Bergen, on a branch of the Hardanger Fiord; 52 m. N. Stavanger.

AAL, tn. Norway, prov. Aggerhuus, gov. Christiana, on the river Ustidal; 88 m. NW. Christiana.

AAL, Er, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. Belka; 3 m. NE. Esban (anc. Heshbon).

AAL, EL, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, prov. Haouran, on the Wadi Samak, about 4 m. W. of the lake of Tabria, or Sea of Tiberias.

AALAK, AIN EL, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, where the river Aalakh has its rise, 6 m. NE. Carah.

AALAND, or ALAND, an island, belonging to Russia, in the Baltic Sea, between the coasts of Finland and Upland, in Sweden, about 40 m. long and 30 broad; containing eight parishes, with about 11,250 inhabitants. It is so intersected by a large winding bay, as to have the appearance of a series of small peninsulas. The channel which separates it from Finland is filled with groups of islets and rocks, which render its navigation very dangerous; they are called AALAND ISLES, or ROCKS. The channel on the Swedish side, called AALAND'S HAF, is more open. Castleholm, the principal place in the island, has a post office. Lat. 60. 18. N. Long. 20. 0. E.

AALBEK, tn. N. Jutland, prov. Aastrup, on the sea coast; 13 m. SW. Cape Skagen, or Skaw; 11 m. N. Fladstrand.

AALBERG, or AALBERGEN, vil. Netherlands, prov. Overysell; 4½ m. NE. Almelo. Pop. 940.

AALBORG, or AALBOURG, dioc. Denmark, and most northerly of the four bishoprics of Jutland, about 75 m. square, and separated from the rest of the peninsula by the gulf Lümflord, or Lymflord. It is divided into the two districts of Wen-syssel and Hümmer-syssel, in which are five towns, seven royal bailiwicks, a barony, several manors, and 177 parishes. Pop. about 90,000. Principal towns, Aalborg, Tysted, and Wen-syssel.

AALBORG, the capital of the preceding dioc. in the Wen-syssel division, on the S. bank of the Lümflord gulf, 30 m. N. Wiborg. Next to Copenhagen and Odensee, it is the most opulent town of the Danish dominions, carrying on a brisk trade in grain, herrings, and articles of home manufacture, as sugar, train oil, soap, silks, gloves, saddles, pistols, and flints. Its harbour is deep and commodious; and it has an episcopal palace, two parish churches, an hospital with a church, a cathedral school, a convent, and an exchange. Lat. 56. 50. N. Long. 9. 46. E.

AALBURGH, vil. Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, dist. Heusden, near the left bank of the Meuse.

AALEBEKS, tn. Denmark, on the NW. side of Moen isle. Lat. 55. 0. N. Long. 12. 28. E.

AALEH, DJEBEL, mount. of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Syria. Lat. 34. 58. N. Long. 36. 40. E.

AALEN, tn. Norway, prov. Drontheim, dist. Guledal; 49 m. SE. Drontheim.

AALLEN, AHLEN, or ALEN, tn. Württemberg, cir. Kocher, dist. Ellwangen, on the Kocher riv. once free and imperial, now head of an upper bailiwick; 50 m. NW. Augsburg; 14 m. E. Gmund. Pop. about 1900.

AALHOLM, the central dist. or bailiwick, of the island of Laland, of which Saxklobing is the chief town.

AALKAM, or ALKAN, tn. Lower Egypt, on the left bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile; 46 m. NW. Cairo; 64 m. S. Rosetta.

AALLAN, Wadi, riv. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Haouran, running into the Sheriat el Mandour.

AALS, or ALS, tn. Norway, dist. Aggerhuus, 90 m. NW. Christiansa.

AALSMEEER, vil. Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on a lake of the same name to the S. of Haarlem meer; 10 m. SW. Amsterdam. Pop. about 1800.

AALST, vil. Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the right bank of the Meuse; 4 m. NW. Heusden. Pop. 580.

AALST, vil. Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on a branch of the Dommel; 4 m. S. Eindhoven.

AALTEN, tn. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on a rivulet, which runs into the Old Yssel; 3 m. W. Bredevort. Pop. 3500.

AALUM, vil. N. Jutland, dist. Dronningborg; 9 m. E. Randers.

AAM, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland; 6 m. S. Arnheim.

AAMODT, vil. Norway, prov. Aggerhuus, dist. Hedemarke, on the Glommen; 29 m. NE. Ringsaker.

AAMONA ERZOUTH, tn. Asiatic Turkey pach. Damascus, at the foot of the Djebel Kesoue; 18 m. S. Damascus.

AAMOD, Or, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. Belka, among the ancient mountains of Abarim; 15 m. W. river Jordan. Lat. 32. 4. N. Long. 35. 55. E.

AANAB, Ain, tn. Palestine, pach. Acre, dist. El Shouf, near the sea coast, in the country of the Druses; 8 m. S. Beirut (anc. Berytus).

AAN-SIRE, a small island on the coast of Norway, near the mouth of the Lande-Wan river. Lat. 58. 0. N.

AANSTOOT, or OTTERLOO, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland; 10 m. NW. Arnheim.

AAR, or AARD, riv. Germany, du. Nassau: rises N. of Neuhof, which it waters, and runs southward to Schwalbach, where it turns to the north, and joins the Lahn about 4 m. N. Braubach.

AAR, or AHR, riv. in the Prussian dominions, cir. Lower Rhine: rises in the Eiffelberg mountains, passes by Aremburgh, Aldernau, Ahrweiler, &c. and falls into the Rhine opposite Linz.

AAR, or EDER, riv. Germany, falling into the Fulda. See EDER.

AAR, AARX, or AREN, riv. Switzerland, can. Bern: rises at the foot of mount Grimsel, near the source of the Rhône, and, after receiving the waters of several rivulets in the romantic valley of the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn, passes through the Brienz lake, waters Untereen, pervades the lake of Thun, flows by the city of Bern, which it almost encompasses, and being afterwards augmented by the waters of the Saane, becomes a large river, in which state it waters Aarberg, Buren, Soleure, and Arwangen; then, passing by Olten, Aarau, Brugg, and Klingnau, it falls into the Rhine below Luigern, in the canton of Aargau.

AAR, ARR, or ARRON, two islands of Denmark so called. See ARRON.

AARA, tn. Arabia, prov. Hedjas; 25 m. SW. Madian.

AARABAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, gov. Diar bekr, on the Khabar; 18 m. SE. Ras Ain.

AARAU, ARAU, or ARAW, tn. Switzerland, on the Aar, can. Aargau, of which it is the chief place; 22 m. SE. Bâle; 41 m. NE. Bern. Seated in a fertile soil, this town is a scene of industry, beyond what its small population (about 2000) might give reason to expect. It carries on a brisk trade, and has some considerable manufactures of linen, cotton, silk, peltry, and cutlery. It would be deemed a pretty town, were it not for the streams of water, which, issuing from the neighbouring hills, are permitted to run through the streets, so as to give it an uncomfortable, damp, and, not unfrequently, dirty, aspect. The established religion is the Reformed; and the civil government is vested in that of Bern; but it is independent of the bailiffs; and so tenacious are the inhabitants of their privileges, that if a burgher condemned by the local authorities appeal to the council of Bern, he is immediately deprived of his burghership. This town is celebrated for its fairs; and much more for being the place of the general assembly, or diet, of the Protestant cantons. The last general meetings of the cantons, in 1797 and 1798, were held here; and during the revolutionary period that followed, it was frequently the seat of the Helvetic government. Aarau has an elegant church, a covered bridge over the Aar, a fine fountain, and a town-house built with the materials of the old castle, when the populace destroyed, when the Swiss shook off the Austrian yoke. Here is also an active Bible society, auxiliary to that at Bâle. Lat. 47. 23. N. Long. 8. 1. E.

AARBERG, ARBERG, or ARBERC, vil. Switzerland, can. Bern, on an island formed by two branches of the Aar, 10 m. NW. Bern. Though the principal place of a bailiwick, denominated the county of Aarberg, it has not more than fifty houses, ranged in a single street.

AARBOLM, tn. Norway, prov. Drontheim, dist. Nummedal, on an arm of the Folden Fiord. Lat. 65. 1. N. Long. 12. 40. E.

AARBOURG, or ARBOURG, tn. Switzerland, can. Aargau, near the mouth of the Wigger; 21 m. SE. Bâle. It is fortified, and defended by a castle situated on a rock.

AARD, riv. Germany. See AAR.

ARDELSFIORD, or BUCKENFIORD, a gulf, on the NW. coast of Norway, prov. Stavanger, near the town so called. It is full of little islets, and its entrance is encumbered by the island of Sea tenes.

AARDENBORG, or RODENBORG, tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, dist. Sluys; 10 m. NNE. Bruges. It was formerly one of the most considerable maritime towns of the country, but is now fallen to decay. Pop. about 1000.

AARD'S FOUNTAIN, vil. S. Africa, dist. Fredericksburgh, on the Great Fish river; 48 m. NW. Graham's Town.

AARE, riv. Switzerland. See AAR.

AARESTRUP, vil. N. Jutland, dist. Aalborg; 16 m. S. Aalborg.

AARET, tn. Norway, prov. Stavanger, gov. Christiansand; 8 m. S. Stavanger.

AARGAU, ARGOVIA, or ARGOW, can. Switzerland; area, upwards of 650 square m. Pop.

135,000. Bound. N. the Rhine; E. can. Zug and Zurich: S. can. Bern, Lucerne, and part of Zug; W. can. Bâle and Soleure: contains the districts of Aarau, Baden, Bremgarten, Brugg, Kulm, Lauffenberg, Lentzberg, Muri, Rheinfelden, Zofingen, and Zurzach; which are subdivided into 48 jurisdictions. Every native male is a soldier from his 16th year; and the canton furnished a quota of 1205 men to the Swiss standing army of 15,203 men, besides 52,212 francs (about £1060. sterling) to the general expenditure. Aargau was, in the middle ages, one of the forty-five divisions, of which Switzerland then consisted. It was granted by the emperor Henry I. to Rodolphus II. Duke or King of the Lesser Burgundy. It afterwards passed, with the rest of Switzerland, to the house of Austria; at which time the county of Aargau comprised the German part of Bern, with portions of the cantons of Soleure, Lucerne, and Unterwalden, extending as far as the lake of Constance. When Frederick, Duke of Austria, was excommunicated, the Aargau was confiscated to the states of Bern, in which condition it remained till the reorganization of the Swiss republic in 1798, when a certain portion of about 300 square miles, with a population of 66,800, was made an independent canton, with Aarau for its capital. By a farther alteration, in 1803, Aargau was enlarged by the accession of Baden and the Frickthal; and thus, from being one of the smallest cantons of the confederacy, it was raised to a level with the greatest. It may be said to be a fruitful country; and has a considerable share of manufactures, particularly in the upper division.

AARGEREN, riv. Switzerland, can. Fribourg: rises in the Schwartz mountains, passes by Giffers, and flows into the Saane, near Marly.

AARIHUUS, ARHUS, or HARRUS, a large dioc. in N. Jutland, extending from the Cattagat to dioc. Wiborg, which, with that of Rippen, bounds it on the NW. and S. It contains eight royal bailiwicks, six counties, or baronies, thirty-one heriots, or inferior departments, 304 parishes, each furnished with a church, about seventy seats of the principal nobility, and several towns, of which the most considerable are Aarhuus, the capital, Ebeltoft, Randers, Skanderburgh, and Horsen. It is a very fruitful pleasant district, intersected by many excellent rivers, creeks, bays, and lakes, abounding in fish, and adorned with a variety of large forest trees. Length about 65 m. breadth 35. Pop. rather under 140,000.

AARHUUS, a city and sea-port of N. Jutland, the see of a bishop, and capital of the foregoing diocese; 61. m. S. Aalborg. It is pleasantly situated in a plain between the sea and an inland lake, which are connected by a canal that runs through the city, and over which it has two bridges. The canal and lake form a safe harbour, though not deep; and the place has a good trade with Livonia, Sweden, Norway, Holland, England, France, and even with Spain: the chief article of export being corn. Originally, Aarhuus was a small fishing town, situated about two miles westward of its present situation, on the site of the modern village of Lisberg. Towards the close of the twelfth century, the present city was founded, for the convenience of mariners; and it has gradually increased to a large and populous town, containing two parish churches, one auxiliary church, an episcopal palace, a free cathedral school of six classes, an hospital, well

endowed, and two market places. On the land side, it has six gates, but no fortifications. Lat. 56. 10. N. Long. 10. 14. E.

AARLAN DER VEEN, vil. Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 11 m. WSW. Leyden. Pop. 2050.

AARLE, vil. Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the borders of the Peel morass, in a lordship of the same name, near Helmont on the Great Aa. Pop. with that of Rixtel, 1015.

AAROE, or ARROZ, the name of two small islands of Denmark. See ARROZ.

AARON, or St. AARON, a small island, or peninsula, on the NW. coast of France, depart. Ille et Villaine, on which stands the town of St. Malo.

AARON, mkt. tn. France, depart. Mayenne, containing about 200 houses, with extensive iron works.

AARONSBURGH, tn. Pennsylvania, co. Northumberland, at the head of Penn's Creek; 40 m. WbN. Sunbury.

AARSTAD, or ALBRICKSTADT, vil. Norway, dioc. Bergen.

AARUP, vil. N. Jutland, dist. Stiernholm, 9 m. SW. Horsens.

AARWANGEN, or ARWANGEN, vil. and castle of Switzerland, can. Bern, on the Aar, 12 m. E. Soleure. It gives name to a bailiwick, which was purchased by Bern, in 1432, of the counts of Grunenberg, and comprises seven parishes, with several villages.

AARWEILER, or AHRWEILER, tn. Germany. See AHRWEILER.

AAS, fishing tn. Iceland, on the N. coast, at the head of a bay into which the Sand riv. discharges itself.

AAS, the name of several places in Norway, viz.

1. AAS, gov. Drontheim, dist. Strinden, on the Nen; 50 m. SE. Drontheim.

2. AAS, gov. Aggerhuus, dist. Hedemarke, on the Stora. 118 m. N. Christiana.

3. AAS, gov. and dist. Aggerhuus, with a fortress on the S. bank of the Lindal; 20 m. S. Christiana.

4. AAS, gov. Bergen, dist. N. Bergen, on a river which runs into the Sogne Fiord; 106 m. NE. Bergen.

AAS, riv. France, depart. Pas de Calais, waters St. Omer, and falls into the sea at Gravelines, where it is joined by the Dunkirk canal.

AASHEMYE, tn. Arabia, dist. Hedjaz Tehama, on the route of the caravans from Sanaa to Tayf; 95 m. NW. Sanaa; 15 m. S. Sada.

AASNÆS, tn. Norway, gov. Aggerhuus, dist. Hedemarke, on the left bank of the Glommen; 60 m. NNE. Christiana.

AASTRUP, dist. of N. Jutland, the most northern in the peninsula, included, with Jerslef and Fenneberg, in the diocese of Aalborg. Chief towns Hjerling and Fladstrand; the latter a sea-port.

AASTRUP, tn. N. Jutland, dist. Stiernholm; 9 m. SE. Horsens.

AASTRUP, tn. N. Jutland, dist. Riberhuus; 11 m. WSW. Varde; 14 m. N. Ripen.

AASTRUPP, tn. N. Jutland, dist. Hadersleben, near an arm of the sea; 3 m. E. Hadersleben.

AASVOGEL, BERR, mount. S. Africa, dist. Llandam, opposite to Cape Vaccas. Lat. 34. 23. S. Long. 21. 55. E.

AASZY (anc. Orontes), riv. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Syria, has a northerly course for several leagues, and waters Gaseah, Hamah, Kalast,

Seidjar, Shogr, and Caskenot; a few miles below the latter, it forms a junction with the Bagras; then taking a westerly direction, waters Antakia (anc. Antioch), and falls into the Mediterranean at Souvadia.

AATAS, tn. Turkestan, 65 m. SE. Andegan.

AATASH, MELICHA xi, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, prov. Haouran, between the rivers Torra and Medan; 12 m. NW. Bostra.

AATTER, co. Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea; about seven days' journey in length, and four in breadth. Lat. about 18 N.

AATYAH, Dam, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus; 9 m. SW. Carah; 44 m. NE. Damascus.

AATYL, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, on a branch of the Wadi Kanouat; 46 m. S. Damascus.

AAWADJ, riv. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, falling into the Bahr el Mardi, or lake of Damascus.

AAZIN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. El Ledja; 35 m. S. Damascus.

AAZY, tn. France, depart. Aisne; 4½ m. SW. Château Thierry. It contains about 120 houses, and has some good iron works.

AB, SRR, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan; 60 m. SW. Tabriz.

ABA, tn. Hungary, 39 m. SW. Buda; 11 m. SE. Stuhlweissenburgh.

*ABA, tn. Japan, isl. Ximo; 6 m. SSE. Nan-gasaky.

ABA, a mountainous chain of the Greater Armenia, in which the rivers Aras, or Araxes, and Euphrates have their sources.

ABABDE, a tribe of Bedouin Arabs, inhabiting a mountainous district of Nubia, on the coast of the Red Sea, about Lat. 23. 0. N. Long. 36. 0. E. They are described, by Mr. Burckhardt, as a faithless treacherous people, whom no oaths can bind; and totally unworthy of their Bedouin origin. They are a pastoral people, and live chiefly upon the flesh and milk of their camels and sheep, eating much of the former raw. They frequently plunder their neighbours; and their women are very licentious in their manners.

ABABIDES, tn. Spain, in Galicia, prov. Orense, in the Sierra Mamed; 15 m. SE. Orense.

*ABACA, tn. European Turkey, prov. Roumelia.

ABACARVAS, a people of Columbian Guayana, residing near the sources of the Paragua river, in the Matomatos mountains. They are described as a savage race, whom all the efforts of the Spaniards have been incapable of civilizing.

ABACASSIS, a lake of S. America, prov. Para, which receives the waters of the Apuiguiribo, and communicates by the river Faro with the Marañon.

ABACENA, or TARRIO, tn. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, situated on a sharp rock; 8 m. S. Pati; 38 m. WSW. Messina.

ABACH, tn. Bavaria, cir. Regen, dist. Kelheim, on the Danube; 9 m. S. Ratisbon. Pop. 500. It is a market borough, and has a medicinal spring, the waters of which are said to have a flavour resembling that of putrid eggs; they were once in high celebrity for paralytic cases, and are still resorted to by invalids. The emperor Henry II. called the Saint, was born here.

ABACO, or LUCAYA, one of the Bahama isles, about 75 m. long, and 5 m. broad. Lat. 26. 15. N. Long. 77. 10. W. It is sometimes called Providence Island. See LUCAYA.

ABACOOCHIE, or COOSA, riv. Alabama, United States. See COOSA.

ABACOVRE, or ATZIRA, mount. Arabia Felix, in the way to the town of Aden, which is first seen from a plain on its summit. The passage is very difficult, and the avenue defended by two castles.

ABACU, or ABACOU, POINT, a headland on the S. coast of Hayti, at nearly equal distances from St. Louis and Tiburon. Lat. 18. 0. N. Long. 73. 50. W.

ABACUNA, riv. Columbia, prov. Boyaca, falling into the Oronoko from the east, not far from the cataract of Atures.

ABAD, DJEBEL, a mountainous ridge in Persia, prov. Kerman. Lat. 28. 0. N. Long. 56. 0. E.

ABADAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi, near the confluence of the Schat el Arab with the Persian Gulf; about 50 m. SE. Basora.

ABADEH, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 120 m. SE. Ispahan; 110 N. Shiraz. Lat. 31. 10. N. Long. 52. 52. E.

ABADEH, SAKK, vil. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 20 m. S. Minieh. Stupendous ruins, amid heaps of accumulated sand and rubbish, mark it as the site of some important place in former ages. Some suppose the ruins to be those of Antinok, built by the emperor Adrian; but this is disputed; and Abydos, a much more ancient place, which has been supposed to have left these remains, stood on the other side of the river. It is now a resort of robbers and pirates. Lat. 27. 51. N. Long. 30. 57. E.

ABADO, an independent tribe of the Galla, residing in the S. of Abyssinia, E. of the Hawash river. See GALLA.

ABAENA, vil. Abyssinia, on the route from Ankober to Burburra, a port of the sea of Bab-el mandeb. Lat. 9. 52. N. Long. 44. 32. E.

ABAFACEM, vil. Abyssinia, in Tigré country; 30 m. E. Axum.

ABAFAJA, vil. Transylvania, co. Torrenburgh, on the bank of the Marosh. It is fortified with two castles.

ABAHAI, a small country, or district, of Chinese Tartary, on the borders of the Mongolian desert. Lat. 44. 0. N. Long. 115. 0. E.

ABAHANER, co. Chinese Tartary, S. of the foregoing, inhabited by Monguls, near the great wall. Their best habitations are about Lake Taolnor.

ABAI, tn. Borneo, on the NW. coast, near Mongaboong. Lat. 6. 20. N. Long. 116. 28. E.

ABAIRES, or ASIBES, mount. S. America; a branch of the Andes, in the province of Carthagena, near the gulf of Darien.

ABAITE, tn. Brazil, prov. Para, on the right bank of the Tocantins, or estuary of the Para river; 38 m. S. Para.

ABAITE, riv. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes; rises in the Serra Cristaes, and, taking a north-easterly course, falls into the Rio Francisco, in lat. 18. 25. S. long. 46. 18. W. This river is celebrated for having produced the largest diamond ever found in Brazil. The discovery was accidental; for some years afterwards the river was worked by the government, and some large gems were occasionally found in its bed; but it is now abandoned to private adventurers.

ABAK, riv. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, unites with the Ischim at Abatzkaia.

ABAKAN, riv. Siberia, gov. Kholivan; rises in the lesser Altain chain of mountains, and joins the Enesei, nearly opposite Mednoi Suganskoi.

ABAKANSKOI, tn. Siberia, gov. Kholivan; on

the right bank of the Enesei; 51 m. N. Mednoi Suganskoi; 300 m. S. Eneseisk. Lat. 54. 0. N. Long. 92. 5. E. Pop. 1250. This town, which is fortified, was built in 1707, and is the seat of a court of justice. In the neighbourhood are many ancient tombs, with finely executed inscriptions, of a date much anterior to the conquest of Siberia by the Russians: such as have had protection from the weather, are in a good state of preservation.

ABALAK, tn. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk; 16 m. S. Tobolsk. Here is a celebrated picture of the Holy Virgin, which draws a number of pilgrims and devotees to the town.

ABAN, tn. Persia, prov. Kerman; 65 m. S. Kerman.

ABAN LA VILLE, tn. France, depart. Doubs, on an elevation between Quingey and Lieu Dieu, and between the rivers Doux and Louve; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Besançon.

ABANADES, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Guadalajara, on the riv. Tajuna; 33 m. NE. Guadalajara.

ABANÇAY, or AVANÇAY, a dist. of Peru, prov. Cuzco, about 70 m. long from E. to W. and 40 broad. Bound. N. the snow covered mountains of Calcaylarea; E. dist. of the city of Cuzco; S. districts of Masques and Chilques; W. dist. of Andahuailas. It is the seat of a corregidor; and seventeen settlements, or towns, are included in its jurisdiction. The air and climate, though varying with the different elevations of the ground, may be said, generally, to be rather above the temperate degree, yet salubrious, except in the valleys, where the alternations of heat, humidity, and cold, are productive of agues. Some parts are very hot, and they are occupied with extensive sugar plantations, which yield a very rich supply. In other parts, maize, wheat, and other grain, including hemp, are successfully cultivated; and it has a respectable breed of horned cattle. It has also some silver mines; and its hemp is manufactured into cloth. Its most considerable river is the Apurimac, which carries off the waters of the district, principally by means of the Abançay, the Pachachaca, and Oropeasa rivers.

ABANÇAY, capital of the foregoing district, on a river of the same name; 100 m. WWS. Cuzco. Lat. 13. 44. S. Long. 72. 50. W. It is situated in a spacious valley, and has one of the largest bridges in the republic over the river.

ABANÇAY, riv. Peru, rises in the Cordillera de Huambo, waters a district and its principal town, to both which it gives its name, and falls into the Apurimac, 11 m. below Guanicapa, in lat. 13. 20. S. long. 12. 45. W.

ABANÇAY, tn. Columbia, prov. Quito, dist. Cuenca: a small settlement on the bank of the riv. Paute.

ABANCOURT, tn. France, depart. Le Nord; chief place of a can. in the arrondissement of Cambray; 4 m. N. Cambray.

ABANGA, tn. Africa, in the Whydah country, on the Slave Coast.

*ABANGOU, a large settlement of the Guariane Indians, on the bank of the river Taquani, S. America.

ABANIS, a tribe of native Indians, seated between the Guaviare and Inirida rivers, prov. Caguan, in Columbia. Lat. 3. 50. N. Long. 69. 0. W.

ABANIS, another tribe, or branch of the foregoing, seated between the Endavo and Tomo rivers, on the W. bank of the Oronoko, prov.

Boyaca, near the cataract of Atures. Lat. 5. 30. N. Long. 68. 30. W.

ABANJWAR, or ABAWIWAR, prov. of Upper Hungary, which takes its name from a castle, about 20 m. from Cassovia, or Cascau, the chief town.

ABANO, tn. Lombardy, in the Paduan, 6 m. SW. Padua. Pop. about 3000. It is an ancient place, and much celebrated for its hot springs, called by the Romans *Fonæ Aponi*. It belonged to the Venetians, but was ceded to Austria by the treaty of Luneville.

ABANOS, a tribe of native Indians, seated at the foot of the Sierra de Tuhuny, on the N. side, about the source of the river Yabilla, prov. Caguan, in Columbia. Lat. 0. 45. N. Long. 72. 20. W.

ABANY, tn. Hungary, in a marshy district on the road from Buda to the passage of the Teias; 50 m. SE. Pest; 51 m. S. Erlau.

ABAPO, tn. Bolivia, or Upper Peru, on the left bank of the Rio Grande de la P'ata; 100 m. S. St. Lorenzo de la Frontera.

ABARANER, or ABRANER, tn. Persian Armenia, prov. Nakshivan; 25 m. S. Nakshivan.

*ABARANQUEN, a small riv. of Columbia, dist. Cumana.

ABARCAL, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 16 m. SSW. Lamego.

ABAREH, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algezira; 48 m. from Nisibin.

*ABARY, a small riv. of British Guayana, running into the sea between the Berbice and Demerara rivers.

ABARZKAIA, tn. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Iarchim; 128 m. SE. Tobolsk.

ABASA, tn. European Turkey, prov. Roumelia, on the road from Adrianople to Constantinople.

ABASCIA (anc. Glaucus), riv. Asiatic Russia, gov. Circassia, rises in the Elburz mountains, and runs SW into the Rheon (anc. Phasis).

ABASCIA, ABASSIA, or ABGHAS, co. Asiatic Russia, prov. Caucasus, gov. Circassia, between the Elburz branch of mount Caucasus and the Euxine; having the country of the Nogai Tatars on the N. and Mingrelia to the SE. The coast extends from Anapa, or Anacopia, Lat. 44. 55. to Soukoum, Lat. 43. 0. N. and penetrates far inland among the ridges of mount Caucasus. It is divided into Great and Little Abascia, both included in the Russian government of Circassia, though the authority of the czar is scarcely acknowledged by the inhabitants. A large portion of the country is mountainous, with deep valleys intervening, which are well watered; and towards the sea are some level plains. Much of the soil is fertile, and produces grain, grapes, and other fruits, almost without culture; and in the lower grounds the box-tree flourishes in an extraordinary manner. Cattle are plentiful, but swine are scarce. The inhabitants, who call themselves Abenâ, but are denominated Abasa and Abassee by their neighbours, are supposed to be partly descendants of the aborigines of the NW. Caucasian mountains, and partly of Circassian or Tatar origin. They are distinguished by an oval, narrow, and compressed face, very short in its lower part, with a prominent nose, and chestnut coloured hair. The men are robust and strong, and the women handsome. Their language has an original character, and differs materially from all other Asiatic dialects at present known. They are divided into a great number of

tribes, 23 of which have been enumerated, each consisting of from 50 to 10,000 families; and their habits exhibit considerable diversity, derived as well from localities as from descent. Some tribes have their dwellings dispersed about the valleys, and along the banks of rivers; many occupy almost inaccessible fastnesses in the mountains, whence they only descend for purposes of plunder; and others reside in villages, consisting of huts built with planks and wicker-work plastered over with clay for walls, and having high roofs of rafters covered with brushwood and grass. Some of these villages are fortified with a strong hedge; others consist of only a few huts, the owner of each having a small arable farm beside it. They cultivate an inconsiderable quantity of grain, culinary vegetables, and vines; some keep poultry, and a great number of bees, whose honey has an intoxicating, or, rather, an infuriating quality. Their exports consist of honey, wax, box-wood, furs, felt cloaks, and coarse woollen coats, which are sent to the Crimea, Constantinople, and Trieste, in exchange for salt, leather, linens, cotton and silk stuffs, arms, and gunpowder; but their chief traffic is said to be the sale of their own children, and females of other tribes whom they have seized, and for whom they find ready customers among the Turks. They have fine horses, and are fond of horse-racing and also hawking. Some of the tribes are very hospitable, and will make any sacrifice for those whom they esteem as friends; but in general the Abascees are bold, independent, and rebellious, subsisting chiefly by plunder and the result of the chase; and so poor and addicted to knavery, that the utmost caution is required in dealing with them. They are constantly armed with a sabre, gun, pistols, or arrows; and the different tribes are frequently in a state of hostility with each other. Abascia once had sovereigns of its own; at present, some of the tribes have their princes, or chiefs; others consider themselves under the protection of Russia; and several, with a truly democratical spirit, will acknowledge no paramount authority whatever in any individual. A nominal profession of Christianity once prevailed among these people; but it is now nearly extirpated; and, with the exception that some of the chiefs have lately adopted Mohammedism, few traces of any religion can be perceived among them. The population of Great and Little Abascia has been estimated at 150,000; but this is quite conjectural.

ABASKI, tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. Circassia, in the Abascees' country; 40 m. SE. Kopyl.

ABASSI, Wadi, riv. Arabia Felix; rises near Doran, and runs into the Arabic Gulf, 7 m. S. Hodeida, in lat. 14. 40. N. long. 43. 0. E.

ABATA, or KALAAAT, tn. Palestine; 3 m. N. San-torii, or Sannoon.

ABATE MARZO, tn. Lower Calabria, at the foot of mount Tavoraro, near the sea-coast; 37 m. NW. Cosenza.

ABATIPARANA, riv. Guayana, branching from the Maranon at Marco, and joining the Yapura above S. Antonio de Marapi.

ABATZKAIA, tn. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Ischim; 128 m. SSE. Tobolsk.

ABAU, riv. Russia, gov. Courland; rises in the dist. Mittau, waters Canden and Zabeln, and joins the Windau a few miles below Goldingen.

ABUCAN, riv. La Plata, prov. Catamarca; running into the Andahuillas, 50 m. NW. Mustava.

ABA-UJVAR, or ABA'S CASTLE, a palatinate of Upper Hungary; so called from a castle built by ABA, the first Christian palatine in that country. It is 50 miles in length, and from 12 to 15 in breadth; having for boundaries Zypa and Scharosch on the N. Semplin on the E. and S. with Borschord and Thorn on the W. It is divided into four circles, and comprises 102 parishes, in which are one royal free town, seven market-towns, and 221 villages; with a population of upwards of 120,000 souls. Forty of the parishes are of the Roman religion, eighteen Greek, three Lutheran, and forty-one Reformed. The country is rich in metals and precious stones; and a sort of wine, resembling Tokay, is made from the produce of its vineyards.

ABAWI, or BAHR EL AZERQUE, or ASERRE, riv. Abyssinia; issuing from the SE. side of Dembea lake, and supposed to have its origin in a small spring which rises near the market-place of Saccala, in the kingdom of Gojam; the stream of which runs into the lake on the west side. On leaving the lake the river flows at first in a southerly direction, but afterwards sweeps to the NW. and, finally, assuming a northerly direction, is joined by the Bahr el Abiad on the western confines of Sennaar. In the language of the country, the name signifies "Father of Rivers," but the Arabs call it the "Blue River," and it was long considered as the main branch of the Nile. In this character its fountain head was visited by Mr. Bruce, who had adopted the prevailing opinion of his time; but it is now ascertained that the Nile has its origin in the Donga mountains, under the name of Bahr el Abiad, or "White River." See NILE.

ABAXO, CALVARRAS DE, tn. Spain, prov. Salamanca; 9 m. E. Salamanca.

ABAZIA, tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo di Terrano; 10 m. W. Chieti, on a small river, which runs into the Pescara.

ABB, tn. Arabia, prov. Yemen, on a mount. of the same name, near the source of the Wadi Meidam; 98 m. NE. Mocha. Lat. 13. 59. N. Long. 44. 35. E. It is the residence of a governor; and is supplied with water by an aqueduct from the neighbouring mount Badan. The town is causewayed, and consists of about 800 houses.

ABBA BDEH, a tribe of Arabs frequenting the Desert of Said, or the Thebaid, in Upper Egypt.

ABBA BUKR ALI, vil. Abyssinia, prov. Anel, on the road from Hurrur to Zeila; 42 m. E. Houssa.

ABBA DEL KURIA, or ABDUL KOORY, a small island in the Indian Ocean, between Cape Gardafui and the island of Socotara. Lat. 12. 9. N. Long. 52. 15. E.

ABBADIA, tn. Brazil, dist. Seregippe, situated at the head of a bay; 50 m. SW. Seregippe.

ABBA GARIMA, vil. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, with an ancient church, said to have been built so early as A.D. 560; 50 m. SSE. Shiré; 110 m. NE. Gondar.

ABBAS, COMAR, par. England. See COMAR ABBAS.

ABBASA, tn. Arabia, co. Hedjaz, on the caravan route from Tayf to Sanaa; 2 m. S. Tayf.

ABBASABAD, tn. Persia, prov. Nakshivan, on the Aras; 8 m. S. Nakshivan.

ABBASABAD, tn. Persia, prov. Irak; 35 m. WNW. Gnerden.

ABBASSABAD, tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan; 5 m. NE. Aschruff.

ABBASABAD, vil. Persia, co. Khorasan, in a saline barren plain; 25 m. s. Jan Jerm; 130 m. wsw. Astrabad. This village owes its foundation to the policy of Shah Abbas, who transported hither from their rich native soil a hundred Georgian families, in order to constitute a station on the road between his two capitals, as a security against the incursions and depredations of the Turkomans. He endeavoured to make their situation comfortable; built them a fort, and a spacious caravanserai with about fifty chambers; assigned them wages, and supplied all their necessities. Yet the sufferings of the colonists were very great; and to the present time the Turkomans are continually annoying them, and frequently carry off their young women and children into slavery.

ABBAS, **SECCAT** **EL**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algizra, on the Khabour riv. 64 m. NE. Karkisia.

ABBATON, or **ABBERTON**, par. England, co. Essex, 4 m. s. Colchester (P. T. 51). Real prop. £1267. Pop. 202. Church, ded. St. Andrew; rect. archd. Colchester, dioc. London: pat. lord chancellor.

ABBA THULLE, or **CORRORA**, one of the Pelew islands, containing many villages. See **PELEW**.

ABBAYE, **POINT**, a headland on the s. side of Lake Huron, not far from the American Fur Company's trading house. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 88. 30. W.

ABBE BROECK, vil. Netherlands, in the isle of Voorn; 6 m. SE. Briel.

ABBEFIORT, a small seaport of Norway, gov. Aggerhuus, dist. Iarlsberg, on a bay; 48 m. SW. Christiana.

ABBEHAUSEN, tn. Oldenburgh; 18 m. N. Elsfleth.

ABBEKERK, or **ABBEKIRCH**, tn. Netherlands, prov. N. Holland; 13 m. NE. Alcmæer.

ABBENFLETER, or **BUTZFLITTER SAND**, an island in the Elbe, attached to the bailiwick of Rhedingen, du. Bremen. Lat. 58. 44. N.

ABBENHALL, or **ABINGHALL**, par. England. See **ABINGHALL**.

ABBENSEN, tn. Hanover, prov. Calenburgh, on the road between Nienburgh and Brunswick; 15 m. NW. Hanover.

ABBENSEN, or **APFERSEN**, tn. Hanover, du. Bremen, on the road between Buxtehude and Zeven; 5 m. SW. Buxtehude.

ABBERBURY, or **ALBERBURY**, par. England, partly in Shropshire, partly in Montgomeryshire; 8½ m. WBN Shrewsbury (P. T. 161). Real prop. £6362. Pop. 1799. Church, ded. St. Michael; disch. vic. archd. Salop, dioc. Hereford: pat. All Soul's College, Oxford. This parish includes the five townships of Alberbury, Benthall and Shrawardine, Eyton, Rowton and Amaston, and Wollaston. See those articles, in alphabetical order.

ABBERFORD. See **ABERFORD**.

ABBERLEY, par. England, co. Worcester. 6 m. SW. Bewdley (P. T. 129). Real prop. £3078. Pop. 590. Church, ded. St. Michael; rect. archd. Salop, dioc. Hereford.

ABBERTON, par. England, co. Worcester, 6 m. NNE. Pershore (P. T. 106). Real prop. £1407. Pop. 90. Disch. rect. archd. and dioc. Worcester. Here is a mineral spring, much resembling, in medicinal qualities, the springs at Cheltenham.

ABBERWICK, tnsph. England, co. North-

umberland, par. Edlingham; 6 m. NW. Alnwick (P. T. 311). Pop. 135.

ABBEVILLE, tn. France, depart. Somme, and chief place of an arrondissement, on the Somme; about 15 m. E. of the British Channel, 23 NW. Amiens, 60 S. Calais. Pop. 18,000, exclusive of the suburbs, which contain an equal population; number of houses in both together, 4000. This town is seated in a pleasant valley, where the Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. As the tide rises in the Somme to the height of six feet, vessels of eighty tons burthen can be brought quite up to the town. The exports consist partly of articles manufactured in the town, as velvets, woollen goods, coarse linens and cottons, sail-cloth, cordage, black and green soap, glue, &c.; partly of grain, flax, hemp, and oil, produced in the surrounding country. The woollen manufacture was established here in 1665, by Van Robais, a Dutchman, who obtained extraordinary privileges from the French government of that day: it is continued by his descendants, who have latterly been much assisted by artists from Great Britain; and, in point of quality, the cloths are not surpassed by those of English manufacture. Here are also an extensive spinning work, several bleaching-grounds, dye-houses, &c. Abbeville is a fortified town; contains a collegiate church, and twelve parish churches; and was the birth-place of three celebrated geographers, Nicholas Sanson, Pierre Du Val, and Philip Briet. Lat. 50. 7. N. Long. 1. 55. E.

ABBEVILLE, dist. S. Carolina, about 35 m. long and 21 broad, between the rivers Savannah and Saluda. Pop. 23,167, of which 9615 are slaves.

ABBEVILLE, chief tn. of the foregoing dist. on a branch of the Savannah; 20 m. EBN Columbia.

ABBEY, dist. England, co. Cumberland, par. Holme Cultram, of which it is called a "Quarter." Real prop. £5188. Pop. 861.

ABBEY, **THU**, vil. Scotland, sh. Haddington, 2 m. E. Haddington (P. T. 164). It was formerly the seat of a monastic establishment, whence its name.

ABBEY, **THU**, vil. Scotland, sh. Stirling, par. Logie; 1 m. NE. Stirling (P. T. 354); situate on the left bank of the Forth: derives its name from its proximity to the abbey of Cumbuskenneth, or "Kenneth's Abbey on the crooked stream," once the richest establishment of the kind in Scotland. The population, consisting principally of fishermen and a few weavers, is included in that of Logie parish.

ABBEY, par. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Clare; once the seat of a celebrated Cistercian monastery. See **COMCOMMON ABBEY**.

ABBEY, vil. and tnsph. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Tipperary, par. Inishlonghty; 3½ m. SW. Clonmel (P. T. 123). Pop. 693.

ABBEY, par. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Waterford; near Waterford. Pop. 1157.

ABBEY BOYLE, or **APPTLYN**, par. Ireland, in a bar. of the same name, prov. Connaught, co. Roscommon. Pop. 774.

ABBEY BOYLE, tn. Ireland, in the foregoing par. on the riv. Boyle; 24 m. NW. Roscommon, 10 m. WBN. Leitrim, 107 NW. Dublin. Pop. 3407. Fairs, 30th May, 25th July, 1st October. Vic. united to seven other parishes, constituting the union of Taunagh; dioc. Elphin, archdioc.

Tuam. The town, which is well built, was incorporated by James I. and is governed by a burgomaster and recorder. It is also a military station. Near the town are some fine picturesque ruins, in the Saxon style, of the abbey of Boyle, founded in 1152, and of one of the ancient pillar towers.

ABBEY-CWM-HIR, chap. S. Wales, co. Radnor; 6 m. N.E. Rhayader (P. T. 181); vic. Llanbister, archd. Brecon, dioc. St. David's. Chapel of modern date, ded. St. Mary, but called the Abbey Chapel from its proximity to the fine ruin of Cwm-hir, a monastery founded, in 1143, by Cadwathelan ap Madoc. The surrounding scenery is very romantic, and attracts the notice of most travellers in that part of S. Wales.

ABBEY DARIG, vil. Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Longford: 1 m. N.E. Kornagh.

ABBEY DORE, or **DORE ABBEY**, par. England, co. Hereford, near the riv. Dore, 12 m. swbs. Hereford (P. T. 135). Real prop. £4204. Pop. 533. Church, consisting of nave, chancel, and transept, with a handsome tower, ded. to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary; rect. archd. and dioc. Hereford. A Cistercian abbey, founded in the time of Stephen, and endowed by John, stood here, and gave name to the place. The abbey church is now that of the parish.

ABBEY FEALE, par. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Limerick: vic. without church or glebe, dioc. Limerick, archdioc. Cashel. Pop. 2633.

ABBEY FEALE, vil. in the foregoing par., on the mail coach road from Limerick to Tralee, 18 m. sw. Rathkeale (P. T. 145), 35 m. sw. Limerick. Pop. 437. Fairs, 29th June, 18th October. This village is on the borders of the county, and has a bridge over the Feale, by which it communicates with Kerry co.

ABBEY GORMAGAN, par. Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Galway; 7 m. E. Loughrea, 8½ m. W. Eyre Court (P. T. 72). Pop. 2240. Vic. dioc. Clonfert, forming part of the union of Kiltormer.

ABBEY GREEN, vil. Scotland, sh. Lanark, on the Netham, near its confluence with the Clyde; 6 m. sw. Lanark (P. T. 32). Pop. &c. included in that of Lesmahagow. Chiefly inhabited by weavers, in the employment of the Glasgow manufacturers.

ABBEY HOLM, or **HOLM CULTRAM**, par. England, co. Cumberland. See **HOLM CULTRAM**. It is divided into four quarters, viz. Abbey, East Waver, Low, and St. Cuthbert's.

ABBEY HOLM, or **ABBEY**, one of the quarters of the foregoing par.; 6 m. WNW. Wigton (P. T. 303). Real prop. £5188. Pop. 861.

ABBEY, **HULTON**, tnsbp. England, co. Stafford. See **HULTON ABBEY**.

ABBEY KNOCKMOY, par. Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Galway, dioc. Clonfert, including the villages of Abbey Knockmoy, Newton, Poulavarlo, and Ballynamona. Pop. 2536.

ABBEY KNOCKMOY, vil. in preceding par. near Athenry (P. T. 77); with a cattle fair 21st August. Pop. 352.

ABBEY LARAGH, par. Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Longford. Pop. 3997. Rect. united with the vic. Russagh, dioc. Ardagh, archdioc. Armagh.

ABBEY LARAGH, vil. in preceding par. on the border of lake Coonah, 7 m. NW. Castle Pollard (P. T. 53). Pop. 198.

ABBEY LEIX, or **CLONKINE**, par. Ireland, prov. Leinster, Queen's co. Pop. 5485. Rect. and vic. dioc. Leighlin, archdioc. Dublin.

ABBEY LEIX, post tn. in foregoing par. on the Nore; 62 m. sw. Dublin. Pop. including that of the town lands of Ballymullen and Rathmoyle, 2032. Fair, 17th March. Some lace is manufactured here.

ABBEY MAHON, par. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Cork, dioc. Ross. Pop. 3467.

ABBEY MAHON, vil. in foregoing par. on Courtmaskerry bay, 7½ m. s. Bandon Bridge (P. T. 175½). The village and parish derive their name from an abbey begun here by the Cistercian monks, but left unfinished at the time of the Reformation. Here are schools for both sexes.

ABBEY IN MALMESBURY, par. England, co. Wilts, borough of Malmesbury. Real prop. £302. Pop. 124. See **MALMESBURY**.

ABBEY MILTON, or **ABBEY MIDDLETON**, tnsbp. England, co. Dorset. See **MILTON ABBAS**.

ABBEY, New, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Kirkcudbright. See **NEW ABBEY**.

ABBEY O'DORNEY, or **MONTNAGEE**, vil. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Kerry, par. O'Dorney; 6 m. N.E. Tralee (P. T. 187). Pop. 263. An abbey, called *Kyrie Eleison*, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1154, and supplied with residents from the Cistercian abbey of Magio, co. Limerick, the abbot of which sat as a lord in parliament.

ABBEY, **PAISLEY**, par. Scotland, co. Renfrew. See **PAISLEY ABBEY**.

ABBEY PARK, ham. England, co. Bucks; 1½ m. s. Beaconsfield (P. T. 23).

ABBEY RONTON, vil. England, co. Stafford, forming a division of the parish of Ronton, called the Monastery; 3 m. s. Eccleshall (P. T. 148). Real prop. £754. Pop. 17.

ABBEY ST. BATHAN'S, par. Scotland, sh. Berwick, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Whittader, among the Lammesmuir hills; 6 m. NW. Dunse (P. T. 40½). Real prop. £1238. Pop. 122. The church, an ancient structure, ded. to St. Bathan, presb. Dunse, syn. Merse and Tiviotdale; pat. the crown. On one side of the river are the remains of a small chapel, and ruins of an abbey of Cistercian nuns, founded by a countess of March, in 1170; on the opposite side, at a place called Trois Fontaines, are the ruins of an hospital, founded by David I.

ABBEY SIDE, par. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Waterford. Pop. 1911. Living annexed to that of Dungarvan.

ABBEY SIDE, vil. of foregoing par. not far from Dungarvan (P. T. 149). Pop. 1316.

ABBEY STREET, tnsbp. England, co. Cumberland, belonging to St. Mary's parish, in the city of Carlisle. Pop. 1246. Real prop. included in that of St. Mary's parish.

ABBEY STOURY, par. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Cork, on the Ilr, near Skibbereen (P. T. 162). Pop. 3280. Rect. and endowed vic.

ABBEYVILLE, vil. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Limerick, on the Camogue; 11 m. s. Limerick (P. T. 119).

ABBINTE, tn. Italy, in the Milanese, on the *Il Naviglio Grande* canal.

ABBITIBBE, a lake of Canada, in the Indian territories, about 60 m. long and 18 broad, containing a great number of small islands. On the SE extremity is a trading post, called Abbitibbe House, for the traffic of furs and peltries belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, in lat. 48. 50. N. long. 78. 35. W.

ABBITBBE RIVER, the outlet of the foregoing lake, issuing from its western extremity, and after flowing in that direction upwards of 150 miles, turns northward, and after a farther course of more than 100 miles, falls into Moose river, above the confluence of the latter with James Bay.

ABBITBBES, an Indian tribe, which derive their name from the lake about which they principally reside.

ABBO, tn. Abyssinia, dist. Dambea, on the right bank of the stream, which, flowing from the spring of Sacala, runs into Lake Dembea, and was formerly supposed to be the commencement of the Nile; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Sacala.

ABBOSH, tn. Palestine, pach. Acre, in the Druses' country, on the Birket el Tel riv.; 8 m. from the sea-coast.

ABBOT RULE, vil. Scotland, sh. Roxburgh, par. Southdean, on the E. bank of the riv. Rule; $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. sbw. Jedburgh (P. T. 45). Pop. &c. with par.

ABBOTS, riv. N. Carolina, which joins the Pedit, near its origin.

ABBOTS ANN, or **ANN ABBOTS**, par. England, co. Hants, including the tything of Little Ann; 2 m. sw. Andover (P. T. 63). Real prop. £3157. Pop. 562. Church, ded. St. Mary, rect. archd. and dioc. Winchester.

ABBOTS BICKINGTON, par. England, co. Devon, on the Torridge; 9 m. sbww. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Real prop. £424. Pop. 77. Church ded. St. James, disch. cur. dioc. Exeter, archd. Totness.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, or **PAWERS BROMLEY**, post mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Stafford, on a rivulet, which runs into the Blythe, 6 m. s. Stafford; 129 m. NW. London, on the road between Lichfield and Uttoxeter. Real prop. £9634. Pop. including Bromley Bagots and Bromley Hurst, 1621. Market, disused. Fairs, for black cattle and horses, Tu. bef. Midlent Sunday, 22d May, 24th Sept. Church, ded. St. Nicholas, a handsome structure, with tower and lofty steeple, containing twelve bells, disch. vic. The town, originally called Bromley, received the addition of Abbots from an abbey in its vicinity; this, on the dissolution of religious houses, was granted to the Paget family, whence its modern name, which it bears in the county map; but the old name is retained with respect to the fairs, and in the king's books. It is a neat town, consisting of one long street of good houses, with the town-hall in the centre. It has a free school, founded in 1683, and almshouses for six poor widows. The inhabitants are mostly farmers and agriculturists.

ABBOTSBURY, mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Dorset, on the sea-coast; 8 m. sw. Dorchester (P. T. 120). Real prop. £5324. Pop. 874, in which are included Look, or Luke, and Roddon, two neighbouring hamlets. Market, Thursday. Living, disch. rect. archd. Dorset, dioc. Bristol. Here was an abbey for secular canons, founded in the time of Canute; and the ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Catherine, about a mile from the town, are a conspicuous mark at sea. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing.

ABBOTS CASTLE, or **AFREWOOD CASTLE**, in England, co. Stafford, 7 m. NE. Wolverhampton; an ancient fortification, on the side of the road from London to Shrewsbury, situated on a lofty

round promontory, and a steep ridge of hills, extending a mile in length, supposed to have been one continued line of fortifications, the work of the Britons.

ABBOTSHALL, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Fife, on the N. side of the Frith of Forth; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Kircaldy (P. T. 12). Real prop. £6532. Pop. 4206. Abundance of coal is found here. The cotton manufacture is carried on to some extent. The inhabitants of the village are numerous, and mostly engaged in trade.

ABBOTSHAM, par. England, co. Devon; 2 m. W. Bideford (P. T. 202). Real prop. £2481. Pop. 387. Church, ded. St. Helen, disch. vic. archd. Barnstaple, dioc. Exeter; pat. lord chancellor.

ABBOTS, ISLE, par. England, co. Somerset. See ISLE-ABBOT.

ABBOTS KERSWELL, par. England, co. Devon; $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. s. Abbott Newton (P. T. 190). Real prop. £2902. Pop. 442. Church, ded. St. Mary, vic. archd. Totness, dioc. Exeter; pat. lord chancellor.

ABBOTS LANGLEY, par. and vil. England, co. Hertford; 3 m. sbw. King's Langley (P. T. 20). Real prop. £8290. Pop. 1980. Church, ded. St. Lawrence, disch. vic. archd. St. Alban's, dioc. London. Here was born Nicholas Brakespeare, who attained the papal dignity under the name of Adrian IV. being the only Englishman ever raised to that eminence.

ABBOTS LEIGH, par. England, co. Somerset, on the left bank of the Avon; 3 m. W. Bristol (P. T. 114). Real prop. £4170. Pop. 360. Church, ded. Holy Trinity, cur. subordinate to vic. Bedminster, archd. and dioc. Bath and Wells. In the church-yard are remains of an ancient stone cross.

ABBOTSLEY, or **ABBOTS LEIGH**, par. England, co. Huntingdon; 4 m. s. St. Neot's (P. T. 56). Real prop. £1586. Pop. 369. Church, ded. St. Margaret, disch. rect. archd. Hants, dioc. Lincoln; pat. Balliol College, Oxon.

ABBOTS MORTON, or **STONE MORTON**, par. England, co. Worcester; 7 m. sbw. Evesham (P. T. 99). Real prop. £1563. Pop. 233. Church, ded. St. Peter, rect. archd. and dioc. Worcester; pat. dean and chapter St. Paul's.

ABBOTS, NEWTON, mkt. tn. England, co. Devon. See NEWTON ABBOTS.

ABBOTS SALFORD, or **LITTLE SALFORD**, tnshp. England, co. Warwick, par. Salford Priors; 5 m. sbw. Alcester (P. T. 103). Pop. &c. with par.

ABBOTSDALE, two tnshps. England, co. N. R. York, par. Aysgarth, 6 m. s. Askrigg (P. T. 246), viz. **ABBOTSDALE, HIGH**. Real prop. £3047. Pop. 589. **ABBOTSDALE, LOW**. Real prop. £1294. Pop. 173.

ABBOTSON, par. England, co. Hants; 3 m. W. New Alresford (P. T. 574). Church, ded. St. Peter, rect. archd. and dioc. Winchester. Real prop. and pop. included in those of Itchin-Stoke.

ABBOTS, STOKES, par. England, co. Dorset. See STOKES ABBAS.

ABBOTSTON, or **ABSON**, par. England, co. Gloucester. See ABSON-WITH-WICK.

ABBOTSTOWN, or **ABBOTSFORD**, post tnshp. Pennsylvania, York co.

ABBOTSTREET, tithing and manor of England, co. Dorset, par. Wimborne Minster, to which it is adjacent. Pop. &c. with par.

ABBOTSWORTHY, ham. England, co. Hants, par. Kingsworthy; 2 m. NNE. Winchester (P. T. 62). Pop. &c. with par.

ABBRUCK, an islet of Russia, near Oesel island, on the coast of Livonia.

ABCORRENG, riv. Persia, waters part of the Irak Adjemi and Kurdistan, and runs into the Euphrates. There is another river of the same name, but smaller, in its neighbourhood. In the 16th century, the sovereigns of Persia made several attempts to unite the first with the Zenderoud, so as to have a communication by water between Ispahan and the Persian Gulf; but were baffled by the difficulties presented by the intervening mountains.

ABCOUDE, tn. Netherlands, prov. Utrecht; 5 m. s. Amsterdam. Pop. 1060.

AB COURT, tn. France, near St. Germain's; 10 m. NW. Paris; famed for its chalybeate spring, of properties similar to those of Spa and Ilmington.

ABDA, prov. Morocco, on the W. coast, between Cape Cantin and Mogadore. Lat. 32. 0. N, Long. 8. 50, W. Pop. 500,000. It abounds in corn, and produces the best horses in the kingdom.

ABDAMA, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Aleppo, near the ruins of some unknown city of antiquity. The village, which is large and populous, is chiefly inhabited by Turks, who cultivate grain, which the district produces very abundantly, a few vines, mulberry-trees for silk-worms, cotton, and tobacco. From the juice of a species of convolvulus, they prepare scammony, which is sent to Aleppo and Tripoli for sale. The females are said to be less scrupulous about wearing veils than others in most parts of the East.

ABD-EL-ALLI, tn. Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. Lat. 32. 45. N. Long. 14. 7. E.

ABD-EL-ASIS, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan, between Mousul and Erbil, inhabited by a tribe of Yezedi.

ABD-EL-KEDIR, an island in the Nile, about six miles long; 5 m. s. Girgeh, in Upper Egypt. Lat. 26. 11. N. Long. 31. 51. E.

ABDICK AND BULSTON, hd. England, co. Somerset, containing 26 parishes, including the town of Ilminster. Pop. 11,165.

ABDIE, par. Scotland, sh. Fife, dist. Cupar, scattered in three separate parts among the Ochil hills, south of the Tay; 2½ m. SSE. Newburgh (P. T. 40). Real prop. £7904. Pop. 870. Church ancient; living in presb. Cupar, and syn. Fife, Clutchart Crag and Norman's Land, the highest hills in this parish, have on their summits traces of ancient fortifications. Remains are also visible of Den Mill Castle, said to have been the residence of Macduff, the valiant opponent of the usurper Macbeth. The parish is bare of wood, and has no rivers; but is well watered by lochs, the chief of which is the romantic Loch Lindores. From the quarries are extracted large quantities of granite for paving the streets of London.

ABD MAAZ, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. El Telloul; 9 m. SE. Bosra. Lat. 32. 32. N. Long. 36. 35. E.

ABDOMEL, tn. Kordofan; 75 m. s. Ibeit. Lat. 12. 23. N. Long. 31. 6. E.

ABDON, par. England, co. Salop; 10 m. NE. Ludlow (P. T. 143½). Real prop. £609. Pop. 170. Church, ded. St. Margaret, disch. rect. archd. Salop, dioc. Hereford.

ABDON, an isle, about 3 m. in circuit, of the Aion or Yowl group, off the N. coast of Waygiou. Lat. 0. 30. N. Long. 131. 15. E.

ABDOUL, *Casas d'*, tn. Africa, king. Temboou, in the Socoo's country; 5 m. NNE. Temboou. Lat. 10. 10. N. Long. 10. 52. W.

ABDOURO, tn. Nubia, king. Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile, 30 m. SE. Old Dongola, Lat. 17. 45. N. Long. 31. 23. E.

ABDREZIAKOVA, tn. Russia, gov. Orenburgh, on the riv. Ai, co. Baschkira; 140 m. W. Bisk. Lat. 55. 30. N. Long. 58. 51. E.

ABDT-EL-WED, tn. Algiers, on a branch of the Habrah; 12 m. s. Anzeo. Lat. 35. 37. N. Long. 0. 10. W.

ABDULAHBAD, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude; 5 m. N. Manichpore.

ABD-UL-AZEEM, or *SHAH ABD-UL-AZEM*, vil. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi, in the plain of Teheran, near the ruins of Rhey, once an extensive city, where Alexander the Great remained five days during his pursuit of Darius.

ABD-UL-AZEEZ, mount. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algezira; 30 hours SE. Merdin. In the side of this mountain is a deep cavern, where, on a certain day in the year, the Zezidees of Sinjar, a daring community of mountain freebooters, make their offerings to the devil, by throwing jewels, or pieces of gold and silver, into the abyss, which is said to be so deep that no line ever reached the bottom, and is supposed by the superstitious people to lead into the infernal regions.

ABD-UL-GUNGE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude; 15 m. N. Ghazypore.

ABD UL-KOORY. See *ASRA DEL KURIA*, **ABDULINA**, tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. Upha; 60 m. NE. Orenburgh.

ABDUN, tn. Caubul, prov. Seistan; 40 m. SSE. Kooshinjee.

ABDURA, tn. Caubul, prov. Seistan; 30 m. SSE. Kooshinjee.

ABEA, tn. Nubia, king. Sennaar; 35 m. E. Sennaar.

ABEADH, or *ABIAD*, riv. Algiers, rises in the mountains N. Tezzoute, about 80 m. from the coast, and, flowing southward, joins the Adje-dee, or Zaub, at El Fithe; after which the united stream passes onward into lake Melzig, on the borders of the desert.

ABEARES, tn. Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 80 m. N. Saade.

ABEDDE, tn. Guinea, on the same river with Ackram, and 6 m. below it, surrounded with stone walls and a rampart.

ABEEL, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 3 m. W. Armentiers.

ABEE SHOR, tn. Asia, in Little Tibet, at the foot of the Beloot Tag mountains. Lat. 38. 15. N. Long. 72. 35. E.

ABEGERM, tn. Persia, prov. Maxanderan, on the coast of the Caspian sea; 25 m. NE. Koumabad.

ABEGHERN, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 30 m. N. Schirauz.

ABEILE, riv. Tatar, prov. Zagathi, which falls into the Sihon, and runs with it into the Caspian sea.

ABEL, **NEBI**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. El Ghoutta, near the Barrada; 14 m. NNE. Damascus.

ABELA, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, prov. Spoletto; 18 m. NE. Spoletto.

ABELARA, tn. Ireland, co. Longford; 2 m. SE. Granard (P. T. 75).

ABELBEIRA, *Serra*, mount. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, between the Guadiana and the Chança rivers; SE. Serpa.

ABELIAGHISKAIA, a bay of Siberia, in the Arctic sea, between Cape Daruigen and Sviatoi Noss, about lat. 72. 30. N. long. 141. 0. E.

ABELIN, ham. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, co. Palestine; 8 m. sbe Acre. Here is a castle on an eminence; and in the plain are some ruins of ancient structures, which some have supposed to be those of the town of Zebulon, but without sufficient authority, the plain and fountain of Zebulon being 6 m. distant.

ABELLA, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia; 30 m. N. Balaguer.

ABELLAT, or **ABELLAD**, an islet in the Arabic Gulf, near the coast of Arabia.

ABELLIONTE, or **ABOUILLONA**, a lake of Asia Minor, containing an island with a village of the same name. See **ABOUILLONA**.

ABELOUA, vil. Hungary, palat. Neograd, inhabited by Lutherans.

ABENAKIS, an Indian tribe in Canada, residing in the vil. St. François, on the E. side of the riv. St. Francis, and from the mouth of that river to the Chaudière; also about the mouths of the Ristigoriche and of the Madawaska. They are in some measure civilized, and have embraced the Roman Catholic profession. They subsist on their own lands, which have been confirmed to them by letters patent of the British government, by a slovenly culture of corn and potatoes, and by rearing poultry and pigs, to which they occasionally add the produce of fishing and hunting parties. Their houses, or rather cabins, are of wood, badly built. Their village of St. François contains a church and parsonage house, in the last of which the missionary, who superintends their spiritual concerns, constantly resides.

ABENBERG, or **AMBERG**, tn. Bavaria, cir. Regat, dist. Pleinfeld; containing about 130 houses and a castle, 22 m. N. Eichstadt. Pop. 1900.

ABENBURY FECHAN, tnshp. Wales, co. Flint, belonging to the parish of Wrexham, co. Denbigh. Real prop. £472. Pop. 113.

ABENBURY VAWR, tnshp. Wales, co. Denbigh, par. Wrexham. Pop. 214.

ABENHEIM, vil. grand duchy of Hesse; 4½ m. NW. Worms. Pop. 950.

ABENOJA, tn. Spain, prov. New Castille; 20 m. SW. Ciudad Real.

ABENOJA, riv. Spain, which falls into the Guadiana below the foregoing town.

ABENOW, mount. Baden, in the Black Forest, in which the Danube has its rise. It formerly gave name to a district along the sides of that river, as far as Tuttlingen, afterwards called the county of Baar, and now included in the circle of the Danube, in the grand duchy of Baden.

ABENRADE, or **APENRADE**, dist. Denmark, du. Sleswick. See **APENRADE**.

ABENS, small riv. Bavaria, cir. Iser, running into the Iser, near Mosburgh.

ABENS, **ALBENS**, or **ABBS**, small riv. Bavaria, cir. Regen, rises in cir. Iser, not far from Altenkirchen, and runs into the Danube, about 2½ m. W. Abensberg.

ABENSBERG, or **ABENSPERG**, small tn. with dist. of the same name, in Bavaria, cir. Regen, on the riv. Abens, or Albens; 17 m. SW. Ratishon. Here are ruins of an ancient Carmelite monastery, once renowned for its vast riches. The counts of Abensberg are celebrated in German history; and here the chivalrous count Babon is said to have held his court, with his thirty-two sons and eight daughters, all famous in the annals of romance.

ABENTS, or **ABST**, the same with **ABENS**, or **ALBENS**, which see.

ABER, par. and vil. Wales, co. Caernarvon, on

the Gwynnregryn, which here empties itself into the Irish sea; 6 m. ENE. Bangor (P. T. 236½). Real prop. £1351. Pop. 552. Church, ded. St. Boda, rect. dioc. and archd. Bangor. Here is a ferry to the isle of Anglesea; and a great extent of dangerous sands is exposed at low water, where many melancholy casualties have occurred to persons venturing to cross them in foggy weather, notwithstanding that the church bell is constantly tolled at such times, as a guide. The village is much frequented by sportsmen; and a cascade in the neighbourhood attracts the attention of travellers. Remains of the palace of the ancient Welsh princes are still to be seen.

ABERAERON, or **ABERATRON**, small post tn. Wales, co. Cardigan, at the mouth of the riv. Aeron, on Cardigan Bay; 224 m. WNW. London. Market, formerly on Saturdays, now discontinued. Statute fair, 13th Nov. Real prop. and pop. incl. in those of the par. Llanddewi-Aber-Arth, to which this town is a hamlet. In the parish are ruins of Castle Cadwgan.

ABERAIRDER, tn. Scotland, sh. Inverness, par. Laggan, on Loch Laggan. Pop. &c. in par.

ABER ANGELL, vil. Wales, co. Merioneth, par. Mallwyd, 4 m. S. Dinas-y-Mowddu (P. T. 203). Pop. &c. with par.

ABERARTH, par. and vil. Wales. See **LLAN-DDEWI-ABER-ARTH**.

ABERAVON, borough and par. Wales, co. Glamorgan, at the mouth of the Avon, over which it has a bridge, on Swansea Bay; 6 m. S. Neath (P. T. 198); 192 w. London. Pop. 573. Church, ded. St. Mary; disch. vic. archd. and dioc. Llandaff. Fair, 30th April. This town, which has a harbour for small vessels, is governed by a portreeve, alderman, and burgesses; and has had a market, though without a charter for it, upwards of a century. It is included in Swansea dist. for sending one representative to parliament. Extensive tin, iron, and copper works are in the vicinity.

ABERBAIDAN, ham. Wales, co. Brecon, parcel of par. Llanelly; 5 m. W. Abergavenny (P. T. 143). Real prop. £1804. Pop. including that of Maesgwartha, another parcel of the same parish, 4041.

ABERBECHAN, tnshp. Wales, co. Montgomery, par. Llanllwchaearn, in which its pop. &c. are incl.; 2 m. NE. Newtown (P. T. 176).

ABERBROTHWICK, or **ABERROATH**, tn. Scotland, co. Angus. See **ABERROATH**. It is comprised in the Montrose district for parliamentary representation.

ABERCA, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Cuenca, on the road from Madrid to Chinchilla; 1½ m. NW. St. Clemente.

ABERCAMDDWR, vil. Wales, co. Cardigan, par. Caron, or Tref-garon (P. T. 204). Pop. &c. with par.

ABERCARNE, vil. England, co. Monmouth; 4½ m. SW. Pontypool (P. T. 149). Pop. &c. with par.

ABERCASTEL, vil. Wales, co. Pembroke, near Fishgard (P. T. 257). Pop. &c. with par.

ABERCHALDA, vil. Scotland, sh. Inverness, on the road from Fort Augustus to Fort William; 4½ m. SW. Fort Augustus.

ABERCHIRDIR, vil. Scotland, sh. Banff; 5 m. NE. Turreff.

ABERCOED, vil. Wales, co. Cardigan; a little S. Caron (P. T. 204).

ABERCONWAY, or **CONWAY**, post mkt. tn. sea-port, and par. Wales, co. Caernarvon, at the mouth of the Conway; 30 m. NW. Bangor;

227 NW. London. Real prop. £1123. Pop. 1245. Vic. dioc. Bangor, prov. Canterbury. Market, Fri. Fairs, 6th April, 4th Sept. 10th Oct. 8th Nov. Comprised in the Caernarvon dist. for parliamentary representation. An ancient town, surrounded with walls, strengthened by towers, in a state of tolerable preservation, exhibiting one of the most complete fortifications in the kingdom. The remains of a castle, once of great strength, stand on a rock which projects into the river: it was built, together with the town walls, in 1284, by Edward I. to keep the Welsh in awe. The town, which is confined within the walls, is poor and inconsiderable, and its trade is limited to the export of copper, lead, calamine, slates, timber, and bark; and the import of coals and necessities for domestic consumption. The government is vested in an alderman, two bailiffs, a recorder, coroner, water-bailiff, and two sergeants-at-mace. Petty sessions for the hundred and the hundred adjacent, are held here; but the spring assizes have been removed to Caernarvon. The new line of road along the base of the Penmaenmawr, passes through the centre of the town, and is continued across the river Conway by a suspension bridge, with a span of 300 feet between the piers. The church, though ancient, is a handsome Gothic structure. Here are also two respectable inns, and a few neat comfortable private houses. Besides the castle and walls, the town and its vicinity exhibit many antiquities. The harbour at the mouth of the Conway is obstructed by shoals. Lat. 53. 17. N. Long. 3. 32. W.

ABERCORN, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Linlithgow, on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth; 5½ m. NE. Linlithgow (P. T. 17); 10 WBN. Edinburgh. Real prop. £7722. Pop. 1013. Here is a small salmon fishery; and the parish abounds in coal, iron, lime, and free stone. The church and village are pleasantly situated on an eminence, about seventy feet above the level of the frith, across which it has a fine view of the Fife coast. The parochial school is celebrated as a seat of learning. Near the village is a seat of the earl of Hopetoun, formerly distinguished in history; but the castle, originally a Roman station, has been long demolished. George IV. was hospitably entertained at this mansion, when he visited Scotland, in 1822.

ABERCORN, small tn. Georgia, United States, on the Savannah, about 30 m. above its confluence with the Atlantic.

ABERCOUH, or ABERCOUEH, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 85 m. SE. Isfahan, 120 NE. Shiraz.

ABERCROMBIE, vil. Scotland, sh. Fife, par. St. Monance, dist. St. Andrew's, on the N. bank of the Frith of Forth, between Pittenween and Ely Head; 2 m. W. Pittenween (P. T. 33½). Pop. &c. with par.

ABERCROMBIE, tshp. Lower Canada, co. Terrebonne, containing about 40 houses, a saw-mill, and a manufacture of potash. Pop. about 170. The land is uneven and broken, being traversed by rocky ridges: soil light, and in many parts stony and sandy, yet interspersed with tracts of excellent land and meadows. Many of the settlers make good maple sugar.

ABERCROMBIE, riv. New South Wales, rising on the W. side of Ingleborough Hill, in the Blue Mountains, co. Westmoreland, and running into the unexplored regions of Londonderry, Lat. 34. 49. S. Long. 149. 35. E.

ABERCROMBIE REEF, a name given to a coral reef in the strait of Gaspar, from the wreck of the Abercrombie Indiaman upon it, 26th July, 1812; about lat. 2. 29. S. long. 107. 30. E.

ABERCWHILER, or ABERWHILLER, tshp. Wales, co. Denbigh, par. Bod-fary, at the junction of the rivers Clwyd and Chwiler, 3½ m. NE. Denbigh (P. T. 208). Real prop. £3588. Pop. 486.

ABERDALGIE, vil. and par. Scotland, sh. Perth, on the N. side of the Earn, 3½ m. SW. Perth (P. T. 39). Real prop. £4893. Pop. 434. A sanguinary battle, called the *Battle of Dupplin*, was fought in this parish, in 1332, between Edward Baliol, aided by the English, and the earl of Marr, regent of Scotland; in which the latter was defeated. The church, which is modern, was built by the late earl of Kinnoul; but in the church-yard is an ancient monument to William Oliphant, a peer or baron, dated 1329. Salmon are caught in the Earn, and carried to Perth; whence they are conveyed to London, packed in ice.

ABERDARE, par. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. SW. Merthyr Tydvil (P. T. 171). Fairs for cattle 10th April, Whit-Monday, and 14th Nov. Church, ded. John Baptist, perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Llandaff; pat. vic. Llantrissaint. This parish includes the hamlets of Cefnpennar, Cwmdare, Forehaman, and Llwydcod; of which, collectively, real prop. £5370. Pop. 3961. In 1832, the town was made a borough, and comprised in the Cardiff district for returning one representative to the British parliament. The parish has several extensive iron works in it.

ABERDARGIE, vil. Scotland, sh. Perth, par. Abernethy, in which are incl. its pop. &c.; 1 m. W. Abernethy.

ABERDARON, par. Wales, co. Caernarvon, near the confluence of the Daron with the sea, in Cardigan bay, 15 m. SW. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Real prop. £3720. Pop. 1389. Church, ded. St. Hywyn, disch. vic. archd. and dioc. Bangor; pat. St. John's college, Cambridge. In ancient times, pilgrims resorted hither in great numbers, to embark for their sacred isle of Bardsey; and the church was much frequented as a sanctuary.

ABERDDAW, or ABERTHAW, East, ham. Wales, co. Glamorgan, par. Penmark, on the Bristol Channel, with a small harbour for coasters, 6 m. SE. Cowbridge (P. T. 176). Pop. &c. with par.

ABERDDAW, or ABERTHAW, West, ham. Wales, co. Glamorgan, par. St. Athan, with a small port, on the Bristol Channel, about half a mile from the foregoing; well known for its lime, of which considerable quantities are annually exported. Pop. &c. with par.

ABERDEEN, sh. or co. Scotland; bound. N. and E. German Ocean; S. shires of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth; W. Inverness-shire; NW. Banff-shire, from which, towards the N. it is separated by the riv. Deveron. Length, NE. to SW. about 90 m. greatest breadth, N. to S. 40 m. circuit 280 m. superficies 1950 sq. m. or about 1,270,244 English acres; comprises 8 dist., 85 par., 3 royal burghs, 1 city; and sends, as a county, 1 representative to the British parliament, besides 1 for the city of Aberdeen. Real prop. £325,218. Pop. 177,600. This county abounds in sea-ports, which afford a safe and ready passage to the Orkney and Shetland isles, the Greenland fish-

ries, Norway, the Baltic Sea, Holland, Flanders, and France. It is watered by numerous streams, of which the principal are the Dee and the Don, the former having its source among the mountains, 4060 feet above the level of the sea, into which, after a winding course of 81 miles, it falls, at the city of Aberdeen. In addition to these, are the Boggie, which runs into the Deveron, the Ythan, the Ury, the Ugie, the Islay, and many tributary streams, most or all of which are resorts of salmon, which produce a considerable revenue to the landholders and others, in whom the right of fishing is invested. Several lakes, but none exceeding three miles in length, are scattered over the county; and mineral waters rise at Peterhead, Frazerburgh, and Aberdeen, besides the wells of Pannanich, in the upper part of Marr district. A navigable canal, from Aberdeen to Inverary, opened in 1807, is 23 feet wide, 3 feet 9 inches deep, and it has 17 locks. Its highest level is 168 feet above low water mark. About a fifth part of the surface of the county consists of lofty mountains, some of which are of volcanic origin, rising from 2000 to 4000 feet above the level of the sea; and one of them, called the Buck, or Cabrath, rises to the height of 5377 feet. Extensive natural forests occupy the ascent of many of these hills, some of which are scarcely accessible to human footsteps. The waste land, consisting of hills, moors, and sand, irreclaimable by the plough, occupies about 1250 square miles, while the arable is calculated at no more than 750. The coast is, in general, rocky; and to the s. of Peterhead are those terrific caverns, called the *Bullers or Boilers of Buchan*, into which boats are sometimes drawn by the current, and dashed to pieces. The soil is uniformly deeper on the north than on the south side. Within six miles of the city of Aberdeen rich iron ore is found, accompanied with fine grey oxide of manganese; lime is abundant in various places; and here are quarries of excellent slate, with mill-stones of good quality. Extremely hard granite is also plentifully dispersed in very large masses. The mountains of Brae Mar, the most inland part of the district of Mar, contain coloured crystals, real topazes, and beryl. The climate is deemed less severe than the northern position of the county might seem to indicate; the winters being less cold and the summers less warm than in the south of England. Agriculture is making considerable advances in this shire; and a greater number of cattle are reared in it than in any other district of Scotland. The principal manufactures consist of woollen, cotton, and linen cloths, hosiery, cordage, and yarn. Ship-building, paper-making, and other undertakings requiring extensive capitals, employ a number of hands; as do also the fisheries on the coasts and in the rivers. The remnants of antiquity scattered over the face of the county consist principally of cairns, tumuli, ruins of what are called Druidical temples, subterraneous excavations, and remains of decayed castles of more recent date.

ABERDEEN, *Naw*, a royal burgh of Scotland and capital of the shire of the same name, par. St. Nicholas, 121½ m. N.W. Edinburgh, 33 N.W. Peterhead. Real prop. including that of the whole par. £82,488. Pop. 32,912. Fairs, first Tu. in May, Oct. and Dec.; second Tu. in June last Th. in Aug. Races in Sept. Sends 1 member to the British parliament. Though only a

royal burgh, which entitles the burghers to elect their own magistrates, send a representative to parliament, and other minor privileges, the size and importance of Aberdeen have obtained for it the name of city, without a special grant from any sovereign; as such, it is the chief city of the north, and third in importance in all Scotland. It stands on a gentle acclivity, near the confluence of the Dee with the German Ocean. Its ancient name, *Aberdon* or *Aberdeen*, signifies, in the Gaelic dialect, the town at the mouth of the river, which will apply to the Old town as well as the New, the former being near the confluence of the Don; and the natives are still known by the appellation of *Aberdonians*. Aberdeen is said to have been a royal burgh from the year 893; but the most ancient charter extant was granted by William the Lion, towards the close of the twelfth century. In the wars with our Edward I. it was burned to the ground by the English, in 1336; and when rebuilt by David Bruce, it received the name of the *New Town*. The civil government is vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, town council, and seven deacons of the incorporated trades. It is a spacious and handsome town, consisting of rows of lofty houses, constructed with granite, with the market-place in the centre, where also stand the town-house and prison, each surmounted with a spire, and the latter forming a square tower 120 feet high. Here is also the office of the Aberdeen bank, built of polished granite, the freemasons' lodge, and other handsome structures, which altogether render this part of the town extremely striking. Union-street, which forms the southern entrance, and contains the assembly rooms, and numerous houses of the best description, passes over a deep ravine by means of an arch of cut granite, 132 feet in span and 29 feet in height. Besides the parish church of St. Nicholas, a modern edifice, built with free-stone, the city has two new district churches, five chapels of ease, and fourteen or fifteen places of worship for various denominations of dissenters. But the chief public building is the Marischal College, founded in 1593, by George Keith, earl-marischal, and subsequently augmented with additional buildings. In this, as well as in King's College, in Old Aberdeen, the oriental languages, philosophy, divinity, mathematics, natural history, medicine, &c. are taught by able professors; but the number of students does not exceed 600 in both institutions. Here is also a free grammar school; and at Gordon's hospital from sixty to seventy boys are maintained till of proper age to be apprenticed. The number was originally forty, and by recent improvements in the revenue, the number is likely to be farther increased. The harbour of Aberdeen, once dangerous on account of its shifting sands, is now rendered safe and commodious by a stone pier on the north side, projecting 1206 feet into the sea, and a breakwater on the opposite side, running 800 feet from the land, and partially enclosing the entrance. On the south side of the interior of the harbour is an excellent quay, upwards of 900 feet in length. Between the harbour and the town is a suburb, called *Futtie*, or *Pooldee*, once a sea-port and fishing village, now connected with the city by a line of houses, under the jurisdiction of the city magistracy, and having a neat chapel of ease. A wet dock, 1000 yards in length, was completed in 1831, and has one of the finest quays in Scotland.

The city has also the advantage of a canal, completed in 1808, which affords a communication with Inverury, distant 18½ miles; it has 17 locks, by which a rise of 168 feet is surmounted. Aberdeen has six ship-builders' yards, from which some fine vessels are annually launched. Its foreign commerce is with Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Germany, in the north of Europe; with Portugal, Gibraltar, Spain, and Italy, in the south; and with the West Indies and America. The value of its exports, including goods carried coastwise, amounts to about £1,200,000 annually; and its imports to half that sum. Its fishing trade is very extensive, in the three branches of whale fishing, white fishing, and salmon fishing, the last of which, carried on in the rivers Dee and Don, is the most lucrative to the proprietors; and the salmon, ingeniously packed in ice, are sent to London and other places. The half-dried haddocks of Aberdeen are well known to all who have visited the city, as affording a luxurious dish for breakfast or supper; some of them are occasionally sent by coaches to Edinburgh, but are apt to lose their flavour in the journey. The pickled pork of Aberdeen is also in high repute for keeping better than any other on long voyages, and a considerable quantity of it is exported. The manufactures of Aberdeen had their rise towards the close of the sixteenth century, when a Fleming was permitted to settle and exercise his art of making programs, worsted, and stamming, on condition of taking an apprentice of the town: from this small beginning, it is calculated that not less than 20,000 persons are now employed in the manufacture and sale of woollen goods, in the shire of Aberdeen. Linen manufactures were introduced by a company, in 1749; and the city has now some very large establishments for the manufacture of threads, tapes, brown linens, Onanaburghs, sailcloths, &c. The rope and twine trade also engages a number of hands; and cotton-spinning has been beneficially introduced. Other manufactures and trades are also carried on with success, in paper, iron, leather, distilling, brewing, and numerous miscellaneous articles, among which quills are by no means unimportant. No less than twenty-six steam-engines, with an aggregate power of 515 horses, are employed in this busy city, which, so long ago as the reign of Charles I. was designated Little London, from its high commercial character, and the wealth of its citizens. The number of vessels, of various descriptions, belonging to the port is 217, with a collective burden of 30,395 tons. The Aberdeen sailing smacks, for conveying passengers and goods to and from London, have for many years been in high repute, as well for their accommodations as their low rate of freightage; but they are now nearly superseded by steam packets, which, with superior accommodations for travellers, perform the voyage with greater precision, not being dependent on favourable winds and concurrent tides. About a dozen coaches depart daily from Aberdeen for Edinburgh, Inverness, and other places, besides the mail coaches; all tending to keep up the traffic and wealth of the city. Here are two banks, an insurance office, and most of the kindred establishments appertaining to an active and commercial community. Principal exports, grain, fish pickled pork, thread, hosiery, cotton and linen goods, and not less than 12,000 tons of granite yearly, for paving the streets of London. Imports,

chiefly articles of ordinary consumption, with wool and oil for the stocking manufacture. The charitable institutions are numerous and well supported; among which, in addition to Gordon's hospital and the free grammar school, already noticed, the following deserve to be particularized: a public academy, of more modern date than the grammar school, a poor-house or infirmary, a lunatic asylum, three dispensaries, lady Drum's hospital for old unmarried women, the guild brethren's pension for decayed tradesmen, and funds, with an hospital, at the disposal of all the incorporated trades, for the assistance of their unfortunate brethren. Beside these, the city is not deficient in private institutions for relieving the indigent and the sick. Neither are the spiritual concerns of men neglected; for here are Bible and missionary institutions, to the number of twenty-five. Of friendly societies, and lodges of that specious fraternity, the free-masons, who talk and sing so loudly of "charity, friendship, and brotherly love," there are about a dozen: also associations for the promotion of literature, social intercourse, agriculture, the study of the law, &c. The attorneys are incorporated by a charter, granted in 1774, under the title of *Advocates*, which is peculiar to the professional gentlemen of Aberdeen, and which they have enjoyed for nearly three centuries, though it is unknown how they acquired it. The society to be met with in this city is refined, and second only in name to that of the metropolis. Balls, masquerades, musical assemblies, and horse-races, are of frequent occurrence; and at the theatre the legitimate drama has its full share of patronage. In political matters, the people of Aberdeen have always manifested a loyal spirit, even when the exhibition of it was neither profitable nor safe: yet they will by no means be silent under any encroachment on their privileges, nor inattentive to any requisite alterations in their political establishments. Lat. 57. 9. N. Long. 2. 8. W.

ABERDEEN, New, or St. NICHOLAS, par. Scotland. See ST. NICHOLAS.

ABERDEEN, Old, or Old MACHAR, par. Scotland. See MACHAR.

ABERDEEN, Old, to, Scotland, sh. Aberdeen, par. Old Machar, of which it is the capital, seated on an eminence, on the right bank of the Don, about 1½ m. N. New Aberdeen. Real prop. including that of the whole parish, £19,125. Pop. 25,107. Market, Th. Fairs, Th. before Easter, and third Tu. in Oct. This town, though now so decayed, as to be little better than a fishing village, is of great antiquity, and was once of importance, a royal burgh, and an episcopal see. George I. renewed or confirmed its charter, originally granted by David I. in 1154, and conferred upon the burghesses the privilege of appointing their own magistrates, which consist of a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and council, with the deacons of six incorporated trades. It is chiefly supported by its college, and a few insignificant manufactures. The college, founded in 1494, by a bull of Pope Alexander VI. addressed to king James IV. who was persuaded to apply for it by bishop Elphinstone, was at first dedicated to St. Mary; but afterwards it obtained its present title of King's College. It was largely endowed, and soon became the most flourishing college in Scotland. It has professors of divinity, civil law, medicine, Greek and Oriental lan-

guages, philology, natural and moral philosophy, and mathematics; but is chiefly known as a preparatory school for young gentlemen intended for the church or inferior legal pursuits. It has a large and valuable library, which is augmented by a copy of every book published in the empire, and entered at Stationers' Hall. In this library, Marischal college has a joint interest. The buildings of this college, erected at various periods, occupy an agreeable site apart from the town, and afford a fine specimen of the antique. Next to the college, the cathedral, founded in 1357, attracts attention, as well for its exterior venerable aspect, as for its interior Gothic decorations and monuments. But the principal curiosity belonging to this town is the old bridge over the Don, founded by a bishop of Aberdeen in 1290, and consisting of a single Gothic arch, 67 feet wide, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface of the river, stretching from a rock on one side to a rock on the other; being the only building of the kind in Scotland, if not in Great Britain. Of late, the use of this bridge has been nearly superseded, by the formation of a new line of road to the eastward, and the erection of a new stone bridge, of five arches, by which travellers pass to the north from Aberdeen, to evade a circuitous route. In this town are a trades' hospital, for decayed burghesses and their widows, and bishop Dunbar's hospital, founded in 1532, for twelve poor men.

ABERDOUR, par. Scotland, sh. Aberdeen, extending about 6 m. along the N. coast, including a post town of the same name, and the villages of Auchmedden and Dundargue. Real prop. £2839. Pop. 1548. Here are bold precipitous cliffs, overhanging the sea, and penetrated beneath by many deep and spacious caverns. Ruins of the castle of Dundargue stand on a ledge of rocks, guarded on the land side by a rampart and ditch. It sustained a long siege in 1336, during the captivity of David Bruce, and at last capitulated to the regent Murray. The parish includes much moss and muir land, interspersed with fertile patches. Mill stones are obtained from two quarries near the beach.

ABERDOUR, post tn. in the foregoing par. at the mouth of the Dour, a small rivulet, which once afforded a harbour for small craft; 159½ m. N.W. Edinburgh; 8 m. E. Frazerburgh. Pop. &c. with par. Inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Church, a very old edifice, with human skulls, said to be those of ancient invaders, built into its walls. Living, formerly a rectory, now in the presb. Deer, syn. Aberdeen.

ABERDOUR, par. Scotland, sh. Fife, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth, on the great road to the Highlands. Real prop. £3964. Pop. 1751. The parish includes the isle of Inch Colm, and is of great antiquity. Formerly, the grounds here were bleak; and the soil and climate were supposed to be inauspicious to cultivation. The scene is now, however, changed, and may vie in richness and beauty with any on the sea-coast.

ABERDOUR, sea-port and post tn. in the foregoing par., situated on a small stream called the Dour, 10 m. N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. &c. with par. It has a safe and commodious harbour, with a regular ferry to and from Leith; besides which, steam-vessels are constantly crossing the Frith with passengers, it being the favourite resort of the citizens of Edinburgh and their families for the enjoyment of sea-bathing and sea air. Muslins and coarse cloths are manufactured here

to a small extent; and some tons of kelp are made upon the coast, the vicinity of which abounds in coal, lime-stone, free-stone, superior iron-stone, and fine petrifications. Here is an hospital for four indigent widows; and on the E. bank of the rivulet stands the ancient castle of Aberdour. Church in good repair: living in presb. Dumfermline, syn. Fife.

ABERDOVY, or **ABERDYFF**, tnsbp. Wales, co. Merioneth, par. Penal, at the mouth of the Dyfi, or Dovy, over which it has a ferry; 2½ m. S. Towyn, 9 m. N. Aberystwith (P. T. 208). Pop. &c. with par.

ABEREDOW, par. and vil. Wales, co. Radnor, on the riv. Edw, which here falls into the Wye, 4 m. S.W. Builth (P. T. 173). Real prop. £1201. Pop. 344. Church, ded. St. Gwydd; rect. archd. Brecon, dioc. St. David's; pat. bp. St. David's. The petty sessions for Colwyn hd. are occasionally held here. The river Edw is known for its fine trout; and at its junction with the Wye are the remains of a castle, the last residence of prince Llewelyn ap Griffith. Near the castle is a cave, hewn in a rock, to which he retired when hardly beset by enemies.

ABER-ERCH, par. and vil. Wales, co. Caernarvon, near the mouth of the Erch, which runs into Cardigan bay, just below; 4½ m. E.N. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Real prop. £2275. Pop. 1365. Church, ded. St. Cwrda; disch. vic. (with Penrhos chapelry annexed,) archd. Caernarvon, dioc. Bangor; pat. bishop of Bangor.

ABERFELDIE, post vil. Scotland, sh. Perth, par. Dull, on the Tay, in the great road to the Highlands; 6½ m. N.E. Kenmore, 74 m. N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. &c. with par. Here is a general post-office, and a muslin manufactory; with Druidical remains, and the romantic falls of the Moness in the vicinity. It is known as the centre of one of the most beautiful scenes on the Tay.

ABERFFRAW, sea-port and par. Wales, co. Anglesey, at the confluence of the Ffraw with St. George's Channel, 18 m. W.S.W. Bangor (P. T. 236); 13 m. S.E. Holyhead. Real prop. £3976. Pop. 1367. Church, ded. St. Beuno, built, it is said, in 616; rect. archd. Anglesey, dioc. Bangor; pat. the king, as prince of Wales. It was formerly a place of much celebrity, having been the residence of the princes of N. Wales; its market is now disused, but though in other respects much reduced, it has four cattle fairs, 7th March, Wed. after Trinity Sun. 23d Oct. and 11th Dec. It has a good harbour for small vessels; and the inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing. An old church, called the Bailiff's, was rebuilt in 1729, by Sir Arthur Owen, who endowed it as a school, with £4. per ann. for educating six children in the Welsh language.

ABERFORD, or **ABERFORTH**, par. England, co. W. R. York, on the Cock, and on the great North road, containing the tnsbps. of Aberford, Parlington, and Sturton Grange. Real prop. £6856. Pop. 925. Church, ded. St. Richard, disch. vic. archd. and dioc. York; pat. Oriel Coll. Oxford. In this parish was fought the memorable battle of Towton, so called from the village of that name in the vicinity, on Palm Sunday, 1461, between the Lancastrians and Yorkists, in which the former were totally routed.

ABERFORD, post mkt. tn. England, co. W. R. York, partly in par. Aberford, partly in that of Sherburn, 192 m. N. London; 5½ sw. Tadcaster. Real prop. £1516. Pop. 644. Market, Fri.

Fairs, last Mon. April and May; first Mon. Oct. Mon. after 18th Oct. and 1st Nov. for cattle, sheep, and pedlery. The town consists of a long irregular street, in the N. extremity of which are the remains of a fortification, called *Castle Carey*. A pin manufacture, of very old standing in this town, has been for some time discontinued.

ABERFORS, tn. Russia, gov. Wiborg; 30 m. W. Frederickshamm.

ABERFOYLE, or ABERFOYLE, vil. and par. Scotland, sh. Perth, at the confluence of the Foyle, or Foll, with the Forth; 19 m. WNW. Stirling. Real prop. £4260. Pop. 660. Living in presb. Dunblane, syn. Perth and Stirling. Here are a parochial school, and two schools founded by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The valley in which this parish is situated, presents some of the most picturesque scenery in Scotland. It is watered by the Teith, which takes its rise on the borders of the parish, and forms the lochs Ard, Catharine, and Con, which abound in fish; and the rocks yield granite, lime-stone, slate, and marble. The surrounding district is eminently calculated for the researches of the botanist, as it abounds in rare plants. The village, or clachan of Aberfoyle, is the scene of some fictitious adventures, in the legend of Rob Roy.

ABERGAVENNY, hund. England, in the NW. extremity of Monmouthsh. in two divisions, Upper and Lower; the former containing fourteen parishes, the latter twelve. Pop. 30,818.

ABERGAVENNY, par. of the foregoing hund. including the hamlets Hardwick and Lloyndü, situated at the confluence of the Gavenny and Usk, at the foot of the Derry, one of the hills which uphold the towering cone, popularly denominated the *Sugar-loaf*. Real prop. £11,075. Pop. 4230. Church, ded. St. Mary, a large gothic structure, with part of the ancient choir remaining, in which are stalls for a prior and monks, formed of oak and rudely carved; disch. vic. archd. and dioc. Llandaff. The mountains yield abundance of coal and iron, and several iron works are established in the parish. The ruins of the castle are more remarkable for the view they afford of the surrounding country, than for any traces of former extent or magnificence.

ABERGAVENNY, post tn. in foregoing par. and hund. 143 m. W. London, 14 sw. Monmouth. Real prop. with par. Pop. 3940. Market, Tues. and Sat. Fairs, 14th May, for lean cattle and sheep; Mon. following Trinity Sun. for linens and woollens; 25th Sep. for hogs, horses, and flannels. Its chief trade is in the latter article, manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. The earl of Abergavenny is lord of the manor, and holds his courts annually in the castle. Besides the church, already described, here are several chapels, and meeting-houses for dissenters, including one for Roman catholics. It is a great thoroughfare for travellers to and from the western parts of Wales.

ABERGELE, or ABERGILEY, seaport, par. and post tn. N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Irish Sea, 218 m. NW. London; 7 m. W. St. Asaph. Real prop. £9232. Pop. 2506. Church, ded. St. Michael; disch. vic. archd. and dioc. St. Asaph; pat. bp. of that see. Market, Sat. Fairs, 12th Feb. 2d April; day before Holy Thurs. 18th June; 20th Aug. 9th Oct. 6th Dec. Lead ore is obtained in the neighbourhood. The town is much resorted to for sea bathing, which has caused it to increase in size and population.

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ABERGEMENT, tn. France, depart. Doubs; 31 m. SE. Besançon.

ABERGEMENT, GREAT and LITTLE, two parochial villages of France, depart. Ain; 9 m. S. Nantua. The former contains 145 houses; the latter, 135.

ABERGEMENT LE DUC, mkt. tn. France, depart. Côte d'Or, not far from the Saône; 21 m. S. Dijon. Pop. 1600.

ABERGORLECH, ham. S. Wales, co. Caermarthen, near the confluence of the brook Gorlech with the riv. Coëthi; 7 m. NW. Llandilo Fawr (P. T. 203), in which its pop. &c. are included, and to the vic. of which this is a chapelry. Living, cur. archd. Caermarthen, dioc. St. David's; pat. vicar of Llandilo Fawr.

ABERGWILLY, par. S. Wales, co. Caermarthen, on the banks of the Gwilly, including the hamlets of Crug Glaas, Fyneu, Glann-Tywi, Hengil, and Ystim-Gwili. Real prop. £8831. Pop. 2675. Church, ded. St. David, made collegiate in 1287, but annexed, in 1541, to the college at Brecknock; disch. vic. archd. Caermarthen, dioc. St. David, the bishop of which see is the patron. Formerly several chapels (episcopal) existed in this par. but only one remains, called Llanfihangel Wchwil, besides the ruins of another, denominated Chapel Bach.

ABERGWILLY, tn. in the foregoing par. near the junction of the Gwilly and Towy rivers, 216 m. WBN. London; 2 m. SW. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Pop. &c. with par. Fairs, 2d and 27th Oct. for horses, cattle, and small wares. It is governed by a portreeve, annually elected at a court leet, holden for the Bp. St. David's, as lord of the manor of Fyneu. The bishop's palace is here, as is likewise an endowed free-school for 12 children.

ABERHAFESP, par. N. Wales, co. Montgomery, about the union of the Hafesp and Severn; 4½ m. NW. Newtown (P. T. 176). Real Prop. £2179. Pop. 535. Church, ded. St. Cynog; disch. rect. archd. and dioc. St. Asaph, pat. bp. of that see.

ABERHALEY, tnshp. N. Wales, co. Montgomery, par. Tregynon, 5 m. NW. Newtown (P. T. 176). Pop. &c. with par.

ABERKENI, tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia, dist. Sophia, on a small riv. which joins the Tonja, just below the tn. 5 m. SE. Esaki Saghra.

ABERLADY, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Haddington, at the confluence of the Leddie, or Peffer, with the Frith of Forth, 5½ m. NW. Haddington (P. T. 16). Real prop. £8569. Pop. 973. Church, rebuilt 1773; living in presb. Haddington, syn. Lothian and Tweeddale: pat. proprietor of the barony. Below the vil. the Leddie bears the name of *Luffness Water*, and at high tides is navigable for craft of 70 tons. A tract of sandy ground, called the *Links*, extending along the shore, abounds in rabbits, and is otherwise productive; but the rest of the parish is poor and sterile. The village is of considerable size, and a clean though dull place.

ABERLEMNO, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Forfar, on the bank of the S. Esk, where it is joined by the rivulet Lemno, 5½ m. NW. Forfar (P. T. 54). Real prop. £8407. Pop. 1079. Living in presb. Forfar, syn. Angus and Mearns. The land is undulating and fertile, but occasionally subject to inundation by the S. Esk. In the church-yard is an antique obelisk, about nine feet high, elaborately carved with hieroglyphics;

and on the old road between Brechin and Forfar are three other obelisks, of similar construction; they are said to commemorate the victories of Malcolm II. over the Danes. The "Moat of Melgund," where the barons formerly sat to give judgment, is about a mile from the church; and near it are the ruins of Melgund Castle.

ABERLLYNVEY, or **ABERLLYNFI**, ham. Wales, co. Brecon, par. Glasbury, on the Llynfi, 4 m. Wbs. Hay (P. T. 149). Real prop. with that of Piplon ham. £1633. Pop. 125. It was once a parish, and contains the ruins of an ancient chapel.

ABERLOUR, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Banff, at the mouth of the turbulent rivulet Lour, which here runs into the Spey, 4½ m. W. Mortlach (P. T. 140). Real prop. £2210. Pop. 1276. Living in presb. Aberlour, syn. Moray. Besides the Spey, which abounds in salmon, and the Lour, the parish is watered by the Fiddich and many small streamlets, which afford good trout and eel fishing. In the centre of the parish is the hill Belrinnes, rising 2747 feet above the level of the sea; on its sides is plenty of game.

ABERMARLES, tshp. Wales, co. Caermarthen, par. Llansadwrn, 7 m. sw. Llandovery (P. T. 191). Pop. &c. included in the par. This township is charged with five guineas a year towards teaching poor children to read and write; the gift of the ancient family of the Abermarles, to whom it belonged. Here is an extensive park, called by their name.

ABERMAW, or **BARMOUTH**, tn. N. Wales, co. Merioneth. See **BARMOUTH**.

ABERNANT, par. S. Wales, co. Caermarthen, on both sides of the Cywyn, including the chapelry of Cynvyl in Elvet. Real prop. £4758. Pop. 2230. Church, ded. St. Lucia; disch. vic. archd. Caermarthen, dioc. St. David's.

ABERNANT, tshp. in the foregoing par. 4½ m. WbN. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Real prop. £2003. Pop. 664.

ABERNETHY, par. Scotland, sh. Perth, on the borders of Fifeshire, into which it also extends, between the riv. Earn and the Ochil hills. Real prop. £7976. Pop. 1776. Living, presb. Perth, syn. Perth and Stirling. Soil fertile, with a stratum of moss, at a depth of about six fathoms, from one to three feet in thickness, and interspersed with trees of past ages. Of the numerous streams which water this parish, the Tay and Earn are the most considerable. Among the hills in the sw. is Balvaird Castle, belonging to the Murrays, who take the title of baron from it.

ABERNETHY, tn. in the foregoing par. in Strathearn, or the Vale of Earn, near the confluence of that riv. with loch Tay, 3 m. Wbs. Newburgh (P. T. 40); 7 m. SE. Perth. Pop. &c. with par. Fairs, 12th, Feb. 4th Wed. in May, and 2d Thurs. in Nov. This town is of very ancient date, and is said to have been the capital of the Pictish kingdom, founded in 456 by Nectan I. king of the Picts, whence its original name *Obair Neuchtain*, i.e. the *Work of Nectan*. It is now a burgh of barony, belonging to Lord Douglas, and is governed by two bailies and fifteen councillors, under a charter of privileges from the baron. The town consists mostly of thatched houses, and, though occupying a pleasant site in a beautiful vale, is more irregular and dirty than any other inland town in this part of Scotland. The church is handsome and mo-

dern; standing on the site of the ancient cathedral, from which the episcopal see was translated to St. Andrew's by Kenneth III. in 518, when the Scots had overthrown the Pictish monarchy. In the churchyard is a remarkable round tower, similar to another at Brechin, built of hewn stones, seventy-four feet high and forty-eight in circumference, the ancient use of which is unknown; but it now serves the purpose of a steeple for a clock and bell. Here is a parochial school; and the anti-burghers have a place of worship. Linens and Silesias are manufactured here, for the Perth market.

ABERNETHY AND KINCHARDINE, an united par. Scotland, shires of Elgin and Inverness, on the banks of the Spey, and rising to the Cairn Gorum, or Blue Mountains, of the Grampian range. Real prop. £80. Pop. 2092. Living, presb. Abernethy, syn. Moray. Climate good; surface mountainous, with diversity of cornfields, pasturage, and forests of fir timber. The Cairn Gorum mountains are celebrated for the production of a beautiful kind of topaz; besides which freestone and granite are obtained in great abundance. Part of the parish lies low on the banks of the Spey, which here becomes smooth and deep, and is dangerous in high floods: the rapid Nethy, which rises in the Cairn Gorum hills, is also sometimes flooded, and sometimes so filled with ice as to be impassable. The parish is likewise watered by the burns Aultmore and Dualg, and has a few lochs, of which the principal is Loch Aven, whence issues the river of that name. The Gaelic is the only dialect used here, in which the name *Abernethy* signifies *Mouth of the Nethy*, and *Kinchardine* imports the *Clan of friends*.

ABERNETHY, vil. in the foregoing par. sh. Elgin, at the confluence of the Nethy with the Spey, 5 m. S. Grantown (P. T. 135); 30 m. SE. Inverness. Pop. &c. with par. Seat of a presbytery. Contiguous to the church is a large antique building, called Castle Roy, of which no satisfactory accounts are known. It is said of this district, that "judges of subordinate jurisdictions, in former days, were wont to hang culprits without a jury; or, even after capital punishment, to set a jury on the body, who might return a verdict of guilty."

ABERNETHY WATER, riv. Scotland, sh. Elgin. The same with the **NETHY**, which see.

ABERNYTE, par. Scotland, sh. Perth, among the mountains rising from the Carse of Gowrie to the top of Dunsinane. Real prop. £2539. Pop. 254. Living, presb. Dundee, syn. Angus and Mearns; pat. the crown. Soil mostly poor and gravelly; but lately improved by the use of lime for manure. A remarkable ravine, leading to the Carse of Gowrie, is terminated by a fine cascade; on the edge of the ravine, king Edgar built a castle; and though the building has long since been razed, and a farm house stands on its site, the spot retains the name of the *King's Seat*. Some druidical circles are seen in the parish, as are also two remarkable natural caverns.

ABERNYTE, small vil. in the foregoing par. situated in a valley, at the confluence of two rivulets, one of which seems to have been called the *Nyte*, whence the name of the vil. and par. 10 m. W. Dundee (P. T. 40). Pop. &c. with par. The church is in good condition; and here is a parochial school.

ABER-PERGWN, chap. S. Wales, co. Glamor-

gan, par. Neath, vic. Cadoxon; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. Neath (P. T. 198). Pop. &c. with par.

ABERPORTH, par. N. Wales, co. Cardigan, on the sea-coast. Real prop. £704. Pop. 485. Church, ded. St. Cynfil; disch. rect. archd. Cardigan, dioc. St. David's. Inhabitants chiefly employed in the herring fishery.

ABERPORTH, vil. in preceding par. pleasantly seated on a cove of Cardigan bay, 7 m. NNE. Cardigan (P. T. 235). Pop. &c. with par. A good carrying trade is pursued by the small craft of this place, in coal, culm, limestone, &c. with Milford, Liverpool, and the intermediate ports.

ABERPULL BAY, in S. Wales, co. Pembroke, between St. David's and Strumble Head. Lat. 51. 59. N. Long. 5. 6. W.

ABERRHIW, or **BERRIEW**, par. and tshp. N. Wales, co. Montgomery, including the additional townships of Alt, Brithdir, Bryncamisir, Cil, Cil Cychwyn, Fuenor, Fridd, Garthmill, Llandinier, Llifror, Penrhyn, and Trwst Llywelyn. Real prop. £10,020. Pop. 2429. Church, ded. St. Beuno, to whom an ancient stone pillar is dedicated, near the confluence of the Rhiw with the Severn; vic. archd. and dioc. St. Asaph. This par. joins with some others in supporting a poor-house at Fordon; and here is an endowment in land for a free-school. Faenor park, formerly belonging to the Devereux family, is in this parish.

ABERRHIW, tn. in foregoing par. at the confluence of the Rhiw with the Severn, 5 m. sbw. Welshpool (P. T. 169). Pop. &c. incl. in par. Here are held the petty sessions for the hundred.

ABER-RUTHVEN, vil. Scotland, sh. Perth, formerly a distinct par. now incl. in that of Auchterarder, watered by the Ruthven, which here runs into the Earn; 2 m. NE. Auchterarder (P. T. 544). Pop. &c. with par.

ABERSEE, **ABERNSEE**, or **ST. WOLFGANG'S LAKE** a lake of Upper Austria, partly in the prov. of Salzburg; 20 m. Ebs. Salzburg, 54 m. ssW. Linz. Lat. 47. 44. N. Long. 13. 25. E.

ABERSETH, tn. Hanover, prov. Bremen, near the riv. Mehe, on the road from Bremervorde to Neuhaus; 6 m. N. Bremervorde.

ABERTAMM, mkt. tn. Bohemia, cir. Elnbogen, containing about 1130 houses.

ABERTARFF, par. Scotland, sh. Inverness, part of the ancient possessions of Beaulieu Priory, and formerly the seat of the warlike clans of the Cummins, Frasers, Kennedies, McDonalds, and McGregors. It is now united with Boleskine; which see for pop. &c.

ABERTARFF, vil. in the foregoing par. near Fort Augustus (P. T. 131), at the confluence of the Tarff with Loch Ness; formerly a vic. now gives name to a presb. in syn. Glenelg.

ABERTHAW, or **ABERDDAW**, East and West, two hamlets of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan. See **ABERDDAW**.

ABERTIVY, riv. S. Wales, formerly called *Ty-bwa*, now *Tivy*, rises near Trefgaron, co. Cardigan, and runs into the sea about three m. below Cardigan.

ABERVRACK HARBOUR, a small bay of France, depart. Finisterre; 18 m. N. Brest. Lat. 48. 38. N. Long. 4. 36. W.

ABERYSKIR, par. S. Wales, co. Brecon, on the Yscyr, near its junction with the Usk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. sww. Brecknock (P. T. 171). Real prop. £934. Pop. 110. Church, ded. St. Cynidir; disch. vic. archd. and dioc. St. David's.

ABERYSTWITH, par. England, co. Monmouth, on the stream Ystwith, 8 m. sww. Abergavenny (P. T. 143). Real prop. £5463. Pop. 5992. Church, a neat Gothic building, ded. St. Peter, a chapelry subordinate to rect. Llanwenarth, archd. and dioc. Llandaff. Since 1801, when the population was only 805, several coal pits have been opened, and forges erected in this vicinity; which have occasioned an extraordinary increase in the population, particularly of the male sex.

ABERYSTWITH, post mkt. tn. and seaport of Wales, co. Cardigan, par. Llanbadarn Vawr, at the confluence of the Ystwith with the Rhyddol, where they run into Cardigan bay; 30 m. NE. Cardigan; 208 m. WNW. London. Real prop. £4861. Pop. 4128. Markets, Mon. and Sat. Fairs, 1st Mon. in May and Nov. chiefly for hiring servants. Church, a modern subscription building; perpet. cur. pat. vicar of Llanbadarn Vawr, to which par. this is a chapelry. This place was formerly fortified; but its castle and walls are now in ruins. It carries on a considerable trade in lead and calamine, from the mines of Plinlimmon, and has a fishery of herrings, cod, and whittings. It has also manufactures of flannels and hosiery. The town, seated on a craggy eminence, projecting into the sea, commands a beautiful view of the Welsh coast within Cardigan bay. The streets are steep and uneven; and the houses, built of black slate, have a singularly sombre aspect. The corporation, erected by Edward I. consists of a mayor, recorder, and common council. It is one of the contributory boroughs to the district of Cardigan, which sends one member to the British parliament. It has a stone bridge over the Rhyddol; and the town-hall is handsome. Owing to the smallness of its harbour, and a bar at the mouth of it, vessels of large burden cannot enter here. The beauty of the surrounding scenery has made Aberystwith, for some years past, a place of resort for bathing and pleasure; and the townspeople have not been slothful in their endeavours to increase its attractions for summer visitors.

ABESTAD, or **AFVÆSTAD**, tn. Sweden, prov. Dalecarlia. See **AFVÆSTAD**.

ABEX, a country of Africa, extending along the w. side of the Red Sea, from about lat. 17. to 24 N. From its situation, it is called the *Coast of Abex*, and consists chiefly of mountains and deserts, which have been little explored.

ABGHERM, tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Adjemi, on the borders of the desert; 150 m. NE. Isfahan.

ABHA, tn. Abyssinia, on the road from Axum to Dixan, in the Tigré country, with a weekly market for iron, wrought and unwrought, horses, cattle, skins, cotton, ghee, &c. It is the residence of a chief, called the Bahar-negash, who commands a district in the neighbourhood of Masuah. Lat. 14. 44. N. Long. 39. 20. E.

ABHAR, vil. Persia, prov. Irak-Adjemi, at the foot of the Rudbar mountains; 150 m. NW. Teheran.

ABHAR, **RODIAM EL**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Haouran, dist. Djolan; 3 m. W. Lake of Tabria; Lat. 32. 50. N. Long. 35. 45. E.

ABHER, riv. Scotland, sh. Ross and Cromartie, par. Loggie Easter, running into Cromarty Loch.

ABHOSAGUR, tn. Tibet, on the left bank of the Ganges; 30 m. NNW. Ashor.

ABI, El, tn. Central Egypt, dist. Beni-Souef, near the W. bank of the Nile, 4 m. N. Abou Girgeh.

ABIA, riv. Borneo, in the NE. part of the island, running into the sea opposite the isle Usukan. In spring tides, it has fourteen feet water on a bar at its mouth, which affords a harbour. Lat. 6. 22. N. Long. 116. 21. E.

ABIAD, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Dembea, on the route from Gondar to Sennaar, 90 m. NNE. Gondar. Lat. 12. 53. N. Long. 36. 17. E.

ABIAD, or **ABRAHD**, riv. Algiers. See **ABRAHD**.

ABIAD, **BAHR EL**, or **WHITE RIVER**, riv. Africa, rising in the Donga mountains, or rather formed by the union of a vast number of streams descending from them, and, taking a NE. direction from about lat. 8. to 12. N. forms the boundary between Kordofan and Sennaar: at Halfaia, in the latter country, lat. 15. 51. N. long. 32. 55. E. it forms a junction with the Bahr el Azrek, otherwise Azergue, or Blue River, and the combined stream obtains the name of the Nile. This is now generally believed to be the true head of the Nile; it was so considered by the ancients, who had, however, a very imperfect knowledge of it; and their opinion was set aside till D'Anville revived it; since whose time the testimonies of several travellers agree in confirming the fact. See **ABAWI**, **AZERGUE**, and **NILE**.

ABIAD, **GEHRL EL**, mount. Syria, in the Desert; about 22 m. NW. Palmyra. Lat. 34. 11. N. Long. 38. 13. E.

ABIAD, **RAS EL**, or **CAPE BIANCO**, a cape of Palestine; about 9 m. S. Sour, the ancient Tyre. Lat. 33. 10. N. Long. 35. 10. E.

ABIAD, **TAHOUN EL**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Haouran, dist. El Telloul, bordering on the desert. Lat. 32. 37. N. Long. 36. 37. E.

ABIA-GRASSO, or **BIAGRASSA**, tn. Italy, in the Milanese; 12 m. SW. Milan.

ABIAR-ALANA, tn. Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 33 m. W. Ailah.

ABIASCO, or **BIASCHINA**, vil. Switzerland, can. Tessin, on the Blegno.

ABI-ATRAH, riv. Persia, prov. Khorasan, running into the Caspian Sea, 30 m. NNW. Ashor.

ABICHAL, tn. Mongolia, on the Upper Irtysh, about 50 m. SE. Nor Zaizan lake.

ABID, tn. Arabia, prov. Yemen; 12 m. S. Doran.

ABID, **DAR EL**, dist. Africa, in the country of Fertit, S. Darfur, inhabited by independent Negroes. Lat. 10. 46. N. Long. 27. 20. E.

ABID, **GEHRL EL**, tn. Kordofan, at the foot of a mountainous ridge of the same name; 58 m. N. Tuggala. Lat. 11. 42. N. Long. 31. 7. E.

ABID, **SIDI**, tn. Algiers, at the confluence of the Arkew and Shellif; 32 m. SW. Maliana. Lat. 36. 9. N. Long. 1. 23. E.

ABIEGOS, tn. Spain, prov. Asturia d'Oviedo, among the mountains near the source of the Sella; 37 m. SE. Oviedo. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 5. 12. W.

ABIERLE, tn. Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, a little below the isle Esatoli. Lat. 19. 2. N. Long. 34. 0. E.

ABIGKERM, tn. Balkh; 50 m. NW. Andkhoo. Lat. 36. 55. N. Long. 63. 30. E.

ABIHUD, vil. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, on a very high hill, near Dixan.

ABIJIRAS, a tribe of S. American Indians, dwelling on the banks of the Cururay and Napo rivers, prov. Del Ecuador, in the Columbian republic.

ABIL, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. El Botein, near the S. bank of the Sheriat-el-Mandhour. Lat. 32. 41. N. Long. 35. 55. E.

ABILD, tn. Sweden, prov. Halland; 20 m. N. Halmstad.

ABILD, tn. Denmark, prov. Sleswick, dist. Tonder; 5 m. NNE. Tonder.

ABIN, tn. Arabia, prov. Yemen, with a fortress; 60 m. NE. Aden.

ABINEAU, or **ABINO**, **POINT**, a narrow neck of land, projecting into Lake Erie, with an extensive bay, affording good anchorage, on its E. side; about 9 m. W. Fort Erie.

ABINEAU PORT, on the N. side of Lake Erie; about 12 m. WSW. of the Fort.

ABINGDON, borough and post mkt. tn. England, co. Berks. on the Ock, near its confluence with the Isis; 26 m. NW. Reading, 55½ W. London. Real prop. £9023. Pop. 5259. Market, toll-free for corn, Mon. and Fri. Fairs, first Mon. in Lent, 6th May, 20th June, 5th Aug. and 19th Sept. for cattle; Mon. before Old Michaelmas, for hiring servants; 11th Dec. for horses and cattle. Returns one member to the British parliament. Consists of two parishes, with churches, ded. to St. Helen and St. Nicholas; the former a disch. vic. pat. the king; the latter a disch. rect. pat. lord chancellor; both in archd. Berks, dioc. Salisbury. This town, called in Saxon times *Skovechesam*, or *Skovesham*, and afterwards *Abandune*, consists of several well-paved streets, centring in a large area, in which stands the market house, built upon pillars, with a large hall over it, in which the summer count, assizes are held, and the business of the corporation is transacted. Besides the two parish churches, here are two places of worship for dissenters, a Friends' meeting-house, a free grammar-school for sixty-three children, with four exhibitions to Pembroke college, Oxford, a charity-school, two hospitals for the maintenance of poor persons, and various other alms-houses and charitable endowments. The corporation, chartered by Philip and Mary, consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, nine aldermen, and sixteen assistants, elected by the townsmen. Principal business, malting, which is much assisted by the navigation of the Isis and Thames. The only manufacture of consequence is of sack-ing, canvass, and sailcloth, in which a number of hands are employed. A magnificent monastery, of ancient date, stood here; but the gateway only remains, and is now used as a jail. During the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I. Prince Rupert is said to have established a troop of cavalry in the remains of the abbey, while a garrison within the town hanged all the Irish soldiers without trial. Lat. 51. 40. N. Long. 1. 18. W.

ABINGDON, tn. Virginia, co. Washington, chief place of the dist. 168 m. WBS. Lynchburgh. Lat. 36. 40. N. Long. 82. 30. W.

ABINGDON, tn. Maryland, on the Bush riv. 20 m. NE. Baltimore. Lat. 39. 27. N. Long. 76. 20. W.

ABINGER, par. England, co. Surrey; 4½ m. SW. Dorking (P. T. 25). Real prop. £3152. Pop. 767. Church, ded. St. James; rect. archd. Surrey, dioc. Winchester.

ABINGHALL, par. England, co. Gloucester; 3½ m. NW. Newnham (P. T. 120). Real prop. £1132. Pop. 235. Church, ded. St. Michael; disch. rect. archd. Hereford, dioc. Gloucester.

ABINGTON, par. England, co. Northampton; 1½ m. ENB. Northampton (P. T. 66). Real prop. £2401. Pop. 155. Church, ded. St. Peter and St. Paul; rect. archd. Northampton, dioc. Peterborough.

ABINGTON, GREAT, par. England, co. Cambridge, on the Granta; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. Linton (P. T. 48). Real prop. £1881. Pop. 382. Church, ded. St. Mary; disch. vic. archd. and dioc. Ely.

ABINGTON, LITTLE, par. England, co. Cambridge; 3 m. NW. Linton (P. T. 48). Real prop. £1515. Pop. 253. Church, ded. St. Mary; disch. vic. archd. and dioc. Ely. Estates belonging to Clare Hall, Cambridge, lie in this parish.

ABINGTON-IN-THE-CLAY, par. England, co. Cambridge; $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW. Royston (P. T. 37). Real prop. £1575. Pop. 259. Church, ded. St. Michael; rect. archd. and dioc. Ely.

ABINGTON, vil. Scotland, sh. Lanark, par. Crawfordjohn; 8 m. N. Leadhills (P. T. 46), 3 m. W. Crawford, on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle. Pop. &c. with par. Here are vestiges of a mine, from which, in the reign of James VI. (of Scotland) considerable quantities of gold were obtained by Bulmar, master of the mint to our Queen Elizabeth.

ABINGTON, par. Ireland, co. Limerick, including the villages of Abington and Moroe, with several hamlets. Pop. 6385.

ABINGTON, vil. in the foregoing par. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. Castle Connel (P. T. 115). Pop. 134. Fairs, 27th May and 31st Aug. Rect. united to rect. and vic. Tuogh, dioc. Emly, archdioc. Cashel.

ABINGTON, tnshp. Massachusetts, co. Plymouth; 22 m. SE. Boston.

ABINGTON, vil. Pennsylvania, co. Philadelphia; 12 m. N. Philadelphia.

ABION, a small island of Sweden, in the bay of Sundswall.

ABIPI, tn. Columbia, prov. Boyaca, dist. Tunja, on a branch of the Magdalena riv. 32 m. NE. Mariquita. Lat. 5. 25. N. Long. 74. 35. W.

ABIPONES, a warlike tribe of American Indians, inhabiting the country on the banks of La Plata riv. between 28 and 30 deg. S. lat. The tribe is said to have once comprised more than 100,000 men; but at present they do not exceed 5000, owing, as is believed, to an unnatural practice of the women of secretly destroying their children, to avoid the care and privations which nursing would expose them to. They are a strong and hardy race, good swimmers, lofty in stature, and formidable to the Spaniards from their warlike spirit. They have no knowledge of God, and pay little attention to the missionaries who have visited them. Their arms consist of lances, about three or four yards long, and arrows, sometimes pointed with iron. Their natural colour is white; but from exposure to the air and smoke, they acquire a brown hue. Their features are regular, and the aquiline nose is common among them; but they disfigure themselves by painting their faces and the rest of their bodies. During the five winter months, when the country is inundated, they retire to the high grounds, which then become islands, or to the tops of trees. Some of these people have a slight notion of agriculture; but their chief subsistence is derived from hunting and fishing; and they esteem tigers' flesh, not only as the greatest dainty, but as believing it to impart strength and valour. Their caciques are chiefs in war, and judges in peace, but their power is very limited.

ABIRA, tn. Persia, prov. Kerman, on the border of the desert; 68 m. SSE. Kerman.

ABIR EL CARA, tn. Lower Egypt, on the road from Cairo to Syria; 10 m. SW. Belbeis.

ABISCA, an extensive dist. Peru, eastward of

the Andes and S. of Cuzco, between the Yetan and Amarumain rivers; consisting chiefly of woods, lakes, and rivers, among which are many tribes of native Indians, known by the general name of Abiscas, whom the Spaniards have driven out of the more frequented parts of the country.

ABISCOUN, tn. Persia, prov. Asterabad, on a riv. of the same name, 10 m. W. Asterabad. Lat. 36. 55. N. Long. 53. 21. E.

ABISMES, QUARTER DES, the SW. quarter of Grand Terre, Guadaloup, interspersed with numerous creeks or inlets, from which it derives its name.

ABISO, or **ABISSA**, riv. Sicily, rising in mount Laura, passing through the valley of Noto, where it is called *Atellara*, and running into the sea between Cala Barnaba Point and Porticelle.

ABISTANDEH, a lake of Caubul, in Afghanistan, dist. Zabulistan, into which the Pultsee, Jilga, and other rivers, empty their waters. Lat. 32. 47. N. Long. 67. 42. E.

ABITIBBE, LAKE, in Upper Canada. See **ABBITISSE**.

ABITIGAS, a numerous and warlike tribe of S. American Indians, who lead a wandering life in the woods of Turma, in Peru.

ABIVERD, **ABIVERD**, or **BAVERD**, tn. Tatar, near the source of the Soumban riv. in the desert of Kara-kum. Lat. 39. 5. N. Long. 56. 12. E.

ABJOR, tn. Persia, prov. Ardelau, near a branch of the Kizil Ozen. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 47. 45. E.

ABKAN-HARA, mount. Tatar, N. of the great wall of China.

ABKAS, or **ABKHAS**, one of the seven nations dwelling between the Black Sea and the Caspian; their principal and most ancient settlements are on the southern slope of the mountains between the former sea and the Cuban river. They speak an original language, bearing some affinity to the Circassian. They retain some traces of Christianity, but possess very little religion.

AB-KETTLEBY, par. England, co. Leicester, including Holwell tnshp. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Real prop. £2678. *vis.* par. £1121, tnshp. £1557. Pop. 331; *vis.* par. 200, tnshp. 131. Church, ded. St. James; vic. archd. Leicester, dioc. Lincoln.

ABKOUDE, tn. Netherlands, prov. Utrecht; 18 m. NNW. Utrecht.

ABKUREN, riv. Persia, running into the Bundameer or Bend Emir, 14 m. SE. Baiza.

ABLA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, near the riv. El Casmia, in the plain between mount Libanus and Anti Libanus. Lat. 33. 53. N. Long. 36. 4. E.

ABLACH, tn. Baden, cir. Constance, on a riv. of the same name, 4 m. S. Sigmaringen. Lat. 48. 2. N. Long. 9. 12. E.

ABLACH, riv. Germany, rises in cir. Constance, waters Mosskirch and Ablach, crosses the princip. Hohenzollern, and enters the Danube below Scheer, in the king. Wirtemberg.

ABLAI, or **ABLAY**, a country of Great Tatar, on the S. borders of Siberia, inhabited by a race called Buchars, who, for the sake of protection, acknowledge the sovereignty of Russia, but are under the government of a Calmuc chief. Their district lies E. of the Irtisch, and extends about 1500 m. between lat. 51. and 54. N. long. 72. and 83. E.

ABLAIKET, tn. Siberia, on the banks of a

rivulet of the same name, which falls into the Irtisch, in a desert. The town in a state of decay, with the ruins of a large temple, erected, prior to the year 1671, by Ablai, a Calmuc chief, to the gods of his nation; 540 m. SE. Tobolsk. Lat. 49. 20. N. Long. 82. 14. E.

ABLAIKET, mount. Siberia, gov. Kolyvane, between the rivers Irtisch and Ablaihet.

ABLANTSCHEN, tn. Switzerland, can. Bern, near mount Branière; 21 m. SE. Thun.

ABLAS, tn. Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, dist. Dort; 4 m. NE. Dort.

ABLASSERDAM, tn. Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, dist. Dort, on a branch of the Maes; 4 m. N. Dort.

ABLESTHORPE, or ABSTHORPE, otherwise APPLESRAW, par. England, co. Nottingham. See APPLESRAW.

ABLEU, vil. France, depart. Le Nord, 11 m. W. Valenciennes.

ABLEUTSCH, or ABIASCO, vil. Switzerland. See ABIASCO.

ABLINGTON, tithing England, co. Gloucester, par. Bibury; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW. Fairford (P. T. 80). Real prop. incl. in that of the parish. Pop. 103.

ABLIS, mkt. tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, containing about 170 houses; 18 m. ENE. Chartres. Pop. 800.

ABLITAS, tn. Spain, king. Navarre; 9 m. S. Tudela. Though small it gives title to a count.

ABLOE, tn. Russia, in the Steppe of the Crimea, between the Dnieper and the Black Sea. Lat. 46. 20. N. Long. 33. 15. E.

ABLON, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, with a castle, on the Seine; 10 m. SSE. Paris.

ABLORAC BAY, an inlet of Ungava Bay, in Labrador. Lat. 59. 30. N. Long. 65. 0. W.

ABNAKIS, a tribe of N. American Indians, between Vermont and Canada, who are said to have so great an aversion to labour, that they could never be prevailed on to cultivate the ground.

ABNAN, tn. Birmah, prov. Mranmapyee, on the Erawadi; 52 m. WSW. Amarapura. Lat. 21. 46. N. Long. 95. 10. E.

ABNEY, ham. England, co. Derby, par. Hope; 5 m. NE. Tidswell (P. T. 160). Real prop. £991. Pop. 112.

ABNOBA, or ABENOW, a long range of mountains in Germany, extending through different countries, and distinguished by various names; as *Oden*, about the Maine; *Spessart*, between Hesse and Franconia; *Baar*, in the vicinity of Würtemberg. See ABENOW.

ABNUB, vil. Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 7 m. S. Ghennéh.

ABO, cir. Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the metropolitan district of the province.

ABO, capital of the foregoing province, seated on the extremity of a promontory formed between the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, on the Aura-jocki riv. which runs through the town. Lat. 60. 30. N. Long. 22. 15. E. Pop. about 12,000. It has a commodious harbour, and carries on a good trade with other towns of Finland, in cloth, iron, wood, tar, corn, cattle, and fish. Its foreign commerce extends to Holland, Great Britain, and, in a small degree, to the Mediterranean. Its manufactures consist of ropes, cordage, cloth, cotton, silk, paper, and the refining of sugar. It has two dock-yards, and a good glass-house. Here are a college and an university; the seat of a provincial governor, and a high court of justice

for S. Finland, with a bishop's see. A few German families are settled here.

ABO, tn. Africa, chief place of the Tibbos of the Rocks, to the S. of Fezzan. Lat. 15. 20. N. Long. 19. 55. E.

ABO-ARAGA, GEBEL, mount. of Central Egypt, bordering on the Red Sea, between the Valley of Tieh and the Plain of Baccarah. Lat. 29. 28. N. Long. 32. 0. E.

ABOARG, tn. Africa, on the Guinea Coast; about 3 m. from Anta.

ABOHIBE, tn. Upper Egypt. See ABOUTIM.

ABO HUS (House of Abo), or Aso FLOR (Castle of Abo), an ancient fort of Finland, on a peninsula at the mouth of the Aura-jocki. It has frequently suffered from enemies, or by fire.

ABOIM DE NO-BREVA A-COATA, dist. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho.

ABOKNA, tn. Africa, country of Sennaar; 100 m. SSE. Sennaar.

ABOMEY, tn. Africa, capital of king. Dahomy, a little inland from the Slave Coast. Lat. 7. 35. N. Long. 2. 52. E. Pop. about 24,000. The town is built without order or regularity, surrounded by a deep ditch, over which are four wooden bridges. The habitation of each family is enclosed by a thick wall of mud, and consists of several huts for the females, with one or two shady piazzas for the master. The king, whose government is of the most ferocious kind, has two houses within the town, and one house without the ditch, of which the roofs are said to be adorned with human skulls, whilst piles of heads are raised as obelisks on either side of the gates!

ABONDANCE, tn. Savoy, on the Drance; 13 m. SE. Thonon. Lat. 46. 18. N. Long. 6. 46. E.

ABONO, tn. Italy, in the Paduan; 5 m. WSW. Padua.

ABONO, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolía, pach. Kutaieh, on the coast of the Black Sea.

ABONY, vil. Lower Hungary, co. Pest, cir. Ketskemet, the seat of a flourishing settlement of Hungarians, with a Roman and a Calvinistic church.

ABOO, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, near the source of the Ban; 88 m. NEB. Putten. Lat. 24. 55. N. Long. 72. 35. E.

ABOO BURKO, a point of Arabia, in the Gulf of Akaba. Lat. 20. 0. N. Long. 34. 45. E.

ABOODE, tn. Nubia, dist. Surkot, on the E. bank of the Nile; 108 m. N. New Dongola. Lat. 20. 33. N. Long. 30. 34. E.

ABOO GANDIR, tn. Central Egypt, dist. Faioum, in an island formed by the streams which unite the Keroun Lake with the Nile; 30 m. WNW. Benisouef. Lat. 29. 17. N. Long. 30. 46. E.

ABOO JEHAARAT, tn. Sennaar, dist. Teawa; 90 m. EBN. Sennaar. Lat. 13. 49. N. Long. 34. 49. E.

ABOO JOUBBEK, a place of Arabia Petræa, near the Red Sea, on the route from Cairo to Mecca. Lat. 26. 48. N. Long. 35. 55. E.

ABORO, tn. Africa, kingd. Accarah, on the Gold Coast, well known as a mart for gold, ivory, wax, &c.

ABORO, or ANORROW, tn. and dist. Africa, on the Gold Coast, on the Ancobra, north of Axim, with a republican government.

ABORROEN, sea-port of Brazil, prov. Seara, NW. of Aracati.

ABOSCH FALVA, vil. Transylvania, in the lower county of Koklburgh.

ABOSI, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Farima,

on the coast, defended by forts. The neighbouring sea is full of rocks and shoals.

ABOTKNA, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Kuara, on the Shimfa or Rahfa riv. 128 m. NNW. Gondar. Lat. 13. 3. N. Long. 35. 34. E.

ABOVE SWADDE, ham. S. Wales, co. Caermarthen, par. Llangadock, on the Swadde rivulet; 20 m. N. Swansea. Real prop. £2245. Pop. 803.

ABOVE TOWN, a division of Dalton-in-Furness, par. England, co. Lancaster. Pop. 591.

ABOU, or **ABU**. See **ABU**.

ABOU, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Trebisond, with a port on the Black Sea; 25 m. SW. Gouneh. Lat. 41. 18. N. Long. 41. 8. E.

ABOU AZIZ, tn. Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, on the route between the Great Oasis, or El Wah, and Sennaar; 11 m. N. Es-souan.

ABOU BERTRAN, dist. Nubia, in the Desert. Lat. 21. 14. N. Long. 34. 20. E.

ABOUCAIS, a mount. Arabia, prov. Hedjas, 3 m. from Mecca. The Mohammedans entertain a tradition that Adam was buried here.

ABOU DHOBER, a mount. Africa, forming the N. boundary of Kordofan. Lat. 14. 55. N. Long. 30. 0. E.

ABOU-EL-CHEIB, tn. Lower Egypt, situated on a hill, 46 m. NE. Cairo. Lat. 30. 32. N. Long. 31. 52. E.

ABOU-EL-MATAMAR, tn. Lower Egypt, on the canal of Asurah, near Lake Mareotis; 29 m. SE. Alexandria. Lat. 30. 53. N. Long. 30. 11. E.

ABOUFANEH, Derr, tn. Central Egypt, dist. Minieh; 18 m. S. Minieh. Lat. 27. 50. N. Long. 30. 46. E.

ABOUFAR, tn. Central Egypt, dist. Ghizeh, on an island between the Bahr Yousef and the Nile; 8 m. NW. Atfieh. Lat. 29. 31. N. Long. 31. 16. E.

ABOU FEREGEH NAKEYB, tn. Nubia, in the Desert, on the route between Es-souan and Sennaar; 51 m. SE. Es-souan. Lat. 23. 35. N. Long. 33. 28. E.

ABOU GIRGEH, tn. Upper Egypt, of which it was once the capital. See **GIRGEH**.

ABOU HAMOUD, tn. Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, opposite Luxor; 25 m. N. Esneh.

ABOU HENNIS, Dair, tn. Upper Egypt, with a convent, on the right bank of the Nile; 16 m. SE. Minieh. Lat. 27. 50. N. Long. 30. 46. E.

ABOU HEREGI BEIBAN, tn. Nubia, on the route between Es-souan and Sennaar; 45 m. SE. Es-souan. Lat. 23. 39. N. Long. 33. 20. E.

ABOU HERREIS, vil. Darfur, about 120 m. SW. Cobbe.

ABOUHOUR, GARR, tn. Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile; 37 m. S. Es-souan.

ABOUHOUR, SHERR, tn. Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, nearly opposite the foregoing.

ABOULLONA, or **ABELLIONTE**, a lake of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolie, dist. Khuda Vend Kiar, at the foot of mount Olympus; 16 m. SW. Bursa, or Brusa. This lake, which is of an irregular shape, contains several islands, on the largest of which, about 3 miles in circuit, is a village, called Aboullona, on the reputed site of the ancient Apollonia. The riv. Lupat, or Loupad, at the NW. end of the lake, connects it with the sea of Marmora.

ABOU JANE, tn. Palestine, in the ancient wilderness of Tekoa, near Solomon's Pool; 5 m. S. Beit Lehem.

ABOU KACHEID, tn. Lower Egypt, on the route to Suez; 58 m. NE. Cairo.

ABOU, KERRAUM, or **EL HOSSEIN**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, dist. El Koura, about 7 m. E. of the Dead Sea.

ABOU KILAB, tn. Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 3 m. N. Edfou.

ABOUKIR, tn. Lower Egypt, near the extremity of a neck of land, running out between Lake Mareotis and the sea, about 15 m. NE. Alexandria. It has an old castle in lat. 31. 20. 35. N. long. 30. 6. E. It was here that Sir R. Abercrombie landed on the 8th March, 1801, and after driving the French up the sand hills, took possession of the town. From Aboukir Isle, the Rosetta or western mouth of the Nile bears N 88 E. 16 miles, and the land between is the low and semicircular coast of the BAY of ABOUKIR, rendered memorable by Lord Nelson's victory over the French fleet, on the 1st and 2d August, 1798, in what is usually denominated *the battle of the Nile*.

ABOUKIR ISLAND, a small island, about 2½ m. NE. of the above-named castle, between which and the main land is a reef of sunken rocks, and three rocky islets. The island contains remains of subterraneous passages.

ABOUMANNEH, tn. Upper Egypt, a little way from the right bank of the Nile; 25 m. E. Ghenneh.

ABOU, MEDINET, vil. Upper Egypt, in the vicinity of ancient Thebes, about 2 m. W. of the Nile, opposite Karnak. Here are splendid ruins of ancient temples.

ABOU MOHAMMAD, Ras, a cape in the Arabic Gulf, or Red Sea, forming the S. point of the peninsula of Sinai, and dividing the sea into the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba. Lat. 27. 47. N. Long. 34. 15. E.

ABOU NEDY, TEL, tn. Asiatic Turkey, dist. Kannyetra, near the source of the Wadi Aallan, at the foot of mount Hermon. Lat. 33. 8. N. Long. 35. 53. E.

ABOURA, tn. Africa, on the Gold Coast, subject to the sovereign of Aquambo.

ABOU-RUK, Bir, vil. Lower Egypt, near the head of Lake Menzaleh, in the desert; 17 m. N. of the ruins of Heroopolis.

ABOUSAID, tn. Upper Egypt, in the Great Oasis; 105 m. WSW. Girgeh.

ABOU SEIELAT, tn. Upper Egypt, on the Nubian frontier, on the road to Sennaar; 8 m. SE. Es-souan.

ABOUSIR, tn. Lower Egypt, on the Bahr Yousef, between the pyramids of Ghiza, and those of Sakkara; 12 m. S. Cairo.

ABOUSIR, or **BUSIR**, tn. Lower Egypt, on the left bank of the Damietta branch of the Nile; 12 m. SW. Mansoura. This was the Busiris of ancient times, but retains no traces of its former grandeur.

ABOUSIR, or **ARAB'S TOWER**, tn. Lower Egypt, on the sea-coast, in the road from Alexandria to the Ammonian oasis; 23 m. SW. Alexandria. The coast to a great extent, both E. and W. is very dangerous from shoals. Near the town are two fortified eminences, called the *Arabs' Tower*, on the first point of Egypt seen in sailing from the westward.

ABOU SZOUEYR, a place in Arabia, Desert of Sinai, NW. of Mount St. Catharine. Lat. 28. 50. N. Long. 33. 57. E.

ABOU THESY, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, near Szaftad, or Safad.

ABOUTIDJ, **Aboutiche**, or **Abonih**, tn. Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, formerly a large place, but now reduced; 12 m. *ss.* *Ex-siout*. The natives cultivate black poppies, from which the best opium is procured, to a great extent, and send the produce to the Levant, where it is in high repute. The place is surrounded by heaps of ruins; but not those of the ancient Abotis, as some have supposed.

ABOU TILGAN, tn. Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 10 m. *N.* Arfoun.

ABOUTING, vil. Nubia, in the desert of Chebba, on the route from Esneh to Darfur; 32 m. *NE.* Chebba.

ABOU TOMEIR, **Tml**, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, at the foot of Gebel Haouran; 7 m. *NE.* Souedia.

ABOWSIR, the Arabs' name for **ABOUKIR**, which see.

ABOYNE, par. Scotland, sh. Aberdeen, united with Glentanar, on both sides of the Dee; 5 m. *w.* Kincardine O'Neil (P. T. 112); 30 m. *sw.* Aberdeen. Real prop. £2069. Pop. 1163. Living in presb. Kincardine O'Neil, syn. Aberdeen. Some high hills in the parish are visible at a great distance: the low grounds are cultivated, and the upper parts are covered with the extensive woods of the Earl of Aboyne, who owns the greater part of the parish, and frequently resides at the castle. This parish is celebrated for its goat's whey, which is much used by consumptive people.

ABRA, tn. Arabia, prov. Nedjed el Aredh; 20 m. *NW.* Yamama.

ABRA, tn. Sennaar, between the Dender and Rahad rivers; 70 m. *SS.* Sennaar.

ABRA, an island in the Strait of Magellan, at the entrance of the third and last narrow pass, called the *Passage*.

ABRAH, tn. Africa, capital of Fantee, in the interior of the Gold Coast.

ABRAHAM, **Tour de**, tn. Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, on the Bullaque; 48 m. *s.* Toledo.

ABRAHAM'ALVA, or **ABRAHAMADORY**, a populous vil. Hungary, co. Jyps.

ABRAHMSGARTEN, an island, about a mile in length, in the Oder, near Brigg, in Silesia.

ABRAHAO, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 9 m. *N.* Santarem.

ABRAM, tnshp. England, co. Lancaster, par. Wigan; 4½ m. *NNE.* Newton. Real prop. £3339. Pop. 511.

ABRAMBO, tn. Africa, on the Gold Coast; 30 m. from the sea.

ABRAM'S CREEK, riv. New York, running into Hudson's riv. about 4 m. from Hudson town.

ABRANTES, a fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus; 45 m. *E.* Lisbon. Lat. 39. 22. *N.* Long. 7. 56. *W.* It contains four parish churches, four convents, an hospital, and an alms-house; and stands on a commanding spot, surrounded with gardens and olive plantations. Pop. 35,000.

ABRANTES, tn. Brazil, on the sea-coast; 3 m. *NE.* Bahia.

ABRANY, **Fello**, } two villages of Hun-
ABRANY, **Vedres**, } gary, co. Bihar.

ABRE, vil. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 2 m. *N.* Chièvres.

ABREGA, tn. Istria; 10 m. *N.* Rovigno.

ABREIRO, mkt. tn. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, containing between 200 and 300 inhabitants, and having a jurisdiction over ten parishes; 40 m. *sws.* Braganza.

ABREISHA, tn. Cyprus; 16 m. *NE.* Baffa.

ABREJOS, or **MOUCHOIR QUARRÉ**, or **SQUARE HANDKERCHIEF**, a reef, or shoal, in the Bahama group, between Handkerchief and Silver Key passages. Lat. 20. 53. to 21. 23. *N.* Long. 70. 24. to 70. 55. *W.*

ABRENA, or **ABARANER**, tn. Persia. See **ABARANER**.

ABRENSEN, tn. Bremen, bailiwick Ritzebuttel, belonging to the corporation of Ham-
burgh, near the sea-coast; 6 m. *sw.* Cuxhaven.

ABREJOS, **Los**, a rock, or reef, near New Year's Point, on the *w.* coast of California. Lat. 26. 40. *N.* Long. 114. 30. *W.*

ABREOLHOS, **ABROLHOS**, or **ABREOGOS**, a point, or cape, on the coast of Brazil, prov. Seguro, distr. Machaolis, between the rivers Peroipe and Quororupa. Lat. 18. 20. *s.* Long. 39. 30. *W.* Off this point, at the distance of about 50 m. from the coast, are some dangerous shoals, which have frequently proved fatal to mariners, the utmost skill and caution being requisite for navigating the intricate channels between them. The centre of this shoal is laid down in lat. 17. 51. 20. *s.* long. 39. 18. *W.*

ABRES, or **ABRETS**, **Les**, tn. France, depart. Isère; 3 m. *W.* Port Beauvoisin.

ABRIDGE, ham. England, co. Essex, par. Lambourne; 4½ m. *SS.* Epping. Pop. &c. in par.

ABRIES, or **AURIEU**, tn. France, depart. Upper Alps; 47 m. *SS.* Gap.

ABRIVELLES, tn. France, depart. Le Nord; 3 m. *s.* Lille.

ABRIZ, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Konieh; 27 m. *SS.* Ereklea, or Erkle.

ABROBANIA, or **ABRUOBANIA**, tn. Transylvania, capital of a dist. of the same name, on the Ompay, in the palatinate of Alba Julia; 25 m. *WNW.* Weisenburgh. It is the chief of the Metal Towns, and was formerly the station of a considerable mine office. The Romans called it *Auraria*, on account of its gold and silver mines.

ABROJOS, or **BAXOS de BABUCA**, a bank, with several small rocks and isles, in the Bahama group. See **ABREJOS**.

ABROKO, tn. Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the Soko country.

ABRON, **ARON**, or **AIRON**, riv. France, depart. Nièvre, rises in mount Beuvrey, and runs into the Acolin, a little above its junction with the Loire, below Decize.

ABRONHOZO, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 17 m. *WSW.* Leiria.

ABRUCENA, tn. Spain, prov. Almeria, on the riv. Almeria, and in the road from Guadix; 30 m. *NB.* Almeria.

ABRUGBANIA, see **ABROBANIA**.

ABRUZZO, prov. Naples; bound. *N.* and *w.* States of the Church; *E.* Adriatic Sea; *s.* the Neapolitan provinces of Sannio and Lavora. It is divided by the river Pescara into two parts, called Citra, or Citeriore, capital Salmona; and Ultra, or Ulteriore, capital Aquila. This was the division of Alfonso I. king of Arragon; some modern geographers divide it into Abruzzo Proper, or Abruzzo di Teramo, capital Teramo; Upper Abruzzo, or Abruzzo dell Aquila, capital Aquila; and Lower Abruzzo, or Abruzzo di Chieti, capital Chieti: the first and third lying on the sea-coast; the second inland, about the Apennines. The character and disposition of the Abruzzesi, or inhabitants of Abruzzo, though varying a little among themselves, according to

situation and climate, are essentially different from those of the natives of the more southerly provinces of Naples: this proceeds from difference of origin; the former deriving their descent from the Lombards, who settled here, and the Normans who subjugated them; the latter being descendants of the Greek colonists, who settled in such numbers in the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula, that it obtained the name of *Magna Græcia*. The *Abruzzesi* still bear a great resemblance to their northern ancestors, in kindness and indolence; the latter proceeding rather from want of active virtue than a disposition to evil; hence fewer deeds of atrocity and inhumanity are heard of in *Abruzzo* than in other parts of the Neapolitan dominions. Remnants of ancient northern customs are still retained; and traces of the Frank and Teutonic dialects may be discovered. The population is estimated at somewhat below 600,000. Besides the *Apennines*, *Abruzzo* has two remarkable mountains, *Cavallo* and *Mayello*; the last of which is always covered with snow. The woods, which are numerous, are infested with wolves and bears. The atmosphere is cold, yet the country is fertile in vines, olives, fruits, corn, rice, and saffron. The staple commodity is wool, most of which is sent away unwrought, for want of a woollen manufactory. The sheep spend the summer in the mountains, and winter in the warm plains of *Puglia*, and some other districts on the coasts, where the snow does not lie. A manufacture of pottery was established in the province of *Teramo*; but it is going to decay through the ignorance of the workmen and the want of scientific superintendents. The coast, for a hundred miles in extent, is destitute of sea-ports. In *Abruzzo Citra*, there are—rivers, the *Pescara*, *Lenta*, *Foro*, *Moro*, *Feltrino*, *Sangro*, *Asinella*, and *Trigno*; towns, *Chieti*, *Lanciano* (both archbishopricks), *Salmona*, *Civita Borella*, *Ortona-à-mare* (bishopricks), *Pescara*, *Frankaville*, and some others. In *Abruzzo Ultra*—rivers, the *Velino*, *Turano*, *Garigliano*, *Tronto*, *Piomba*, *Nora*, and *Pescara*; towns, *Aquila*, *Atri*, *Campelli*, *Civita di Penna*, *Teramo*, and *Civita di Calì*, or *Civita Ducale*.

ABS, an ancient tn. France, depart. *Ardèche*; 8 m. NW. *Viviers*; now insignificant, but containing mementos of former grandeur.

ABSAL, or *Asproul*, riv. Persia, prov. *Irak-Adjemi*, rises in the *Elwend* mountains, and taking an almost due southerly course of more than 200 miles, joins the *Karoon* at *Bundi Kheel*, in lat. 31. 34. N. long. 49. 0. E.

ABSARI, tn. *Nubia*, dist. *Dar Mahass*, on the right bank of the *Nile*, nearly opposite *Tinareh*; 88 m. N. *New Dongola*. Lat. 20. 12. N. Long. 30. 56. E.

ABSBERG, tn. *Bavaria*, cir. *Altmuhl*.

ABSCONS, vil. France, depart. *Le Nord*, on the Belgian border; 11 m. W. *Valenciennes*.

ABSDORFF, or *Abtsdorff*, mkt. tn. *Bohemia*, cir. *Chrudim*, containing about 250 houses; 10 m. SSE. *Leutomischl*.

ABSHARON, *Aspcheron*, or *Aspcheron*, a cape of *Russia*, gov. *Daghestan*, projecting from the NW. side of *Baku* into the *Caspian*. Here is an inexhaustible source of naphtha, and in two neighbouring villages, *Keschlar* and *Srogann*, a few *Guebres* established themselves, to be near the perpetual flame which issues from the earth, and which they deem to be sacred. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 50. 45. E.

ABSHIRIN, riv. Persia, prov. *Fars*, flowing into the *Persian Gulf*, near *Bunda Reight*.

ABSHUYS, vil. Netherlands, prov. North Holland; 11 m. NNW. *Alkmaar*.

ABSON, or *Abston*, with *Wyke*, par. *England*, co. *Gloucester*; 7 m. EBN. *Bristol*. Real prop. £5219. Pop. 824. Church, ded. *St. James*, subject to vic. *Pucklechurch*, to which *Abson* is a chapelry. It includes the hamlets of *Church*, *Holybrook*, *Eight*, and *Bordwick*; and received its name from having been the property of the abbot of *Glastonbury*, and its situation on the winding brook *Wyke*. Here is found a dark coloured mineral, containing oxide of iron, and affording, on calcination, excellent *tarraas*, for stucco-work. Near the town are remains of fortifications, thrown up in the time of *Charles I.* and others more ancient, with three monumental stones, supposed to commemorate the actions of as many British chiefs, slain in battle.

ABSPERG, a small tn. of *Bavaria*, cir. *Rezat*, near *Anspach*.

ABST, *Abents*, or *Albens*, riv. *Bavaria*, cir. *Regen*. See *ABENA*.

ABSTADT, tn. *Baden*, cir. *Maine* and *Tauber*, in a bailiwick of the same name. Pop. about 600.

ABSTEINACH, a small tn. *Baden*, cir. *Neckar*, in a small distr. of same name, bailiwick of *Starkenburgh*; 7 m. NNE. *Heidelberg*. Pop. about 700.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick of *Prussia*, beyond the riv. *Memel*, cir. *Tapieu*. It is mountainous but pleasant, and abounds in cattle and corn.

ABSTETTEN, or *Amstetten*, mkt. tn. *Lower Austria*, on the *Ips*; 10 m. SW. *Ips*, 70 m. W. *Vienna*. Pop. 900.

ABSTON WITH WYKE, see *ABSON*.

ABSTORFF, tn. *Austria*; 7 m. S. *Tonneberg*.

ABSTORFF, tn. *Austria*, on the *Zeya*; 5 m.

E. *Zisterdorff*.

ABSWANGEN, tn. *East Prussia*, prov. *Natangen*; 12 m. S. *Königsberg*.

ABTENAU, tn. *Austria*; 20 m. SSE. *Salzburg*.

ABTHORPE, par. *England*, co. *Northampton*; 3 m. WSW. *Towcester* (P. T. 60). Real prop. £2327. Pop. 477. Church, ded. *John Baptist*, subject to vic. *Towcester*, to which *Abthorpe* is a chapelry. It includes the hamlets of *Charlock* and *Foscote*.

ABTSCHWIND, mkt. tn. *Bavaria*, cir. *Lower Maine*, in the tract called *Steigernald*, co. *Castell*; 2 m. from *Kitzingen*.

ABTSGMUND, or *Abtsgemund*, vil. *Württemberg*, cir. *Kocher*, on the riv. *Kocher*; 6 m. SW. *Ellwangen*. Pop. 600.

ABTSHOEF, vil. Netherlands, prov. North Brabant; 3 m. N. *Breda*.

ABTZOLO, tn. *Albania*, in a mountainous district; 8 m. N. *Lake Ochrida*.

ABU, or *Abou*. See *ABOU*.

ABU, or *Aswad*, riv. *Asiatic Turkey*, pach. *Acre*, rises in mount *Libanus*, and runs into the sea; 6 m. N. *Soor* (anc. *Tyrus*). Lat. 33. 22. N. Long. 35. 17. E.

ABU AIT, or *Selin*, vil. Upper *Egypt*, on the right bank of the *Nile*; 4 m. SE. *Aboutidj*.

ABU ARISCH, a principality of *Arabia*, co. *Tehama*, near the *Arabic Gulf*, extending from lat. 15. 20. to 17. 40. N. Principal towns, *Abu Arisch*, the capital; *Ghesan*, a sea-port; *Harrad*, and *Sabea*. It is generally sterile, except where watered by the rivulets which run from the

mountains of Yemen. Salt is obtained from the hills, and exported.

ABU-ARISCH, a walled city, and capital of the foregoing principality; the seat of a sheriffe; 80 m. N. Lohela. Lat. 16. 42. N. Long. 42. 35. E.

ABUCARA, a settlement in Peru, prov. Lucanas. Lat. 15. 32. S. Long. 73. 28. W.

ABUCAY, tn. Mindanao, on the NW. coast. Lat. 8. 40. N. Long. 125. 24. E.

ABUCEES, SAN JOSEPH DE LOS, a settlement of South American Indians, on the small river Zacates, which runs into the Putumayo. Lat. 0. 10. N. Long. 74. 46. W.

ABUD, tn. Arabia, prov. Yemen; 20 m. E. Dajebi.

ABU DAHEA, a rock, or islet, in the Arabic Gulf, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 25. 19. N.

ABUFEIDE, mount. Upper Egypt, right bank of the Nile, opposite Mansalout. It is steep, and contains several caverns, formerly the residence of hermits, now the resort of a formidable race of Bedouin robbers.

ABU-GIRGEH, or ABU-GIRAZ, tn. Central Egypt. See GIRGEH.

ABU-HADID, tn. Kordofan; 100 m. N. E. N. Ibeit. Lat. 14. 33. N. Long. 31. 57. E.

ABU-HAGUBEC, a place of Abyssinia, with a church; dist. Tigré, 6 m. N. Dirbah. Lat. 13. 42. N. Long. 39. 52. E.

ABU-HILAR, a place in the Blaid-el-Jerid, or Country of Dates, kingd. Tafilit; 60 m. E. Sigilmessa.

ABU JENUCH, tn. Africa, in the country between Kordofan and Sennaar, on the right bank of the Bahr el Abiad; 135 m. SW. Sennaar. Lat. 12. 32. N. Long. 31. 52. E.

ABU-KABIS, mount. Arabia; 5 m. SE. Mecca.

ABULAGAS, vil. Spain; 6 m. NW. Madrid.

ABULFERIA, tn. Portugal, more properly spelled ALBUFERIA, which see.

ABUL-KASUM, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Bagdad, near the Euphrates; 22 m. NNW. Hillah.

ABULLO, tn. isle Leyte, one of the Philippines, on the E. coast. Lat. 10. 40. N. Long. 125. 0. E.

ABULU, riv. Luçon, chief of the Philippines, flowing into the Pacific Ocean, lat. 17. 33. N. long. 122. 45. E.

ABUMBA, tn. Africa, on the Malenda coast, near Brava.

ABU-MEALLE, island, Arabic Gulf, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 25. 19. N.

ABUN, tn. Arabia, prov. Yemen, on the sea-coast; 10 m. NE. Aden. Lat. 13. 2. N. Long. 45. 14. E.

ABUNA, riv. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, running into the Madeira riv. Lat. 9. 30. N. Long. 64. 30. W.

ABUR, mount. Arabia, prov. Yemen; 18 m. WSW. Kataba.

ABU REGINO, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Bagdad; 30 m. NE. Hit.

ABURENA, prov. Mexico, s. that of Veragua.

ABURRA, SAN BARTOLOME DE, tn. Columbia, prov. Cundinamarca, dist. Mariquita, at the confluence of the Rio Cruz with the Magdalena; 105 m. N. E. Mariquita.

ABURTHIN, vil. S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, par. Cowbridge, with which its pop. &c. are included. It is a rural place, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile distant from the tn. of Cowbridge.

ABURTURAS, tn. Spain, prov. Ciudad Real,

on the high road from Aranjuez to Granada; 27 m. SE. Ciudad Real.

ABURY, or AVASURY, par. England, co. Wilts. See AVASURY.

ABUSAID, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Kourdistan, on the left bank of the Tigris; 55 m. NE. Sinjar.

ABUSCHUREIA, a small isle in the Arabic Gulf, near that of Duraka; 9 m. from the coast of Arabia. Lat. 16. 54. N. Long. 41. 37. E.

ABUSCHUSCHA, a small island in the Arabic Gulf, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 27. 20. N.

ABU-SENUN, tn. of Bergoo, in central Africa, on the route from Zaghawa, in Darfur, to Kanem and Bornou; 100 m. E. Wara. Lat. 15. 22. N. Long. 27. 0. E.

ABU-SHAREB, tn. of Bergoo, in central Africa, on the NW. confines of Darfur; 85 m. SE. Wara. Lat. 14. 40. N. Long. 26. 21. E.

ABUSIR. See ABUSIRA.

ABUSSINEM, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre; 6 m. NE. St. Jean d'Acre.

ABUTCHA, riv. Siberia, running into the Yana, at Sredne Anakoe. Lat. 66. 30. N. Long. 132. 44. E.

ABUTIGE, or ABOUTINE, tn. Upper Egypt. See ABOUTINE.

ABUYOG, tn. of Leyte, one of the Philippines, on the E. coast. Lat. 10. 44. N. Long. 124. 59. E.

ABU ZEYTOON, TEL, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Gaza, on the Nahr el Petras; 26 m. SW. Neapolis. Lat. 32. 4. N. Long. 34. 57. E.

ABWERDEN, tn. East Prussia, bailiwick of Natungen; 3 m. SSW. Königsberg.

ABWYLLER, vil. Luxemburgh; 4 m. E. Luxemburgh.

ABY, or ASYR, tn. Sweden, prov. West Bothnia, with a small harbour, at the mouth of a riv. 20 m. S. Pitea.

ABY-WITH-GREENFIELD, par. England, co. Lincoln; 2 m. NW. Alford (P. T. 140). Real prop. £1184. Pop. 204. Church, ded. All Saints; disch. vic. arch. and dioc. Lincoln, united to the rect. of Belleau.

ABYDOS, an ancient tn. of Asiatic Turkey, on the E. side of Dardanelle strait, mostly in ruins; 2 m. N. Chanak-Kalesi. Lat. 40. 24. 30. N. Long. 26. 39. 45. E. A lofty tumulus, with some remains of walls on the side towards the sea, denote the site of the original city.

ABYN, or ASYR, tn. Sweden. See ASY.

ABYSSINIA, sometimes called ABASSIA and UPPER ETHIOPIA, an extensive country and empire of Africa, extending from Lat. 7. 0. to 16. 0. N. and from Long. 33. 0. to 45. 0. E. Bound. N. Nulia and Sennaar; E. Arabic Gulf and Sea of Bab-el-mandeb; S. and SW. unexplored regions of Eastern Africa; W. Nigritia and Kordofan; being about 700 m. in length, and 550 m. in breadth. Pop. about 7,600,000. The country is politically divided into three distinct and independent states: 1. Tigré, the most powerful, occupying nearly four degrees of longitude on the Arabic Gulf, and extending inland to the river Tacazze; capital, Antalo. 2. Amhara, comprising the country W. of the Tacazze, capital, Gondar. 3. Shoa and Efat, situated to the southward of the two former, and separated from them by a nation called Galla; embracing some of the finest districts in Abyssinia, and supposed to contain a greater portion of Ethiopian literature than any other part; capital Ankober. Each of these parts is subdivided into several minor pro-

vinces. The principal rivers are the Tacasse (anc. Astaboras) with its tributaries Arequa and Mareb; and the Abawi, or Bahr-el-Azrek (anc. Astapus), the Nile of Bruce. Other rivers are the Dender and Maleg, which run into the Azrek; and the Anazo and Hawush, which take their course in a contrary direction, the former falling into the sea of Bab-el-mandeb, the latter losing itself in the sands of Adel, between Abyssinia and the sea-coast. Principal lakes, Tzana, or Dembea, 60 miles long and 30 broad, Lawassa, Haik, and Ashangee. The country is very mountainous; many of the mountains have a singular appearance, resembling the ruins of ancient walls, towers, and cities; and in some places they are so steep and abrupt as to be ascended only by ropes and ladders. Sometimes a circuit of rocky wall supports a plain of considerable extent, covered with trees and verdure: such is the Amba Geeshen, the supposed place of confinement for the Abyssinian princes. The actual height of the mountains in this country has not been ascertained; but as they are known to approach the limits of perpetual snow, they have been estimated at about 14,000 to 15,000 feet. One of the most important natural features of Abyssinia is the great salt plain, about four days' journey across, from which solid pieces of salt are hewn with adzes, and used as money. The climate, in general, is temperate and healthy, the elevation of the country moderating the heat of its southern latitude. The rainy season sets in about April, and continues till September. From its intermixture of hills and valleys, and its numerous streams, Abyssinia is more fertile than many other portions of Africa, and much of it is cultivated. It has great variety of soil, and its products are diversified; among them may be named the papyrus, the plant from which paper was first made by the Egyptians, after the disuse of hieroglyphics; the balessan, or balm of Gilead; the sassa, or myrrh-tree; the ensete; several species of the mimosa; the koll-quall; the rack; the coffee-tree; the wooginos; ensette, a succulent plant, used for food; telf, from the seeds of which the Abyssinians usually make their bread; tocosso, from which a coarse black bread is made; and wheat, which last grows chiefly in the upland districts, the heat of the valleys being too great for it. The mineralogy of this mountainous district has been little explored; metals are obtained in small quantities; and gold is found in the sands of some of the rivers. No country in the world, it is said, possesses a greater variety of animals, both wild and tame. The domestic cattle are oxen, remarkable for the length of their horns; sheep, small and black; goats; horses, strong and beautiful; mules; asses; some camels; two distinct species of dogs, which own no master, but live in packs in the villages, like the Paria dog in India; and a variety of cats, scarcely any house being without one. The wild animals are the elephant, which is hunted for its teeth; the Cave leopard, which is scarce, and found only in the interior districts, its skin is very valuable; the two-horned rhinoceros, which is also very rare; this animal differs from the single-horned, by having no folds in its skin; buffaloes are very numerous in the forests; also the zebra, whose mane is greatly prized by the military chiefs, as decorations for their war-horses. The wild ass is found in some parts; lions occasionally, especially in the sandy districts

near the Tacasse. The ounce and the lynx are also natives of this country, as is likewise the civet cat. The most numerous of the wild animals are hyænas, which are peculiarly ferocious, and remarkable for their deep-toned cries. There are also a variety of antelopes, wolves, foxes, jackalls, monkeys, porcupines, squirrels, and a multitude of smaller animals. The rivers abound in crocodiles and hippopotami, or river horses. The number of birds in this country is also immense; eagles, vultures, hawks, and others of the carnivorous tribe, are every where met with. Of insects, locusts and ants are in great number, and very annoying; the former, indeed, destructive to an extent beyond European conception. Here is also a fly, called zimb, or tsaltsalya, a little larger than a bee, which proves dreadfully tormenting to every quadruped, wild or domesticated, and from which they can only escape by fleeing from the rich lands to the deserts during the rainy season. On the other hand, bees are numerous; and as honey constitutes an important article of food among the natives, they are objects of great attention.

The Abyssinians are generally of a dark olive complexion, tall, graceful, and well featured. Some of the tribes are fairer than others, approaching even to white; others are of a copper colour; and some very black. Their dress consists of a large folding mantle and close drawers. To these, the priests add a vest of white linen next the skin. The covering for the head is a kind of turban, composed of a small white shawl, and left open at the top. Christianity was introduced into this part of the world, about the year 330, by an ecclesiastic named Frumentius, who was afterwards appointed bishop of Axum, and by his labours, it was soon embraced by the greater part of the inhabitants. It still continues the general religion of the country, though corrupted by a considerable mixture of Judaism, and many of the superstitions of the Greek church. A great number of Jews reside at Gondar, the capital of the empire, and also in the provinces of Samen and Knara. Many others profess the Mohammedan religion. The modern language of Abyssinia is the Amharic, a dialect of the Arabic; but the tribes professing the Jewish faith retain the Falasha, one of the ancient Ethiopian tongues, and bearing no affinity to the Arabic or Hebrew family of languages. Most authors are of opinion that Abyssinia and the other districts of Ethiopia were peopled from the country lying on the E. side of the Red Sea. The descendants of Cush having settled in Arabia, gradually migrated to the south-eastern extremity of that country; whence, by an easy passage across the strait of Bab-el-mandeb, they transported themselves to the African side. According to Eusebius, this migration took place during the residence of the Israelites in Egypt; but according to Syncellus, it was in the time of the Judges. Mr. Bruce mentions a tradition among the people of this country, that "very soon after the flood, Cush, the grandson of Noah, with his family, passed through Atbara, then uninhabited, till they came to the ridge of mountains which separates that region from Abyssinia. Here, still terrified with the remembrance of the deluge, and apprehensive of another similar calamity, they resolved to dwell in caves, made in the sides of those mountains, rather than trust themselves in the plain of Asbara." He farther

informs us, that this tradition has existed among the inhabitants from time immemorial; and that it is strongly corroborated by a great many "commodious and wonderful habitations, cut with unparalleled industry in the heart of mountains of granite and marble, which remain entire to this day, and promise to do so to the consummation of all things."

The manners of the Abyssinians are represented by Mr. Bruce as highly barbarous. Their continual warfare inures them to blood from their infancy, so that even children would not have the least scruple at killing one another if they were able. He relates many shocking instances of their savage disposition. Their cruelty displays itself in their mode of inflicting capital punishment; one of which, he tells us, is flaying alive. Another is cutting to pieces with the sabre; and this is performed, not by hired executioners, but by officers and people of the first rank. He gives an instance of this, which demonstrates how reckless these people are of human life. Being at Gondar, the capital of the empire, he happened to pass by an officer employed in this horrid business, and who called out to him with the greatest unconcern, that he wished to speak to him, and begged he would stop a few minutes, till he had finished killing three men, whom he was then in the act of despatching. Stoning to death is another of the barbarous modes of punishment; and usually inflicted on heretics. It is not to be supposed that people, who shew so little regard to the lives of each other, would have much mercy on the brute creation; and in this respect the Abyssinians are savage beyond all example; for they not only feed on raw flesh, but even cut off pieces from living animals, and eat them while still quivering with life. The truth of Mr. Bruce's account of these barbarities was at first greatly questioned; but later testimony has proved that they are too true, and the general accuracy of his statements has been amply verified. Mr. Salt has given a description of one of these horrid banquets, which the natives call "*Brinde feasts*." The same traveller affirms that whenever he spoke of the *shulada*, or practice of cutting a steak from a living animal, to gratify present appetite, and plastering up the wound, that the flesh might grow again, he was immediately understood: and Mr. Pearce, another enterprising and intelligent traveller, also witnessed one of these living meals when travelling with a party of soldiers.

The Abyssinians build their houses in a conical form, and cover them with thatch. Their principal liquor, called maize, is made of honey, fermented with barley, and strengthened with the root of the *rhamnus inebrians*, which they designate *sadoo*. The common drink among the lower class of the people is made of the remnants of their bread and parched barley; this they call *souva*. They compute the time by the solar year, which is divided into twelve months, each of thirty days, except August, which consists of thirty-five days, to which every fourth year they add an extra or sixth day, as we do to February in our leap years. They commence their year with our last day of August, which answers to the first of their month Mascaram. The common epocha among them is the creation of the world, from which to the birth of Christ they reckon 5500 years, being eight years less than the computation of the Greek church. The Abyssinians have

another mode of reckoning time, peculiar to themselves, which is this:—the four evangelists are read in their churches regularly every year in their respective orders, and when they write or speak of an event, it is customary with them to say it happened in such or such a day of Matthew, or of Mark, or either of the others, meaning thereby the days when those parts of the gospel are appointed to be read.

The Abyssinian females are allowed to appear in public, and converse freely with the other sex, without any of the restraints imposed by the Mohammedan tenets. Among the higher classes, they are unguarded in their conduct; but women in the lower stations are often exemplary, and engage in the most laborious offices of domestic life. Marriage is merely a name in this country; the parties contracting, dissolving, and recontracting at pleasure. When a man is desirous of having a particular female for his wife, he applies to her parents, or nearest relatives; and having obtained their consent, carries her off, whether willingly or unwillingly, on his own shoulders, or on those of his friends. In some parts of the country, a more holy form, sanctioned by religious rites, exists; but is falling into disuse; the people generally preferring the simple compact, dissoluble at pleasure. On the death of an Abyssinian, his relations, friends, and neighbours rend the air with outcries, throw themselves on the ground, and tear the skin from their temples. The funeral rites, which are accompanied with similar wailings and expressions of violent grief, are closed with a series of festivities, given in turn by the relatives of the deceased, each striving to outvie the other in the splendour of his entertainment.

ABZAL, or DASKOUL, riv. Persia, rising in the Elwend mountains, prov. Irak-Adjemi, crosses Louristan, and entering Khusistan through an opening in the Baktri mountains, falls into the Karoon at Bundi Kheel, lat. 31. 30. N. long. 48. 57. E. Sapor, king of Persia, constructed an aqueduct for supplying water from this river to the city of Tostar or Shuster.

AC, or ACK. See ACK.

AC, CAPE, a headland of Bulgaria, near the mouth of the Kamtchi riv. in the Black Sea. Lat. 42. 58. N. Long. 27. 53. E.

ACA, or ACHA, dist. Africa, on the confines of the Libyan desert, comprising three towns, near to each other, formerly populous, but now impoverished by wars. Chief produce, dates.

ACAAY, par. Brazil, prov. Paraguay, on a small riv. that runs into the Paraguay, 40 m. NRBn. Assumpção or Ascension. Lat. 25. 54. S. Long. 57. 25. W.

ACABET-ASSOLLUM, a sea-port of Barca. See SALLIUME.

ACADIE, co. Lower Canada, dist. Montreal; about 22½ m. long, 20 m. broad; comprising 242 sq. m. of which 60,500 acres are in cultivation, and including the seigniories of La Colle and De Lery, the tnsnp. of Sherrington, and the isles Aux Noix, Hôpital, and Ash, in Chambly riv. It contains several parishes, three villages, about 210 houses, and sends two members to the provincial assembly, or parliament: place of election, Ste. Marguerite de Blairfindie. Pop. 11,470 of which about half is Canadian, the remainder American and British. Principal rivers, the Montreal, La Tortue, and La Colle. Central lat. 45. 9. N. Long. 73. 27. W. Roads good,

fields neatly fenced; and scenery pleasing. Between 300 and 400 looms are at work, in the manufacture of cloth, flannel, and linen; some maple sugar is also made. Here are four schools; mills for corn, sawing, carding, fulling; one brewery, two distilleries, as many tan-yards, two potteries, with factories for pot and pearl ashes. The places of worship consist of one for members of the church of England, another for Wesleyan Methodists, a third for Presbyterians, and one for Roman Catholics.

ACAGUIRY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Balaghaut, on the Kistna; 36 m. NW. Adonie.

ACALA, tn. Spain, prov. Cuenca, on the Magroo; 35 m. NW. N. Cuenca.

ACALZIKI, tn. Russia, prov. Georgia, with a fortress; 120 m. WSW. Teflis.

ACAM, AKAM, or AKIM, a small king. Africa, in the interior of the Gold Coast, between Ashantee and Aquamboe, near the source of the Volta.

ACAMA, or CAPE PIFANIO, otherwise St. EPIPHANY, a promontory at the E. end of Cyprus, with a large vil. of the same name upon it. Lat. 35. 6. N. Long. 32. 15. E.

ACAMBARO, an Indian settlement in Mexico, prov. Valladolid, dist. and bpk. Mechoacan, consisting of about 490 families. Lat. 19. 0. N. Long. 101. 0. W.

ACAMBOU, or AQUAMBOE, king. Africa, in the interior of the Gold Coast. See AQUAMBOE.

ACAMON, riv. Columbia, prov. Nueva Guayana, rising in the Rincote mountains, and running into the Carony, in the country of the Cuyaba Indians, 35 m. S. Barceloneta.

ACANEJOS, an Indian tribe, residing in Columbia, prov. Del Escudor, between the Putumayo and Caninari rivers. Lat. 1. 30. S. Long. 73. 0. W.

ACANNY, an inland country of the Gold Coast, Africa, which affords the best gold, and in great plenty.

ACANNY, tn. or vil. of the foregoing country. Lat. 8. 30. N. Long. 0. 30. E.

ACANTI, riv. Columbia, prov. Ystmo, isthmus of Panama, running into the Gulf of Darien between Cape Tiburon and the Bay of Caledonia.

ACAPALA, tn. Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz, on the E. side of a lake of the same name, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico; 45 m. N. Villa Hermosa.

ACAPONETA, tn. Mexico, prov. Guadalupe, chief place of a dist. on the Bayonna riv. 40 m. above its confluence with the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 22. 40. N. Long. 105. 40. W.

ACAPULCA, tn. of the republic and prov. Mexico, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean; 180 m. S. Mexico. Lat. 16. 50. 29. N. Long. 99. 46. W. Its port, one of the finest in the world, forms an immense basin, cut out of the granite rocks, and capable of containing almost any number of vessels in perfect safety. It is open towards the S.W.; and from E. to W. encloses a space from three to four m. in breadth. Few situations, says Humboldt, have a more savage aspect, nor one more romantic. The rocky coast is so steep, that a vessel of the line may approach almost close upon it without incurring the least danger; the depth of water being every where from ten to twelve fathoms. The small island Grifo, or Roqueta, which lies at the mouth, makes two entrances into this port, one, westward of the isle, between 700 and 800 feet wide; the other, nearly

a mile and a half broad, with twenty-four to thirty-three fathoms of water. The town stands on a bay NW. of the roadstead, formed by a curvature of the coast, and a small headland, on which is the castle and a fort mounted with artillery. Under the Spanish dominion, it was celebrated for its trade with the Philippines, and other parts of the east of Asia, being the port to which the Manila galleons resorted: yet it is a poor place, with about 4000 inhabitants, mostly of colour, which are increased to about 9000 during the fair time, by the resort of strangers. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, which, by reverberating the sun's rays, and excluding the breeze, occasion a suffocating heat; hence it is an extremely unhealthy place; bilious fevers and the cholera morbus are very frequent; and the Mexicans, who come down from the table land to make purchases at the fair, are frequently victims to the insalubrity of the atmosphere, which is represented as burning hot, full of insects, and charged with putrid miasmata, from a neighbouring marsh. In addition, the inhabitants are tormented by the frequent recurrence of earthquakes and hurricanes.

ACARA, riv. Brazil, running into the estuary of the Para a few miles above the town of Para. Lat. 2. 30. S. Long. 48. 30. W.

ACARA, tn. Bolivia, prov. Santa Cruz, running into the Magdalena, lat. 14. 5. S. long. 64. 7. W.

ACARAGA, riv. Brazil, prov. Paraguay, falling into the riv. of that name near the city of Assumcao, or Assumption.

ACARAGUA, tn. Columbia, prov. Apure, near the Claro or Cojeda riv. on the road from Varinas to Porto Cabello; 105 m. NE. Varinas. Lat. 8. 40. N. Long. 68. 57. W.

ACARAI, riv. Brazil, prov. Paraguay, which receives the waters of the Jiquiry, and falls into the Parana, lat. 25. 30. S. long. 54. 28. W. On its margin is a settlement, founded by Jesuits in 1624.

ACARAPU, riv. Guayana, prov. Surinam.

ACARI, riv. Brazil, prov. Para, forming a junction with the Maranon, near its mouth.

ACARI, riv. Peru, prov. Arequipa, rising on the W. side of the Andes, and falling into the sea, lat. 15. 25. S. long. 75. 10. W.

ACARI, tn. Peru, situate on a cape at the mouth of the foregoing riv. with a good harbour, though little frequented.

ACARIEZ, a small island in the Grecian archipelago; 9 m. E. Naxia.

ACARINAS, a native tribe of Nueva Guayana, in the republic of Columbia, prov. Oroonoko. Lat. 4. 20. N. Long. 67. 0. W.

ACARNA, tn. Greece, prov. Western Greece; 48 m. NW. Lepanto.

ACARRETTO, tn. and port of Columbia, prov. Ystmo, on the SE. coast of the isthmus of Panama.

ACARUACA, riv. Brazil, prov. Guayana, running into the Matary.

ACASABATLAN, or ACASABASTLAN, tn. Mexico, prov. Guatemala, dist. Vera Paz, on a riv. of the same name, which here joins the Montagua; 45 m. E. New Guatemala. Lat. 14. 20. N. Long. 90. 25. W. The neighbourhood produces sarsaparilla, cocoa, cassia, and excellent fruit. Also, the name of a vil. prov. Chiapa.

ACASATHULA, sea-port of Mexico, prov. Guatemala, dist. Nicaragua, on a point of land, forming a bay in the Pacific Ocean; 12 m. W. Nicaragua.

ACASHE, tn. Nubia, dist. Batne el Hadj'r, on the right bank of the Nile. Lat. 21. 5. N. Long. 30. 52. E.

ACASSA, riv. Guayana, prov. Cayenne, falling into the Atlantic at the estuary of the Oyapook, near Cape Orange.

ACASTER MALBIS, par. England, in the E. and W. ridings of Yorkshire, partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, partly in the ainsty of York city. Real prop. £2476. Pop. 707. Church, ded. St. Trinity; dioc. vic. archd. and dioc. York.

ACASTER MALBIS, tnsph. in foregoing par. 5 m. sbw. York (P. T. 198). Pop. 282.

ACASTER SELBY, tnsph. England, co. W. R. York, par. Stillingfleet; 7 m. NW. York (P. T. 198). Real prop. £2017. Pop. 201.

ACASUCHTITLAN, tn. Mexico, prov. Puebla; 50 m. N. Puebla de los Angeles.

ACASZTO, or **AKASZTO**, tn. Lower Hungary, between the Danube and the Theiss; 15 m. NEbn. Kalocsa.

ACATEPEC, a settlement in New Mexico, occupying a spacious valley, and containing 860 Indian families and twelve cultivated estates. In S. America, also, are various other small settlements bearing the same name.

ACATLAN, tn. Mexico, prov. Puebla, on the Tucad; 70 m. S. Puebla de los Angeles.

ACATLAN, the name of six different settlements in New Mexico, chiefly occupied by Indian families.

ACAYUCA, dist. of New Mexico, occupied by fifteen settlements of native Indians.

ACAYUCAN, dist. Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz, on the coast of the Mexican Gulf, containing about 300 Indian families. Its capital of the same name, seated on the riv. Goazacoalcos, dist. Chiapa, about 135 m. SE. Vera Cruz, in lat. 17. 50. N. long. 94. 42. W. is inhabited by 296 families of Indians, seventy of Mulattoes, and thirty of Spaniards.

ACAXULTA, a sea-port of Mexico, prov. Guaimala, dist. Soconusco, on the Pacific Ocean; 70 m. W. New Guatimala.

AC BOULAC, tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Adjemi, dist. Ardelan; 80 m. N. Hamadan.

ACCABA. See **AKABA**.

ACCABA, vil. Nubia, in the desert, on the route from Chiggre to Goos. Lat. 20. 53. N. Long. 34. 11. E.

ACCAD, tn. Nubia, on the Mogron, a few m. above its confluence with the Nile; 6 m. S. Goos.

ACCADIA, tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra, near the source of the Carapella; 15 m. sbw. Ascoli.

ACCARAH, a sea-port of Africa, dist. Acra, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 5. 35. N. Long. 0. 5. E. See **ACRA**.

ACCETURA, tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata; 19 m. SSE. Acerenza.

ACCHA, a settlement in Peru, prov. Chilques and Maspea, on the skirt of an overhanging mountain, which seems daily to threaten its destruction. Lat. 10. 19. S. Long. 71. 13. W.

ACCIAJOLO, a cape on the NW. coast of Corsica, at the entrance of St. Florence Gulf. Lat. 42. 43. N. Long. 9. 9. E.

ACCIA ROVINATA, tn. Corsica, once of importance, but now gone to decay.

ACCITES, riv. Columbia, prov. Apure, running into the Oroonoko.

ACCODA, a small European settlement on the Gold Coast, in the country of the Ashantees.

ACCOLORETTO, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, prov. Spoletto; 7 m. SW. Todi.

ACCOMAC, co. Virginia, in a peninsula separating Chesapeake Bay from the Atlantic, containing 200,925 acres of ground, and a pop. of 15,966. Chief place, Drummond Town.

ACCONBURY, or **ACORNIBURY**, par. England, co. Hereford; 4½ m. S. Hereford (P. T. 135). Real prop. £1058. Pop. 163. Church, ded. John Baptist; a chapelry, peculiar to the see of Hereford; pat. gov. Guy's hospital.

ACCORAN, tn. Soudan, between the riv. Makmamee and the country of the Fellatas, visited by Captain Landers in 1826. Lat. 10. 10. N. Long. 9. 7. E.

ACCRA, riv. Soudan, rising in the hills which separate the Fellatas from Bobyra, and, running westward, joining the Makmamee, lat. 10. 15. N. long. 9. 20. E.

ACCRA, a British settlement of Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 5. 32. N. Long. 0. 13. 30. W.

ACCRINGTON, Nw. tnsph. England, co. Lancaster, par. Whalley; 5½ m. Ebs. Blackburn (P. T. 209½). Real prop. £4097. Pop. 4960. Since the year 1811 the population of this township has been more than doubled, by the extension of the cotton thread manufacture, and the opening of a new colliery.

ACCRINGTON, Old, paroch. chply. England, co. Lancaster, in the gift of the vicar of Whalley; 5½ m. Ebs. Blackburn (P. T. 209½). Real prop. £1511. Pop. 1323, chiefly employed in manufactures.

ACCUM, paroch. vil. of Oldenburgh, lordship Knipphausen. Pop. about 600.

ACCUM, Westph. paroch. vil. of Hanover, prov. East Friesland.

ACCUMULO, tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra; 17 m. NW. Aquila.

ACCUSHNET, riv. Massachusetts, running into Bedford Harbour.

ACEGLIO, mkt. tn. Italy, on Lago Maggiore, in the Milanese.

ACERATA, vil. Cyprus.

ACERE, tn. Italy, in the territory of Pavia, in the Milanese.

ACERENZA, or **CIRENZA**, tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, of which it was once the chief city, but is now gone to decay; 16 m. NE. Potenza, the present capital. It has a cathedral church, and is supposed to be the Acheruntia of antiquity. Lat. 40. 48. N. Long. 16. 0. E.

ACERNO, or **ACIRANO**, a city of Naples, prov. Principato Citra, seated in a valley, surrounded with mountains; 14 m. ENE. Salerno. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno. Lat. 40. 47. N. Long. 15. 3. E.

ACERRA, a city of Naples, prov. Lavora, in an unhealthy district; 8 m. NNE. Naples. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Naples. Lat. 40. 56. N. Long. 14. 24. E.

ACH, or **ACK**. See **ACK**.

ACH, tn. Baden, cir. Constance; 17 m. N. Constance.

ACH, riv. Baden, cir. Constance, running into the NW. extremity of the Lake of Radolfzell.

ACH, riv. Bavaria, cir. Isar, passes Reil, and joins the Inn, lat. 48. 6. N. long. 12. 15. E.

ACH, riv. Bavaria, cir. Danube, which, after running about 35 m. parallel with the Lech, on the E. side, forms a junction with it just before its

confluence with the Danube. It waters Mühlhausen, Rohling, Rain, &c.

ACH, or AACH. See AACH.

ACHA, riv. Bavaria, cir. Isar, has its source in some lakes, whose superfluous waters it conveys to the Murn, and the united stream flows into the Inn, a few miles above Feld Kirch.

ACHA, riv. Bavaria. See ACHEN.

ACHACACHE, tn. Bolivia, or Upper Peru, on the N. bank of a riv. which rises in the Cordillera de Acama, and runs into the Titicaca Lake. Lat. 16. 38. s. Long. 69. 45. w.

ACHADASKERAG, vil. Scotland, sh. Argyle, in the isle of Mull, on a bay of the Sound of Mull; 6 m. s. Morvern.

ACHADOUAN, vil. Scotland, sh. Argyle, dist. Cowall, at the NE. extremity of Loch Fine.

ACHAGUAS, an Indian tribe, or nation, of S. America, residing in the plains between the rivers Tomo and Meta, prov. Boyaca, in the Columbian republic, about lat. 5. 0. N. long. 70. 0. w. Another tribe of the same people is found about two degrees to the NW. on the banks of the Arauca. They are mild in disposition, and dexterous in the use of their weapons, which consist of the dart and the spear. They are much given to intoxication; and though in their encounters with wild beasts they display considerable courage, they have recourse to stratagem and poison when they have to deal with their fellow-men as enemies. The Jesuits made several converts among them in 1661, and formed them into settlements; but they do not appear to know much, if any thing, of the vital principles of Christianity.

ACHAIA, APANO and CATO, two towns of the Morea. See APANO ACHAIA and CATO ACHALA.

ACHAISTAL CASTLE, a ruin, in Scotland, sh. Caithness, par. Latheron; about 10 m. SW. Wick; once the residence of John Beg, third son of one of the earls of Sutherland, who being invaded by a party of freebooters, by whom the country was then overrun and plundered, got them into his castle, to which, after he had made them intoxicated by narcotic draughts during a sumptuous entertainment, he set fire, and consumed them in it.

ACHALEAN, vil. Scotland, sh. and dist. Argyle, on the NE. side of Loch Awe; 9 m. N. Inverary (P. T. 1144).

ACHALEEK, vil. Scotland, sh. Argyle, dist. Cowall, on the E. margin of Loch Fine; 23 m. SW. Inverary (P. T. 1144).

ACHAL-KALAK, or AKAL-KALAK, tn. Armenia, dist. Akal-zike, on the border of Georgia; 40 m. NE. N. Kars. Lat. 41. 8. N. Long. 43. 33. E.

ACHANCROSS, or AUCHANCASS, CASTLE, a ruin in Scotland, sh. Dumfries, par. Kirkpatrick Juxta, 150 feet square, with walls twenty feet high and fifteen feet thick; about 4 m. from Moffat. It is said to have belonged to the Bruce family, who were lairds of Annandale.

ACHANTY, vil. Scotland, sh. Inverness, dist. Lochaber, on a stream which runs into the Spean Water, 14 m. S. Fort Augustus (P. T. 131). Pop. &c. with par.

ACHANY, vil. Scotland, sh. Sutherland, on the riv. which unites Loch Shin with the Frith of Tain; 19 m. NW. Tain (P. T. 201). Pop. &c. with par.

ACHARY, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, sh. Perth, stewartry of Monteith, formed by the riv. Taith,

between lochs Katherine and Venaker, which are connected by the stream, 16 m. WNW. Dunblane. It separates the parishes of Aberfoil and Callandar.

ACHASSE', riv. France, depart. Ardèche, running into the Rhône, nearly opposite to Montellmart.

ACHAVORE, vil. Ireland, co. Kerry, on the sea-coast, between Lamb Head and Hog Head; 21 m. W. W. Kenmare (P. T. 239).

ACHEEN, ACHEN, or ACHRM, a kingdom in the island of Sumatra, of which it occupies the NW. extremity, and extends about 50 m. inland; comprising an estimated superficies of about 28,000 square m. It is divided into three principal governments, and these are subdivided into 193 smaller districts, resembling parishes. It was known to the Portuguese in the beginning of the 16th century, and they made many attempts to form a settlement there; but the government was then so powerful that they were expelled, and the sovereigns of Acheen received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. In 1602, the country was visited by British vessels; and a piece of brass artillery, sent as a present to its sovereign by James I. is still preserved. It was then the great mart for eastern merchandise; and still carries on a considerable trade with the natives of Telinga, in Hindoostan, who supply it with the cotton goods of their own country, and receive, in return, the natural products of Acheen; but it has lost its former consequence. The climate of this kingdom is esteemed comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than most other parts of the island. The soil, which is light and fertile, produces cotton, rice, onions, roots, and tropical fruits, in abundance. Many culinary vegetables come to perfection; and limes are pickled for sea store in such quantities, that from 1000 to 1200 may be purchased for a dollar. Gold dust, fine and coarse, is here found, and constitutes an article of commerce. Elephants are numerous; as are cattle and horses; the latter, though small, are of an excellent breed, and much prized at Madras. The kingdom of Acheen is populous; but no correct estimate has been made of the number of inhabitants, who are a mixed race; the aborigines being mostly driven to the interior of the island. They are taller, stouter, and more swarthy than most of the other Sumatrans; more acute, intelligent, and industrious, but of a base and treacherous disposition. They are mostly, if not altogether, of the Mohammedan religion, and have a number of mosques, generally of small size. They are tolerable mechanics, acquainted with the use of the pulley, screw, and lever. They cast in brass small long guns, of narrow caliber; manufacture their own gunpowder; and make good fligree work, in gold and silver. They have a manufacture of chequered blue and white cotton, of their own growth, which is universally worn by the better classes; but the lower orders wear Madras long cloth, unbleached. The government is despotic and hereditary, admitting the succession of females; and the laws are severe and sanguinary. Lopping off hands and feet are common punishments for small crimes; robbery and housebreaking subject the offender to drowning, with the subsequent exposure of his body on a stake; and the robbery of a priest is expiated only by the flames. The king keeps his court with oriental

magnificence; and confers a title of honour with a small golden sword, to be worn on the neck as a badge of distinction. Some years ago, the throne was of ivory and tortoiseshells; and when the country was governed by a queen, a fine gauze curtain was suspended before it, which prevented a perfect view of her majesty, but did not obstruct the audience. The king, or sultan, denominated *Tuan-kito*, or *Master*, by his subjects, has constantly about his person a guard of 100 sepoys, from the Coromandel coast. In the administration of public affairs, a female sits at his feet, to whom he imparts his will; she communicates it to an eunuch, and he makes it known to an officer, who proclaims it aloud. It is said, there are five principal, and sixteen inferior officers in the government. The kingdom contains several large towns.

ACHEEN, capital of the foregoing kingdom, near the NW extremity of Sumatra, on the bank of a riv. about two m. from the sea. Lat. 5. 36. N. Long. 95. 26. E. This city, containing about 8000 houses, is irregularly built, and dirty. The river on which it stands, is not large, and by emptying its waters through several channels, is rendered very shallow at a bar, which crosses its mouth: hence, although a number of ships and vessels resort hither from the Coromandel coast and the Maldives, only those of small size can get up to the city; the rest being obliged to lie in the road formed by the islands off the headland, called King's Point, or Acheen Head. The city is situated in a wide valley, formed like an amphitheatre by two lofty ranges of hills. The houses, constructed of bamboos and rough timbers, are raised on posts, to secure them from the sudden inundations to which the place is subject, and during which the intercourse is carried on by means of canoes. The main street is somewhat elevated, and covered with sand and gravel; but the rest are flat, and filled with mud after rain, which the inhabitants disregard. The royal palace, though it hardly merits such a designation, is without the skirts of the city, from which it is accessible by a road and a canal; it is about three-quarters of a mile in circuit, very rudely constructed, and surrounded by strong walls and a ditch, but without any regular plan. Manufactures are established in this city of a thick species of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short drawers worn by Malays and Acheenese, which supply an extensive demand. Very handsome silk pieces are likewise woven for a particular part of the Malay dress, called *cayen sar-rong*. The Acheenese are bold and expert navigators, and employ a variety of vessels, adapted to the purposes for which they are used. The river is covered with a multitude of fishing sampans, or canoes, which go out to sea with the morning breeze, and return in the afternoon with the sea wind, fully freighted. The money consists of a small national gold coin, about the size of an English half-sovereign, and foreign coins, of different metals; besides which, for the use of the bazaar, there is a national leaden coin: but payments are generally made in gold dust, which the owner carries about with him, in envelopes of thin membrane, or bladder; and he is provided with small scales or steelyards for weighing it out. The king is the chief merchant of his state, which occasions considerable embarrassment to commerce; besides which he claims a duty of twelve per cent. upon all cargoes arriv-

ing in the port. The surrounding country is highly cultivated, populous, full of villages and hamlets; and provisions of all kinds are plentiful and cheap.

ACHEEN HEAD, or KING'S POINT, a cape on the N. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 5. 33. N. Long. 95. 16. 20. E.

ACHEL, vil. Belgium, prov. Limburgh; 2½ m. W. Hamont.

ACHEL, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore country; 40 m. E. Seringapatam.

ACHEL, a place in Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, distr. Sirhind, 4 m. from Pituala, celebrated for a cave, whence, at certain periods, issues a cold flame, which, the Brahmins pretend, is a manifestation of deity. In consequence of this superstition, it is annually crowded with pilgrims, and a large fair is held for their accommodation.

ACHELOUS, riv. Greece, prov. West Greece, of ancient fame, but now more generally known by the name of Aprosotamos, of which it is a continuation. It falls into the sea at Trigardon, nearly opposite the isle of Oxia, lat. 38. 19. N. long. 21. 8. E.

ACHEN, or ACHIM, the name of several small districts and villages in Bremen. See ACHIM.

ACHEN, riv. Bavaria, which has its origin in lake Achen-Achensee, and runs into the Isar, a little below Zum Fall, lat. 47. 33. N. long. 11. 37. E.

ACHEN, or AICHEN, riv. Bavaria, cir. Isar, rises in the Tyrolese Alps, about 10 m. S. Kizbuchel, or Kitzbuhl, and, after forming a considerable lake, called *Chiemsee*, or *Aichensee*, takes the name of *Alz*, or *Alza*, and joins the Inn, 13 m. E. Muhlendorf.

ACHEN-ACHENSEE, a lake of the Austrian empire, in the Tyrolese, distr. Rottenberg, situated at the foot of the Great Solstein branch of the Alps, in the Lower Inthal, or Valley of the Inn. Lat. 47. 28. N. Long. 11. 36. E.

ACHENHEIM, vil. France, depart. Lower Rhine, near Strasbourg. Pop. 630.

ACHENSEE, AICHENSEE, or CHIEMSEE, a lake of the Austrian empire. See CHIEMSEE.

ACHENTHAL, vil. Austria, in the Tyrolese, at the N. extremity of the Achen-Achensee, with a parish church, and about 1000 inhabitants. Lat. 47. 30. N. Long. 11. 45. E.

ACHEPE BAY, a small port of the isle of Cape Breton, on the E. coast.

ACHER, riv. Baden, cir. Murg, issuing from a small lake in the mountains of the Black Forest, passing by Achern and Lichtenau, and falling into the Rhine a little below the latter town.

ACHERAIN, or ACHEREIN, tn. Austria, in the Tyrolese, distr. Rottenberg, in the Lower Inthal.

ACHERE LA MARCHE, tn. France, depart. Loiret; 4 m. NNW. Neuville aux Bois.

ACHERIN, or ACHERN, tn. Baden, cir. Murg, on the Acher; 10 m. SSW. Baden. Pop. about 1300.

ACHIERINGS, tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar, on the road from Munich to Freising, near the left bank of the Isar, or Isser; 17 m. NBE. Munich.

ACHESON'S, or MORRIS'S HAVEN, vil. Scotland, sh. Haddington, par. Preston Pans, in the returns for which its pop. &c. are included. It has a small harbour on the S. shore of the Frith of Forth, and was known as a sea-port long before Leith; and at the head of the harbour are the ruins of an ancient fort, destroyed by

Cromwell, in 1651. A considerable manufacture of coarse stoneware is carried on by the inhabitants.

ACHEUX, tn. France; depart. Somme; 18 m. NE. Amiens.

ACHIBAMA, riv. Quito, prov. Mainas, running into the Marañon.

ACHIGAN, riv. Lower Canada, formed by the union of several streams, one issuing from Echo lake, tnshp. Abercrombie, and others from the Killarney lakes and springs, tnshp. Kilkenny. It becomes a river in the settlement of New Glasgow, waters the village of St. Roch, and falls into the Assomption river, about 2 m. above the vil. so called. Though a moderately large river, the Achigan is not navigable for boats, but great quantities of timber are floated down its stream.

ACHILBEG, a small isle at the entrance of Clew Bay, on the w. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo. Lat. 53. 52. N. Long. 9. 53. W. Pop. 113. It belongs to the barony and parish of Burrischoole.

ACHILL, an isle of the Atlantic Ocean, near the w. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo, from which it is separated only by a narrow strait. Lat. 54. 0. N. Long. 10. 0. W. Distant 32 m. SW. Killala. Pop. 3880. It forms a parish in the barony of Erris, and is about 30 m. in circumference, comprising a superficies of about 23,040 acres; living, a vic. annexed to Burrischoole, archdioc. Tuam. Achill has a natural harbour, and a pier, erected by the fishery board, from which a road is forming into the interior. Here are found beautiful pink crystals, known by the title of *Achill diamonds*. On account of its height, which is 1530 feet above the level of the sea, it is the resort of eagles, and is frequently called *Eagle Island*.

ACHILL HEAD, a celebrated cape, or promontory, at the w. extremity of Achill Isle. Lat. 53. 59. N. Long. 10. 10. W.

ACHILTY, Loch, a lake of Scotland, sh. Ross, par. Contin, about a mile long, and, in some places, very deep. Though constantly receiving fresh accessions of water, it has no visible outlet; but is supposed to discharge them by a subterraneous passage into the riv. Rosay, about a mile distant. It contains an artificial island, with the ruins of a dwelling upon it, which has been connected with the land by a drawbridge.

ACHIM, or **ACHEN**, vil. Bremen, on the road between Bremen and Verden; 9 m. SE. Bremen.

ACHIM, vil. Brunswick Wolfenbützel; 2 m. N. Hornburgh.

ACHIN, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 6 m. NE. Dinant.

ACHINTREE, vil. Scotland, sh. Ross, in Glen Udall, on the left bank of a small stream which runs into Loch Carron; 9 m. S. Torridon.

ACHIRA, tn. China, on the frontiers of Tartary, where Tamerlane built a fortress in 1396.

ACHIRIGOTOS, a native tribe of American Indians, residing in Nueva Guayana, in the Columbian republic; some about the sources of the Caura, lat. 6. 50. N. long. 64. 50. W. others in the mountainous district, where the Paragua has its origin, lat. 5. 20. N. long. 63. 20. W.

ACHITA, a city of Japan, on the NW. coast of Nippon. Lat. 40. 15. N. Long. 140. 10. E.

ACHITE, a small riv. of Guayana, running into the Cuyuni, of which it constitutes one of the sources.

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ACHLEITTEN, or **ACHLEUTHEN**, tn. Austria Proper, with a castle and lordship, on the Crems; 10 m. SE. Ens.

ACHLUM, tn. Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on a canal, which separates Harlingen from the main land; 4 m. SW. Faneker.

ACHLYNE, a castle of Scotland, sh. Perth, dist. Breadalbane, par. Killin, on the margin of the stream which unites Loch Tay with Loch Dysart.

ACHMET AGA, tn. Greece, isle Egripos, on the E. declivity of mount Kandili; 18 m. N. Egripos.

ACHMETSCHET, tn. Russia, gov. Taurida; the residence of a Tatar chief.

ACHMIM, or **ЕКМИМ**, otherwise **EL IKHMIM**, tn. Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 17 m. N. B. Girgeh, and about 200 m. S. Cairo. Lat. 26. 32. N. Long. 31. 46. E. By the ancient Egyptians this place, then a considerable city, was called *Chemmis*, from their great progenitor Cham, or Ham, the youngest son of Noah, whose name they also applied to the sun, the object of their adoration: by the Greeks, its name was converted into *Panopolis*, or the *City of Pan*, a title originally given to the sun, though afterwards conferred upon a sylvan ideal deity. Its present Arabic, or Turkish name, is of similar import. Of its ancient splendour only some ruins remain, among which may be discerned a carved sun and a sphere, with the twelve zodiacal signs. The columns of the great temple have been partly broken, to make lime and mill stones; some have been transported to one of the Mohammedan mosques, where they are placed without taste; and others are heaped up in the squares of the town. An extensive ruin, at some distance north of the town, presents only scattered stones, covered with hieroglyphics and paintings. Though Achmim be fallen from its ancient splendour, it is still one of the handsomest towns in Upper Egypt. The streets are well laid out, broad, and straight; an Arabian prince commands in it; and the police is well attended to. The houses are built of dried bricks, cemented together with clay. Here are a manufacture of cotton stuffs, and a pottery; the produce of which is conveyed to all parts of Egypt. One half of the population consists of Catholic Copts; the other half are Mohammedans. The surrounding country is very fertile, and produces the best corn in Egypt, as well as sugar and cotton. By English writers, the name is variously expressed Ackemin, Akmin, Aguemin, Achemin, &c.

ACHMORE, tn. Scotland, sh. Argyle, chief place of the isle of Gigha, at the entrance of the Sound of Jura. Lat. 55. 40. N. Long. 5. 43. W. Pop. &c. included in the par. of Gigha and Cara.

ACHNACRAIG, post tn. Scotland, sh. Argyle, in the isle of Mull, par. Torosay; 132 m. W. N. Edinburgh, with a ferry to Oban, on the main land. Pop. &c. with par.

ACHNAFLASH, vil. Ireland, co. Antrim, near Knocklead mountain, on the coast of the North Channel; 8 m. SE. Ballycastle (P. T. 180).

ACHNAHUGH, vil. Scotland, sh. Sutherland, par. Kildonan, on the right bank of Helmsdale water; 24 m. N. Dornoch (P. T. 210). Pop. &c. with par.

ACHOLFING, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Lower Danube, dist. Straubing, with a castle.

ACHONRY, par. Ireland, co. Sligo, including

the villages of Achonry, Bellaghy, Corrowntubber, Curry, Kilcummin, and Tobercorry. Pop. 12,990. Living, a rect. united to that of Cloonogill, dioc. Achonry, archdioc. Tuam. A bpk. to which this par. gave name, was founded in the sixth century, and is now united to the see of Killala; the old cathedral being converted into the parish church. The Hibernian and other societies have established schools in this parish, and they are well attended.

ACHONRY, vil. in the foregoing par. 5 m. wsw. Ballymote (P. T. 123). Pop. with par.

ACHOUPEKAHIGAN, riv. Lower Canada, co. Quebec, running into lake St. Thomas.

ACHRAKIN, Loch, in Scotland, sh. Ross, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast.

ACHRAY, Loch, a small, but beautiful lake of Scotland, sh. Perth, dist. Monteith, connecting the lochs Katrine and Venacher; 17 m. NWbN. Dunblane.

ACHRIS, POINT, a cape of Ireland, co. Galway, between Omev Isle and Claggin Bay. Lat. 53. 34. N. Long. 10. 10. W.

ACHSITBERG, tn. Switzerland, can. Bern, near the E. bank of the Hezboden, in a mountainous romantic district; 29 m. S. Bern.

ACHSTEDE, or AKSTEDK, tn. Hanover, duchy of Bremen, on the Lune; 6 m. N. Bremen.

ACHSTETTIN, or ACHTSTETTEN, vil. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, on the Rottum, between Ulm and Biberach.

ACHT, Op, vil. Netherlands, prov. North Brabant; 16 m. S. Bois-le-Duc.

ACHTENRODE, vil. Belgium, prov. South Brabant; 9 m. S. Louvain.

ACHTERBROEK, tn. Netherlands, prov. North Brabant; 18 m. N. Antwerp.

ACHTIRKA, or ACHTYRKA, tn. Russia, gov. Charkov, on a riv. of the same name, and capital of a district; 45 m. wsw. Charkov. Houses 1140. Pop. 12,818.

ACHTUBA, or ACHTUBE, riv. Russia, branching off from the Volga, about 12 m. above Tzaritzin, and after running parallel with it to near Krasnojarsk, rejoins the main stream.

ACHVIS, tn. Ireland, co. Mayo, on the shore of the N. branch of Bullin bay; 28 m. NW. Castlebar (P. T. 159).

ACHVULINE, tn. Scotland, sh. Argyle, dist. Cowall, par. Dunoon and Kilmun, on a promontory which separates Loch Straven from the Frith of Clyde, 3 m. N.E. Rothessay (P. T. 89). Pop. &c. with par.

ACHUAR, one of the least of the Hebrides, S. Islay.

ACHURCH, THORPE, par. England, co. Northampton. See THORPE ACHURCH.

ACHY, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 8 m. NE. Dinant.

ACHYEASHACHAN, vil. Scotland, sh. Inverness, dist. Badenock; 30 m. S.E. Inverness (P. T. 155).

ACI CASTELLO, or JACI CASTELLO, a small tn. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, with a castle on a precipitous cliff of lava, rising vertically from the sea; 6 m. NNE. Catania. Pop. about 700. Though finely situated, the town is irregular and dirty.

ACI REALE, or JACI REALE, otherwise JACI D'AQUILA, tn. Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the sea-coast, near the foot of mount Ætna, and not more than 12 m. from its summit; 12 m. NNE. Catania. Lat. 37. 34. N. Long. 15. 11. 30. E,

Pop. about 14,000. This town, which is clean and regular, stands on extensive beds of lava, in a healthy, fertile situation. The river Acis flows here into the sea, and forms a harbour, which is protected by a fort. The houses and churches are built with indurated lava, in which the surrounding country abounds. It has a manufacture of linen; and the environs are fertile in hemp, flax, silk, and fruit.

ACIAR, tn. Little Bukharia, prov. Acus; 35 m. SW. Acus.

ACIB, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, prov. Haouran; 25 m. S. Damascus.

ACILU, tn. Spain, prov. Biscay, dist. Alava.

ACIS, riv. Sicily, prov. Catania, rising at the foot of mount Ætna, and running into the sea at Aci Reale, where it forms a good harbour. Lat. 37. 34. 20. N. Long. 15. 11. 30. E.

ACK, ACH, AC, AK, prefixes to the names of various places; such as do not appear with one, may be sought for with the others.

ACKCHÖVA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Anatolia, prov. Aidin, between Scala Nova and Inekbazar; 39 m. S. Smyrna.

ACKELHAUSEN, tn. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine; 4 m. SW. Ochsenfurth.

ACKEMIN, tn. Upper Egypt. See ACHMIM.

ACKEN, or AAKEN. See AIX LA CHAPELLE.

ACKEN, tn. Germany, princip. Anhalt; 6 m. W. Dessau.

ACKENTHWAITE, ham. England, co. Westmoreland, par. Heversham; 8½ m. SW. Kendal (P. T. 262). Pop. &c. with par.

ACKERGILL TOWER, in Scotland, sh. Caithness, par. Wick: a strong castle, or keep, near the sea; once the residence of the Earls of Mareschal.

ACKERMAN, or AKERMAN, otherwise BIELGOROD, tn. Russia, gov. Kichenau, prov. Bessarabia, at the mouth of the Dniester, on the coast of the Black Sea; 57 m. SE. Bender, 56 m. SW. Oczakow. Lat. 46. 12. N. Long. 30. 22. E.

ACKERUM, or ACKRUN, vil. Netherlands, prov. Friesland; 11 m. S. Leuwarden. Pop. 750.

ACKLAM, par. England, co. York, including the tnsps. Acklam-cum-Barthorpe, and Levening, in the East Riding, and the parochial chapel of Acklam in the North Riding. Real prop. £4909. Pop. 827. Church, ded. John Baptist; disch. vic. peculiar of dean and chapter of York; pat. chancellor of York.

ACKLAM-CUM-BARTHORPE, a tnsph. of the foregoing par. co. E. R. York; 7½ m. S. New Malton (P. T. 217). Real prop. £1592. Pop. 371.

ACKLAM, a paroch. chap. of England, co. N. R. York, par. Acklam; 5½ m. NE. Yarm (P. T. 242). Real prop. £1469. Pop. 102. Living in archd. Cleveland, dioc. York.

ACKLETON, ham. England, co. Salop, par. Worfield; 5½ m. NE. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Pop. &c. with par.

ACKLINGTON, tnsph. England, co. Northumberland, par. Warkworth; 8½ m. SSE. Alnwick (P. T. 308). Pop. 285.

ACKLINGTON PARK, tnsph. England, adjoining the foregoing; 8½ m. SSE. Alnwick (P. T. 308). Pop. 107.

*ACKLIN'S KEYS, two small isles or rocks in the Passage Islands of the Bahama group, about 50 m. SE. Yuma, or Long Island.

ACKORU, or ACCURY, tn. Hindoostan. See ACCURY.

ACKRUN, vil. Netherlands. See ACKERUM.
ACKTERAN, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Aleppo; 25 m. E. Aleppo: once a town of consideration.

ACKTON, tnsph. England, co. W. R. York, par. Featherston; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Pontefract (P. T. 177). Real prop. £1199. Pop. 51.

ACKWORTH, par. and tnsph. England, co. W. R. York; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ssw. Pontefract (P. T. 177). Real prop. £6686. Pop. 1660. Church, ded. St. Cuthbert; rect. archd. and dioc. York; pat. chancellor of Lancaster. Here is a benevolent institution for children of Quakers, purchased in 1777, with eighty-five acres of land, of the trustees of the Foundling Hospital.

ACLA, tn. Columbia, prov. Ystmo, dist. Panama, on the N. coast of the isthmus, at the head of Caledonian Bay, in the Bay of Guatemala; 95 m. E. Panama. Lat. 8. 58. N. Long. 77. 57. W.

ACLE, par. and post mkt. tn. England, co. Norfolk; 11 m. NW. Yarmouth, 121 m. NE. London. Market, Thurs. Fair, Wed. bef. Michaelmas. Real prop. £4073. Pop. 820. Church, ded. St. Edmund; rect. archd. Norfolk, dioc. Norwich.

ACLETTA, dist. Switzerland, can. Grisons.

ACMETLI, or ACHMET-LI, tn. Russia, prov. Daghestan; 6 m. N. Baku.

ACO, tn. Peru, prov. Truxillo, dist. Guanuco.

ACOBIA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 4 m. S. Leiria.

ACOBAMBA, or CALCABAMBA, tn. Peru, prov. Lima, dist. Huamango; formerly the capital of Angaraes, a pre-eminence that has been transferred to Guancabellca.

ACODA, vil. Africa, on the Gold Coast, near Cape Three Points.

ACOCHE, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 13 m. NE. Namur.

ACOL, ham. England, co. Kent, par. Monckton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Margate (P. T. 71). Pop. included in that of Villa Wood. This place was formerly called Mill Burgh, and had a chapel, situated at Wood-church, or Villa Wood, about a mile distant. The chapel belonged to Monckton, and was served by a curate till 1563, when the service was discontinued, and the chapel suffered to fall to decay. The hamlet is in a rural spot, and generally forms a place of excursion for Margate loungers.

ACOLASTRE, riv. France, depart. Nièvre, running into the Loire, 5 m. above Nevers.

ACOLIN, riv. France, depart. Nièvre, running into the Loire, 6 m. below Décize.

ACOMA, or St. ESTEVAN DE ACOMA, tn. Mexico, prov. New Mexico. Lat. 35. 7. N. Long. 106. 54. W.

ACOMB, par. England, in the ainstey of York city, including the tnsphs. of Acomb and Knapton. Real prop. £4930. Pop. 882. Church, ded. St. Stephen; disch. vic. peculiar of dean and chapter of York.

ACOMB, tnsph. in preceding par. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. York (P. T. 198). Real prop. £3279. Pop. 762.

ACOMB, East, tnsph. England, co. Northumberland, par. Bywell St. Peter's; 2 m. SE. Corbridge (P. T. 275). Pop. 36.

ACOMB, West, tnsph. England, co. Northumberland, par. St. John Lee; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. Hexham (P. T. 278). Pop. 523.

ACONBURY. See ACOUNBURY.

ACONCAGUA, prov. Chili. Lat. 32. 0. S. Long. 71. 0. W. Bound. N. prov. Coquimbo; E. Cordilleras de los Andes; S. prov. Santiago; W.

Pacific Ocean. Pop. about 8000. The territory of this province is tolerably level and well watered, producing grain and fruits in abundance; and a plentiful supply of copper is obtained from the mountains. The road, formerly called the *royal road*, from Valparaiso to Mendoza, across the Andes, passes through the southern extremity of this province; but seems to have ill deserved its royal title, for it is so rough and dangerous in many parts, on account of the numerous slopes and steep declivities towards the river, and the path so narrow, that a pickaxe is frequently resorted to, in order to open a passage. For the accommodation of travellers, houses, or huts, have been erected at certain intervals, in which, during the winter season, coals, biscuit, and hung beef are deposited, that they may have something to subsist upon if overtaken by a fall of snow, and shut in by it; an event by no means uncommon. On the east side of the province, about lat. 32. 5. S. long. 69. 30. W. the volcano, known by the name of Aconcagua, rises among the Andes, and is in constant activity; but the mountains extend so widely about it, that the lava and ashes never reach the plain.

ACONCAGUA, a tn. of the foregoing prov. and its capital prior to the foundation of the city of S. Felipe. Lat. 32. 12. S. Long. 70. 12. W.

ACONCAGUA, a large riv. of Chili, rising in the Andes, in various streams, which unite near the tn. Aconcagua, and after watering the valleys of Curimon, Concon, Aconcagua, and Quillota, falls into the Pacific Ocean, about 2 m. below St. Martin's, forming a bay at its estuary. Lat. 32. 59. S. Long. 71. 23. W.

ACONQUIJA, a lofty mountain of La Plata, prov. Tucuman, near the tn. S. Fernando de Catamarca. It is covered with perennial snow, and affords gold and silver in abundance from its interior.

ACOOTAN, one of the Aleutian or Fox islands.

ACOPAS, ASAPAS, or ASOPAS, tn. Persia prov. Fars, on the W. bank of the Bundameer, in the road between Ispahan and Shiraz; 70 m. N. Shiraz.

ACOPIA, tn. Peru, prov. Cuzco, on the Urubamba riv. 45 m. SSE. Cuzco.

ACOR, SERRA DE, an extensive mount. of Portugal, prov. Beira, E. of Coimbra.

ACORA, a settlement in Bolivia, or Upper Peru, prov. Chucuito, between Lake Titicaca and the Cordillera of Vilconata.

ACORDA, tn. Spain, prov. Bilbao, on the sea-coast, near Cape Ogonno; 27 m. NE. Bilbao.

ACORES, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 8 m. NE. Guarda.

ACORGEIRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 4 m. NNW. Leiria.

ACORI, riv. Brazil, prov. Para, running into the Maranon.

ACORNBURY, or ACOUNBURY, par. England. See ACOUNBURY.

ACORTIZAL, riv. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, forming a junction with the Parana, about lat. 20. 0. S. long. 52. 10. W.

ACOS, vil. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 3 m. ssw. Châtellat.

ACOS, tn. Peru, prov. Lima, dist. Jauja, or Xauxa. Also a settlement in the dist. Quispicanchi.

ACO-TUCHIA, a cape of Greece, on the E. coast of Morea. Lat. 36. 42. N. Long. 23. 2. E.

ACOULOGACK, a lake of Russian America, on

the penins. of Aliaska. Lat. 58. 45. N. Long. 155. 36. W.

ACOURBIE, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Armenia, at the foot of Agri Dagh, or mount Ararat.

ACOURY, ACKORU, or AKARA, tn. Caubul, prov. Afghanistan, on the W. bank of the Indus; 35 m. W. Peshawer.

ACOUS, tn. France, depart. Lower Pyrenées, chief place of a can. containing 140 houses; 27 m. SW. Pau. Pop. 1600.

ACPOUNKAR, tn. Turkey, pach. Roumelia, prov. Tchirmen, on the road from Adrianople to Choumla; 12 m. N. Adrianople.

ACQ, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 6 m. SE. Lisle.

ACQUA, tn. Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 15 m. E. Leghorn, much resorted to for its warm mineral springs and baths.

ACQUABELLA, a cape of Naples, on the E. coast, in the Adriatic.

ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA, a celebrated spring in Naples, prov. Lower Calabria between the mouth of the riv. Crata and the ruins of Sibari Bouinata, about 11 m. SE. Cassano.

ACQUACKNACK, or ACQUAKINUNK, tn. New Jersey, co. Essex, on the W. side of the Passaic; 17 m. NW. New York.

ACQUADAGNA, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, duchy of Urbino; 14 m. S. Urbino.

ACQUA DE CARSARI, a harbour of Sardinia, on the W. coast, with a tn. of the same name at its entrance; 15 m. N. Iglesias. Lat. 39. 37. N. Long. 8. 24. E.

ACQUA DELLA FICO, tn. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria; 15 m. W. Squillace.

ACQUA LADRONE, a fishing vil. at the NE. extremity of Sicily, 2 m. E. Cape Rosaculmo. On its eastern side is a high mound of white sand, off which is excellent anchorage in from twelve to twenty fathoms water.

ACQUALANA, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, duchy of Urbino, on the Cantiano riv. 9 m. S. Urbino.

ACQUA NEGRA, tn. Lombardy, in the Mantuan; 2 m. SE. Asola.

ACQUA NEGRA, tn. Lombardy, in the Cremonese, near the confluence of the Adda with the Pò; 3 m. W. Cremona.

ACQUAPENDENTE, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, prov. Viterbo, and territory of Orvieto, on a rocky eminence, near the Paglio; 13 m. W. Orvieto. Lat. 42. 45. N. Long. 11. 53. E. It is a bishop's see.

ACQUARA, tn. Naples, prov. Principato, on the Calore; 30 m. SW. Salerno.

ACQUARIA, tn. Italy, du. Modena, dist. Frigana, on a mount, on the Panaro; 18 m. SW. Modena. It is remarkable for its mineral waters.

ACQUA SPARTA, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, prov. Spoleto, with a castle, on an eminence; 10 m. SW. Spoleto.

ACQUASSO, post vil. Maryland, co. Prince George.

ACQUA VIVA, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, prov. Ancona, near the source of the Ragnoia; 10 m. NE. Ascoli.

ACQUA VIVA, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, prov. Rome; 8 m. NNW. Rome.

ACQUA VIVA, tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, co. Molise; 19 m. W. Molise.

ACQUA VIVA, tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Bari; 9 m. SSE. Bitetto. In 1706, it was nearly

destroyed by an earthquake, and still remains in a poor state.

ACQUI, or AQUI, dist. Piedmont, about the Bormida riv. bound. N. co. Asti, and dist. Casale; E. territory of Alessandria; S. territory of Genoa; W. marquise of Spigno and territory of Alba. Central lat. 44. 40. N. long. 8. 58. E.

ACQUI, or AQUI, tn. in the foregoing dist. on the left bank of the Bormida; 17 m. S. Alessandria. Pop. about 7000, chiefly employed in the silk manufacture.

ACQUINO, or AQUINO, tn. Naples, prov. Lavora; 6 m. NNE. Ponte Corvo. It was once a city of note, but is now an inconsiderable town.

ACQUOI, vil. Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, co. Leerdam.

ACQS, or Ax, tn. France, depart. Arriège, at the foot of the Pyrenées, on the Arriège; 19 m. SE. Foix. It has some celebrated hot springs in its vicinity.

ACQS, AQUEZ, or DAX, a city of France. See DAX.

ACRA, tn. Hindoostan, circar of Condapilly; 20 m. W. Ellore.

ACRA, or MEGARISH HISSAR, tn. Arabia, prov. Nedjed el Aredh; 60 m. N. Hedjr.

ACRA, or ACCARAH, dist. Africa, S. of Aquamboe, on the Gold Coast, about 26 m. long, and from 12 to 20 m. broad. Lat. 5. 40. N. Long. 0. 5. E. The British have a fort here, called Fort James: the Danes and Dutch have also each a fort, all of which have their respective villages. Acra is the most healthy station on the Guinea Coast; the soil is light and sandy, which, though unfit for the growth of sugar and corn, is well adapted for cassada, cotton, and pulse. It was formerly subject to the king of Aquamboe, but is now an independent republic, in which the predominant aristocratic power is qualified by a large admixture of democracy. The natives are a more quiet and orderly race than most of their neighbours, and have a language peculiar to themselves; hence it has been supposed that they came originally from the east, and the kingdom of Popo has been mentioned as their primitive country. They carry on an extensive commerce, as well with the interior of Africa as with Europeans; and at particular seasons, Acra exhibits a motley mixture of Fantees, Akims, Ashantees, Aquapims, Aquamboes, and others, who come hither from great distances for the purposes of trade.

ACRA, or ACCARAH, chief tn. of the foregoing republic. Lat. 5. 35. N. Long. 0. 5. E.

ACRAGA, riv. Sicily, rising in the mountains N. Girgenti, watering that tn. and falling into the sea below it.

ACRATA, tn. Greece, on the N. coast of Morea; 30 m. NNW. Corinth.

ACRATA, a riv. of the Morea, which runs into the Gulf of Lepanto, near the foregoing tn.

ACRE, PACHALIC OF, or PACHALIC OF SAIDE, a prov. Asiatic Turkey, on the W. side of Palestine, extending from lat. 32. 20. to 34. 14. N. long. 34. 53. to 36. 25. E. bound. N. pach. Tripoli; E. mount Antilibanus, the lake of Tabria, or Tiberius, and the riv. Jordan, which separates it from the pach. Damascus; SE. mountains of Gilboa; S. pach. Gaza, from which it is separated by the Nahr el Kasah; W. the Mediterranean; varying in breadth from 40 to 25 m. and measuring in its greatest length, from SW. to NE. about 145 m. This district is renowned in

classical, sacred, and modern history. It includes the ancient Berytus, Tyre, and Sidon. Under the Israelites, it was occupied by the tribes of Asher, Naphtali, Zebulon, Issachar, and Manasseh; and here they maintained a long conflict with the Canaanites, the previous possessors, whom they could never entirely subdue, but were obliged to leave them in possession of the coast from Tyre northwards. Here also is Galilee, the scene of our Saviour's first preaching and miracles. In more modern times, it became the arena for the chivalrous deeds of Richard I. and other crusaders; and still more recently the chief town of the pachalic, St. Jean d'Acre, witnessed the first check given by the British, under Sir Sydney Smith, to Napoleon Buonaparte, 20th May 1799. The Druses now possess a considerable portion of the ancient Phenice; the rest of the country, though nominally subject to the Porte, is in a state bordering on anarchy. It is a mountainous region, but the intervening valleys are well watered and very fertile. The principal mountains are the chains of Libanus, or Lebanon, Antilibanus, and Carmel, with some detached hills, among which mount Tabor is distinguished for its conical form and the extensive plain on its summit, commanding a view almost unrivalled. The lake of Tabria is surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills, the sides of which are covered with verdure; but the high cultivation which once appeared here is no longer seen, and the flourishing towns that adorned the banks of the lake, have long since disappeared. The beautiful plain of Esdraelon, two days' journey in length, and about 20 miles in breadth, is described by Dr. Clarke, as one vast meadow, covered with the richest pasture; but when he passed over, it was a solitude, abandoned and neglected. Principal rivers, the Beirout, or Nahr el Salib; the Liettani, or El Casmia (anc. Leontes); the Upper, or Lesser Jordan; and the Nahr el Mukatta (anc. Kishon). Smaller streams are so numerous, that there is scarcely a distance of five miles along the coast that is not interrupted by the confluence of some river or torrent with the sea.

ACRE, ACRA, or ST. JEAN D'ACRE, orig. ACCO, afterwards PROLEMAIS, ch. tn. of the foregoing pach. seated on the sea-coast, in an extensive plain, called the *Plain of Acre*, at the confluence of the little riv. Naamany with the sea, which here forms a considerable bay; 80 m. NNW. Jerusalem, 27 s. Tyre. Lat. 32. 54. 35. N. Long. 35. 6. 20. E. Pop. 7000 to 8000, of which about one-third are Turks: to which add upwards of 2000 soldiers and work-people in the service of the pacha; and in the months of June, July, and August, about 500 casual visitors, who resort to the town to purchase corn and oil for the villages. Such was the estimate made in 1815, in opposition to former accounts, which extended the population to the number of 16,000, 18,000, and even 20,000. Though under Turkish dominion, it is the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Tyre. The site of this city is rendered very unhealthy by some neighbouring marshes, and its bad construction; severe distempers prevail every summer, and the population is frequently thinned by the plague. It is small and well fortified; has five mosques and four churches; and in the approach it makes a handsome appearance; but the interior is confined, and the streets so narrow, that two camels can

not pass each other in the broadest of them, except in the street leading from the gate, which is wide and regular. The houses are built of cut stone, and flat roofed as terraces. It has two bazaars, or market places; a fountain of elegant workmanship, but with indifferent water; three khans, or public inns, one of which is appropriated to the use of Europeans; and baths; the principal bath reckoned equal to the finest and best built in the Turkish dominions. Some trade is carried on in the export of wheat, barley, and cotton, and imports of rice, coffee, and sugar; the latter are trifling. A British agent resides here; but no European merchant can visit this port with any prospect of success; for the people live under a rapacious despotism; and if a vessel be freighted, so many presents must be given to the pacha, his ministers, the douaniers, weighers, and boatmen, that the anticipated profits are consumed before she gets out of port. This town was called PROLEMAIS, from one of the Ptolemies; and ACRA, on account of its fortifications, when the knights of St. John of Jerusalem gave it the name of St. Jean d'Acre. It was successively under the dominion of the Romans, the Saracens, and the Turks; and was long disputed by the Christians and Mahomedans. During the croisades, in 1192, it was taken by Richard I. of England, and Philip II. of France, who gave it to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; these kept possession of it about a hundred years, when it was wrested from them by the Saracens, and nearly destroyed. From that period it remained almost deserted till the seventeenth century, when the Turks became masters of it; and by the industry of Daher, an Arab sheik, who ruled under their sanction, and the works erected by one of his successors, named Djeddar Pacha, it has become one of the principal towns on the coast. It is, however, much reduced from its ancient extent; for it was originally begirt with triple walls and a fosse, cut out of the rock, from which it is at present a mile distant. It is still environed by an ancient wall, to which Djeddar added two others, filling up the interval with earth; and in addition to these it is surrounded by a wide and deep dry ditch. The outer wall is prolonged on the side next the shore; the entrance of the harbour is protected by a fort; and, for greater security, one gate only gives access to the town. Few of the ancient buildings, with which Acre was once decorated, remain: the chief are, a large but ruinous edifice, called the *Iron Castle*, because its exterior was coated with a composition from the dross of that metal; and the palace of the knights of St. John, which serves for the residence of the pacha. This city sustained a memorable siege of sixty-one days, in the beginning of 1799, by the French, under Napoleon Buonaparte. It was defended with great spirit by Djeddar Pacha, assisted by Sir Sydney Smith, and a party of British sailors and marines; and it ended by the retreat of the French. After this event, the fortifications were enlarged, and the breach made by the assailants completely made good. The vicinity of Acre abounds in gardens; and milk is plentiful: but it has been observed by travellers, that no Epicurean gratifications can compensate for the annoyance arising from myriads of vermin, which infest the place. The Arabs have an adage, that the *king of the fleas* keeps his court in Tabaria, and the vizir keeps his in

Jaffa! a sarcasm applicable to every town in Syria.

ACRE, BAY OF, a semicircular indentation of the coast, between the city of Acre and Cape Carmel, in lat. 32. 51. 10. N. long. 34. 59. 20. E. It stretches about 9 m. along the coast. From the point of Carmel a sand-bank extends some distance to the N. and behind this is a good road, off Kaifa, where large ships always anchor; but it is open to the NW. winds, which sweep violently along the coast. The anchoring ground off Acre is foul, and liable to cut the cables; yet the harbour is sheltered from the N. and NW. winds, by the situation of the town on a high promontory. In favourable weather, vessels anchor near the shores of Acre; but European ships resort to Kaifa, at the other extremity of the bay, and send their goods in small craft over to the city.

ACRI, tn. Naples, prov. Lower Calabria, on the Mucone riv. 4 m. SE. Bisignano.

ACRI, or **AGRI**, riv. Naples, prov. Basilicata, running into the Gulf of Tarento, lat. 40. 12. N. long. 16. 45. E.

ACRI, tn. Cyprus, on the SE. side of mount St. Croce. Lat. 34. 55. N. Long. 33. 19. E.

ACRINGTON. See **ACCRINGTON**.

ACRISE, par. and vil. England, co. Kent; 5 m. NNW. Folkstone (P. T. 70). Real prop. £1026. Pop. 194. Church, ded. St. Martin; rect. archd. and dioc. Canterbury; pat. lord chancellor.

ACRISTIA, tn. Sicily, prov. Trapani, in the Val di Mazzara; 16 m. WNW. Mazzara.

ACRON, AKRON, or AKROFOON, a territory, or district of the Fantee country, on the Gold Coast of Africa; not extensive, but open and fertile, and abounding in game. Lat. 5. 30. N. Long. 0. 35. W. It consists of two states; one an aristocracy, the other governed by a king; united, but independent of each other. Its principal sea-port, Apam, or Apang, chiefly occupied by fishermen, is seated on a river, the mouth of which affords a tolerably safe landing. Here the Dutch have a fort, called *Fort Patience*, with a double battery; yet the town, with most of its inhabitants, was destroyed by the Ashantees, on the 1st of March, 1811; and about a week afterwards, the king of Acam plundered the fort of every thing portable, and laid it in ruins. The people in the interior of this state are addicted to husbandry, and sell their produce to other countries. They are very ignorant, and go naked, like other negroes. A distinction is sometimes made between the inland districts and the marine; the former being called **GREAT AKRON**, of which **Akrofoon** is the chief place; the latter **LITTLE AKRON**, with Apam for its port.

ACRONIUS, LAKE, a small lake, formed by the Rhine, soon after its rise in the Alps.

ACROPOLI, or **AGROPOLI**, tn. Naples, on the Gulf of Salerno. See **AGROPOLI**.

ACROS, vil. Ireland, Queen's co. 9 m. NNE. Ballinakill (P. T. 66).

ACROS, mount. Greece, on the isthmus of Corinth. Lat. 38. 2. N. Long. 23. 8. E.

ACROSS, riv. N. America, Missouri territory, running into the Yellowstone riv. lat. 45. 34. N. long. 108. 30. W.

ACROTERI, tn. of the island of Santorin, in the Greek Archipelago; 1 m. SW. Scaros.

ACROTIRI, a promontory on the SW. extremity of the island of Syra, in the Greek Archipelago. Lat. 37. 22. N. Long. 24. 53. E.

ACSA, or **ACZA**, paroch. vil. Lower Hungary, co. Pest, in the Lutheran communion; 25 m. NNE. Buda.

ACSA, paroch. vil. Lower Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburgh, in the Romish communion.

ACSAD, paroch. vil. Upper Hungary, co. Bihar, in the Lutheran communion.

ACSAD, paroch. vil. Lower Hungary, co. Eisenberg, in the Romish communion.

ACSAD, paroch. vil. Lower Hungary, co. Wespriem, or Veszprin, in the Lutheran communion.

ACSIKATH, **ACSIKET**, or **ACHSIKAT**, tn. Turkistan, dist. Samarcand, on the Sihon, or Sirr; 69 m. S. Tuncat.

ACSU, or **AKSU**, tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **AKSU**.

ACTA, tn. Syria; 30 m. SE. Aleppo.

ACTÆON, an island of the Southern Ocean, near the SW. coast of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, at the entrance of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Lat. 43. 32. S. Long. 147. 7. E. A reef of rocks runs out to a great extent on its SE. side.

ACTAM, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan; 20 m. N. Tabriz.

ACTAS, tn. Chinese Tatar, in the country of the Eluts; 60 m. NE. Tourfan.

ACTIPAQUE, **STA MARIA DE**, tn. Mexico, prov. Mexico, on the bank of Lake Tescuco.

ACTON, par. England, co. Chester, including sixteen townships. Real prop. £25,388. Pop. 3928. Church, ded. St. Mary; vic. archd. and dioc. Chester.

ACTON, tnshp. in foregoing par. near the Chester canal, and in the mail road from Nantwich to Chester; 1½ m. NW. Nantwich (P. T. 164). Real prop. £1285. Pop. 309.

ACTON - JUXTA - MONDRUM, another tnshp. of the same par. 3 m. N. Nantwich (P. T. 164). Real prop. £1585. Pop. 152.

ACTON, tnshp. England, co. Chester, par. Weaverham, near the Grand Tunk canal; 4½ m. WNW. Northwich (P. T. 173). Real prop. £1847. Pop. 335.

ACTON, or **IRON ACTON**, par. England, co. Gloucester. See **IRON ACTON**.

ACTON, ham. England, co. Kent, par. Charing, adjoining the post town of that name. Pop. &c. with par.

ACTON, par. England, co. Middlesex, including the hamlets of East and West Acton, and Friar's Place. Real prop. £17,604. Pop. 2453. Church, ded. St. Mary; rect. archd. Middlesex, dioc. London. In this par. are some aperient springs, much resembling those of Epsom, but containing more nitre.

ACTON, or **WEST ACTON**, vil. in foregoing par. on the high road from London to Oxford; 5½ m. W. London. It contains many country residences of the wealthy inhabitants of the metropolis. Pop. &c. with par.

ACTON, EAST, a hamlet of the same par. 4 m. W. London. Pop. &c. with par.

ACTON, tnshp. England, co. Northumberland, par. Felton; 7½ m. SE. Alnwick (P. T. 308). It is joined with Old Felton: united pop. 101.

ACTON, par. England, co. Suffolk; 3 m. N. Sudbury (P. T. 54). Real prop. £3035. Pop. 565. Church, ded. All Saints; vic. archd. Sudbury, dioc. Norwich.

ACTON, or **ACTON PARK**, tnshp. Wales, co. Denbigh, par. Wrexham; 2 m. NE. Wrexham (P. T. 179). Pop. 215.

ACTON, vil. Ireland, co. Armagh, near the Newry canal; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. sse. Tanderagee (P. T. 80). Pop. 205. Fairs, 4th May and 11th Dec. Living. perpet. cur. dioc. and prov. Armagh.

ACTON, tnsbp. Lower Canada, co. Drummond, watered by two large branches of the Yamaska. Land level, and, lying rather low, overspread with several swamps, covered with spruce, fir, white pine, cedar, &c. the drier tracts timbered with ash, beach, birch, and maple.

ACTON, tnsbp. Massachusetts, co. Middlesex; 24 m. NW. Boston. Pop. about 850.

ACTON BEAUCHAMP, par. England, co. Worcester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ss. Bromyard (P. T. 126). Real prop. £1615. Pop. 239. Church, ded. St. Giles; disch. rect. archd. and dioc. Worcester.

ACTON BURNELL, par. England, co. Salop, including a tnsbp. of the same name, and the chapelries of Acton Pigott, and Langley and Ruckley. Real prop. £3425. Pop. 281. Church, ded. St. Mary; rect. archd. Salop, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

ACTON BURNELL, tnsbp. in foregoing par. 7 m. WNW. Much Wenlock (P. T. 147 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £1824. Pop. 295. Here are remains of a castle, in which Edward I. held a parliament in 1283.

ACTON GRANGE, tnsbp. England, co. Chester, par. Runcorn; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. sw. Warrington (P. T. 182). Real prop. £1826. Pop. 149.

ACTON HOUSE, a trading station in British N. America, at the foot of the Stoney Mountains, on the N. branch of the Saskatchewan riv. about 600 m. s. Fort Resolution on the Slave Lake. Lat. 52. 35. N. Long. 115. 30. W.

ACTON ILGAR, tything of England, co. Gloucester, par. Iron Acton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Chipping Sodbury (P. T. 108). Pop. &c. with par.

ACTON PIGOTT, chap. England, co. Salop, par. Acton Burnell; 6 m. NNW. Much Wenlock (P. T. 147 $\frac{1}{2}$). Pop. &c. with par.

ACTON REYNOLDS, tnsbp. England, co. Salop, par. Shawbury; 8 m. NE. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Real prop. £1442. Pop. 173.

ACTON ROUND, paroch. chap. England, co. and archd. Salop, dioc. Hereford; 3 m. ss. Much Wenlock (P. T. 147 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £1410. Pop. 203. Pat. Vicar of Much Wenlock.

ACTON SCOTT, par. England, co. Salop; 4 m. s. Church Stretton (P. T. 159 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £1397. Pop. 204. Church, ded. St. Margaret; disch. rect. archd. Salop, dioc. Hereford.

ACTON TRUSSEL, tnsbp. and chap. England, co. Stafford, par. Baswick, near the Worcester canal and river Trent; 3 m. NNE. Penkridge (P. T. 131). Real prop. £2698. Pop. 551, including those of Bednall, an adjoining tnsbp. Living, a peculiar of the prebend. Lichfield.

ACTON TURVILLE, par. England, co. Gloucester; 6 m. Ebs. Chipping Sodbury (P. T. 108). Real prop. £1264. Pop. 236. Church, ded. St. Mary; subordinate to the rect. Tormanton, archd. and dioc. Gloucester.

ACTOPAN, tn. Mexico, capital of a dist. of the same name; 60 m. NNE. Mexico; containing 2800 families, of which 2750 are Indians; the remainder Spanish, Mulatto, and mixed.

AÇU, or **AZU**, tn. Brazil, on a riv. of the same name, prov. Rio Grande; 30 m. s. Villanova. Pop. 300.

AÇUA, riv. Brazil, in the ile Jaunes, or Mu rajo, running into the Maranon.

ACUL, or 'St. THOMAS, a small' tn. Hayti, on the N. coast; 8 m. ssw. Cape François.

ACUL, another small tn. Hayti, on the s. coast; 16 m. sw. Los Cayes. It is also the name of several settlements in the island.

ACUL, riv. Hayti, running into the sea behind Point Abacou, lat. 18. 0. N. long. 17. 50. W.

ACULEO, a lake of Chili, prov. Rancagua; 9 m. long, 3 broad, communicating with Maipo riv.

ACUMULI, tn. Naples. See **ACCUMULI**.

ACURAGU, ANGORAS, or CAMOZIN, riv. Brazil, prov. Seara, running into the sea, 12 m. N. Granga, lat. 2. 58. s. long. 40. 25. W.

ACURU, riv. Columbia, prov. Barcelona, waters Altamira and S. Fernando, and falls into the Oroonoko, lat. 7. 45. N. long. 65. 30. W.

ACUTO, Mount, a head of the Apennines, in Naples, prov. Basilicata. Lat. 40. 50. N. Long. 15. 45. E.

ACWORTH, post tnsbp. New Hampshire, co. Cheshire. Pop. 1523.

ACY, or **ACI**, tn. France, depart. Aisne; 6 m. E. Soissons: with a good trade in cattle.

AD, riv. Scotland, sh. Argyle, rising in a marsh, at the w. extremity of Glossary par. abounding in trout, salmon, flounders, and eels. Being joined by several rivulets in its course through the moors, it becomes a large river when it emerges upon the low grounds, and is frequently destructive by its overflowings during rainy seasons. Its windings and curves at other times render it a beautiful object; and it discharges its waters into the sea, at Crinan, on the w. coast of Argyshire, where there is a salmon fishery.

ADA, riv. Portugal, prov. Beira, rises near Lamas, waters Eixo, and joins the Paiva, 4 m. N. Abarcal.

ADA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Natolia, about 3 m. from the riv. Sakaria, on the road from Constantinople to Persia.

ADA, tn. Russia, gov. Taurida, in the country of the Nogai Tatars; 15 m. NE. Anapa.

ADA, BAHR EL, riv. Africa, s. Kordofan, joining the Bahr el Abiad in lat. 11. 30. N. long. 31. 0. E.

ADACH, or **ADAK**, one of the Andreanovskoi islands, in the Aleutian archipelago, N. Pacific ocean. Lat. 51. 47. N. Long. 177. 0. W.

ADAES, tn. Mexico, prov. Texas, on the borders of Louisiana; 450 m. NW. New Orleans.

ADAES, a lake about 6 m. from the foregoing tn. about 30 m. in circumference, and of so great depth, that, in some places, no bottom is found with a line 180 fathoms; and so abounding in fish, that they are taken without nets. In its centre is a pyramidal mount, more than 300 feet in circumference, apparently of volcanic origin.

ADAES, riv. Mexico, prov. Texas, which has a south-easterly course, and falls into the Mexicano.

ADAGUESA, tn. Spain, prov. Huesca, on the Vero; 12 m. NW. Balbastro.

ADAIEL, or **ADEL**, a country of Africa. See **ADRL**.

ADAIR, or **ADARE**, tn. Ireland, co. Limerick. See **ADARE**.

ADAIZE, a small tribe of American Indians, settled in Louisiana, on a lake communicating with Red River, about 40 m. SE. Natchitaches.

ADAJA, riv. Spain, prov. Valladolid, forming

a junction with the Douro, between Tordesillas and Simancas.

ADALGUEZ, or ADALGIOUS, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan, on the N. coast of lake Van, at the foot of the Sepan Dag; 15 m. E. Aklat.

ADALIA, (anc. Olbia,) sea-port tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolía, dist. Tekieh, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which here empties its waters into a large bay of the Mediterranean, called the *Gulf of Adalia*, lat. 36. 52. 15. N. long. 30. 45. 3. E. Pop. about 8000, of which one third is Greek, the remainder Mohammedan. Adalia, the largest city on this coast, and the residence of a pacha, is beautifully seated round a small harbour: the streets appear to rise behind each other, like the seats of a theatre; and on the level summit of the hill, the city is enclosed by a ditch, a double wall, and a series of square towers, about fifty yards asunder. In the town is a bazaar, or collection of shops, where many articles of European manufacture are displayed for sale. The gardens about the town are beautiful; fruit is abundant; every kind of vegetation is exuberant; and the corn fields are more than usually productive. Alternate breezes refresh the air in a remarkable manner; so that the place is healthy. The French have a consul here. Five miles SE. from Adalia are the remains of an artificial harbour, called LAARA; but of the town to which it belonged, the anc. Attalia, few vestiges remain. The harbour was formed by two piers, of which the inner, or northern one has not materially suffered; the southern pier is only a few feet under water, and the enclosed space has a depth of two fathoms, so that small vessels may find shelter in it, in case of emergency. Between Adalia and Laara, several streams fall from the cliffs, and are employed for turning mills; but the water is not used for domestic purposes, on account of its calcareous qualities.

ADALIA, GULF OF, a large bay of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of Anadolía, extending from Cape Khelidonia, long. 30. 26. 10. to Cape Anamour, long. 32. 51. E. Off the pitch of the former, is a cluster of five islands, of which two are large, and from 400 to 500 feet high, containing some creeks, in which small vessels may be concealed; the other three are small barren rocks. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. EBN. from Cape Khelidonia, is the small but high and rugged island GRAMBOUSA, anc. Crambusa, which, though nearly a bare rock, has a fine spring of water on its NE. side. Under the S. part of this island is a natural cavern or archway, through which boats pass, a strong current usually setting through it to the W.

ADALIA, ESKI, or OLD ADALIA, a name erroneously bestowed by the Turks upon the ruins of the ancient SIDE, which see. Distant about 40 m. SE. Adalia.

ADAM, an anc. castle of Scotland, sh. Kinross; 6 m. N. Dunfermline, in ruins.

ADAM, tn. Turkey, pach. Moldavia, prov. Jassy; 10 m. NNW. Galatz.

ADAMA, mount. of Abyssinia, prov. Samen, on the ascent of Lamalmon from Axum, on the way to Gondar.

ADAMANCOTTA, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore country; 5 m. SW. Darampoory.

ADAMARA, dist. Abyssinia, prov. Samen, on mount Adama, containing several populous villages, occupied mostly by Mohammedans.

ADAMAS, tn. Spain. See ADAMUZ.

ADAMOW, mkt. tn. of Poland, cir. Radzyn, on the road between Warsaw and Lublin.

ADAMOWA, a dist. of Soudan, in the desert of Bornou, s. Bobyra, in which the river Sharey is supposed to have its origin.

ADAMOWA, a vil. of the preceding district. Lat. 8. 50. N. Long. 13. 12. E.

ADAMPE, dist. Africa, on the Gold Coast, between Accarah and the riv. Volta. The country, which much resembles Accarah, is open, with some gentle acclivities, covered with shrubs and trees, which afford shelter to a great variety of game, but yields only one crop of grain in the year, and that so scanty, as to be scarcely adequate to supply the inhabitants, who differ slightly in their habits and language from the Accarahs.

ADAMPORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Burdwan.

ADAMS, tsnhp. Massachusetts, co. Berkshire; 140 m. NW. Boston. Pop. 2040. The N. part of this tsnhp. presents a great natural curiosity, consisting of a rock with two perforations, one above the other; the upper one serving as a bridge over a deep channel, which is in some parts sixty feet deep; the lower one opening a passage for a rivulet, called Hudson's Brook, through a quarry of white marble.

ADAMS, a county of the state of Mississippi, on the W. side. Pop. white, 2557; coloured, 7335, of whom 5671 are slaves! Ch. tns. Natchez and Washington.

ADAMS, post tsnhp. New York, co. Jefferson. Pop. 1376.

ADAMS, post tsnhp. N. Carolina, co. Hyde.

ADAMS, a county of the state of Ohio, on the riv. of that name. Pop. 10,406. Ch. tn. West Union.

ADAMS, tn. of the state of Ohio, co. Washington. Pop. 640.

ADAMS, a county of Pennsylvania; bound. N. Cumberland; E. York; S. Maryland; W. Franklin. Pop. whites, 18,741; coloured, 629; of which 23 are slaves. Ch. tn. Gettysburgh.

ADAMS, post tsnhp. Pennsylvania, co. Dauphin.

ADAM'S BRIDGE, a ledge of sand-banks between the Coromandel coast of Hindoostan, and the W. coast of Ceylon, running from the island Ramerscrum to that of Manaar. It derives its name from a Ceylonese legend, that Ceylon was the ancient Paradise, and that Adam, on his expulsion, passed over this bank, raised for the purpose by angels, to the continent.

ADAMSDORF, vil. Brandenburg, in the New Marc, and cir. Soldin; 3 m. E. Lippehne.

ADAMS, FORK, in Mississippi, on the riv. of that name. Lat. 31. 10. N. 91. 42. W.

ADAMSFREYHEIT, mkt. tn. Bohemia, cir. Tabor, near New Feistraz.

ADAM'S ISLAND, small isle of Australasia, S. of New Zealand, in Lord Auckland's Group.

ADAM'S PEAK, or HAMMALLEKI, a remarkable mountain of Ceylon, of a conical form, with a sharp apex; 38 m. EBS. Colombo. Lat. 6. 52. 30. N. Long. 80. 37. 30. E. It is one of the highest mountains of the island, and, when the atmosphere is clear, may be seen at the distance of ninety miles; but it is most commonly obscured by dense vapours. The Ceylonese, and other Orientals, hold this mountain in great veneration, under a belief that Adam took up his

abode on it, after his expulsion from Paradise; and certain marks, said to be prints of his footsteps, each above two palms in length, are pointed out. Pilgrimages are made at different seasons of the year to particular parts of this mountain; and it is an usual place of resort, during religious festivals. It is said that no European has ever ascended this mountain; and that an ancient chair is fixed in a rock near its summit.

ADAM'S POINT, a headland of N. America, Missouri Territory, in the N. Pacific ocean, at the mouth of the Columbia riv. Lat. 45. 10. N. Long. 124. 0. W.

ADAMSON'S HARBOUR, or **ESPÉRANCE BAY**, a considerable bay on the SE. coast of Tasmania, running about 5 m. inland, and about 3 m. across in its widest part; an island at the mouth gives it a double entrance. Lat. 43. 20. S. Long. 147. 10. E.

ADAMSTADTL, a mining tn. of Bohemia, cir. Bechin, dist. Budweis.

ADAMSTOWN, par. and vil. Ireland, co. Wexford; 7½ m. NE. New Ross (P. T. 86). Pop. 1970. Living, with the ancient annexation of Newbairn, a rect. dioc. Ferns, archdioc. Dublin. In this par. was Scullabogue barn, in which, during the rebellion of 1798, 195 Protestants were barbarously burned to death by the Romanists.

ADAMSTOWN, tn. Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster, containing about forty houses; 20 m. NE. Lancaster.

ADAMTCHA, tn. Russia, gov. Kazan; 100 m. SE. Kazan. Lat. 55. 5. N. Long. 51. 30. E.

ADAMUZ, tn. Spain, prov. Cordova, marquise of Carpio, near the right bank of the Guadalquivir; 5 m. NWbN. El Carpio. Its inhabitants are great breeders of bees, and its honey is in great request.

ADANA, prov. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Carmania; bound. N. Konieh and Maras; E. the mountains called Almudagh, which separate it from Syria; S. Bay of Scanderoon and the Mediterranean; W. prov. of Itsihili. It consists of two districts, Tersooos, or Tarsus, and Adana; which are separated from each other by the riv. Tersooos-tchai (anc. Cydnus); each deriving its name from its particular capital.

ADANA, a very anc. tn. of Asiatic Turkey, on the right bank of the Seihoun, or Adana riv. in the foregoing prov. and capital of a district called after itself. Lat. 37. 0. N. Long. 35. 12. E. It is large and tolerably well built, with a bridge over the Seihoun, said to have been erected by the emperor Justinian. Part of the ancient walls remain; and a noble gateway, in the middle of the bazaar, forms a strong contrast to the slovenly architecture of the Turks. On the bank of the river, at a little distance from the bridge, is a castle, seated on a rock, with a high stone wall, flanked with towers, about a quarter of a mile in circuit. It is the residence of a pacha, who pays very little deference to the Porte. The population, consisting chiefly of Turks and Turkomans, with an intermixture of Greeks, Armenians and Jews, is supposed to comprise between 5000 and 6000 souls. Adana is much resorted to, as a mart for corn, fruit, and wine. The surrounding country is fertile and well watered; producing melons, cucumbers, pomegranates, pulse and herbs, all the year round; besides corn, wines, and fruits, in their proper season. The air, in the winter season, is salubrious: towards April, it becomes hot and unhealthy, and

such of the inhabitants as are able retire further into the interior of the country, where they spend about six months among shady trees and grottoes in a very delightful manner.

ADANA, a name frequently given to the riv. Seihoun (Pharus of Xenophon). See **SEIHOUN**.

ADANAD, a place of Hindoostan, on the Malabar coast, about 25 m. SSE. Calicut, inhabited by a class of Brahmins denominated Namburies, who refuse to eat and drink with other Brahmins; and of whom the younger sons rarely marry, lest they should impair the imaginary dignity of their sect, by an augmentation of numbers.

ADANAQUE, or **ANDANAQUE**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the Irak Arabi, prov. Bagdad, on the riv. Diala, or Deaal, which falls into the Tigris, a few miles below Bagdad. Cranes are so numerous here, that scarcely a house is without several of their nests upon it.

ADAO, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, in the Serra del Estrella; 8 m. NWbN. Sabugal.

ADAOUS, an African tribe, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea.

ADARA, tn. Sardinia, prov. Sassari; 5 m. NWbN. Maras.

ADARE, or **ADAM**, par. Ireland, co. Limerick, constituting part of the union of Croom, and containing two churches, one old and ruinous, the other modern. Living, vic. dioc. Limerick, prov. Cashel. Pop. 4364. Its scenery is romantic, and the pasturage good.

ADARE, a mkt. and post tn. in foregoing par. on the Maig, and in the mail road between Limerick and Tralee; 8 m. SW. Limerick, 130 SW. Dublin. Pop. 853. Market, Sat. Fairs, 27th March; 14th Oct. Here is a bridge of nine arches over the river, which is navigable for large barges. On the S. side of the tn. are remains of a monastery, founded by the Earl of Kildare, in the reign of Edward I. for the redemption of Christian slaves; and on the opposite bank of the river are ruins of an Augustine friary, founded by another Earl of Kildare, a descendant of the former, prior to 1315. On the E. side are remains of a Grey friary, founded by the Earl and Countess of Kildare, in 1465; and in the neighbourhood are traces of several other religious houses. A strong castle belonging to the Earl of Desmond formerly stood on the brink of the river.

ADASA, vil. Abyssinia, prov. Begemda; 70 m. S. Gondar.

ADASI, or **SERPENTS' ISLE**, an isle of the Black Sea, opposite the island of Leti, formed at the mouths of the Danube. Lat. 45. 15. N. Long. 30. 9. E.

ADASSI, **SAKER**, or **SCIO** (anc. Chios), an island of the Greek Archipelago. See **SCIO**.

ADAT, tn. Japan, isle Niphon; 30 m. N. Nambu. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 141. 58. E.

ADAUA, riv. Columbia, prov. Apure, rises between the Meta and Meteta, and runs into the Oroonoko.

ADAUQUIANA, a small riv. Columbia, dist. Popayan, joining the Cauca, near its source.

ADAVEED, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, prov. Balaghaut, circar of Cuddapa; 10 m. W. Comban.

ADAYA, a harbour of Minorca, much resorted to for fishing.

ADAYES, or **MERMENTOU**, riv. and lake of Louisiana. See **MERMENTOU**.

ADBASTON, par. England, co. Stafford, com-

prising four tnshtps. Real prop. £3810. Pop. 601. Church, ded. St. Margaret; peculiar of dean of Lichfield.

ADBASTON, tnshtp. of foregoing par. 4½ m. wbs. Eccleshall (P. T. 148). Pop. 199.

ADBEER, chap. England, co. Somerset, par. Trent; 4 m. N.B.N. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Pop. &c. with par.

ADBOLTON, ham. England, co. Nottingham, par. Holme Pierrepont; 3 m. S.S.E. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Pop. &c. with par.

ADBOROW, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre; 2 m. N. Szaffad, or Saphet.

ADDA, riv. Italy, rising in mount Braulio, on the borders of Tyrol, passes through the Valte-line, where it waters Tirano, pervades, or, rather, forms the lake of Como, traverses the Mila-nese, and joins the Pô, near Cremona, in Lom-bardy.

ADDA, vil. Lower Hungary, co. Batsch, with a parish church, used by both Romanists and Greeks.

ADDA, a Danish fort, in Western Africa, at the mouth of the Volta, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 5. 42. N. Long. 0. 55. E.

ADDAR, tn. Tripoli, on the sea-coast; 30 m. NW. Zoara. Lat. 33. 6. N. Long. 11. 36. E.

ADDAR, RAS, or CAPE BON, a cape of Tunis, at the E. side of the harbour of Tunis. Lat. 37. 4. N. Long. 11. 4. E.

ADDE, KALAT, tn. Nubia, near the right bank of the Nile; 50 m. SW. Derr.

ADDENBROOK, POINT, a cape of N. Amer-ica, in the Western Territory of the United States, between Fitzhugh's Sound and Rider's Canal. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 128. 20. W.

ADDENKY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Balaghaut, in the Carnatic, on the left bank of the Gonde-gam riv. 25 m. N. Ongole.

ADDERBURY, par. England, co. Oxford, comprising the tnshtps. of East and West Adder-bury, the chapelries of St. John Barford and Bodicott, and the hamlet of Milton. Real prop. £13,640. Pop. 2473. Church, ded. St. Mary; vic. archd. and dioc. Oxford; pat. New College, Oxon.

ADDERBURY, East, tnshtp. in the foregoing par. 2½ m. N.B.E. Deddington (P. T. 69). Real prop. £4705. Pop. 961.

ADDERBURY, West, tnshtp. in the last-named par. 2 m. N. Deddington (P. T. 69). Real prop. £2748. Pop. 397.

ADDERGEY, tn. Abyssinia, and chief place of a district of the same name, on the declivity of Lamalmon, in the road between Gondar and Axum; 75 m. N.B.N. Gondar. The district, which is governed by an officer called Shum, contains no large towns, but several villages.

ADDERGOOLE, par. Ireland, co. Mayo, barony of Trawley, constituting part of the union of Crossmolina. Pop. 5473. Living, vic. dioc. Killala, prov. Tuam.

ADDERGOOLE, tnshtp. in foregoing par. on the E. margin of Lough Conn; 6 m. NW.B.N. Foxford (P. T. 162½).

ADDERLEY, par. England, co. Salop; 4 m. NW. Drayton in Hales (P. T. 153). Real prop. £5603. Pop. 468. Church, ded. St. Peter; rect. archd. Salop. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

ADDERSEY, ham. England, co. Bucks, par. Lavendon; 2½ m. NE. Olney (P. T. 55). Pop. &c. with par.

ADDER'S ISLE, a small isle off the W. coast

of Luzon, in the Philippines. Lat. 15. 55. N. Long. 119. 52. E.

ADDERSTON, tnshtp. England, co. Northum-berland, par. Bamborough; 3 m. SE. Belford (P. T. 325½). Pop. 322.

ADDERWATER, ham. England, co. Devon, par. Whitestone; 2½ m. W. Exeter (P. T. 171). Pop. with par.

ADDINGHAM, par. England, co. Cumber-land, comprising four tnshtps. 7½ m. NE. Penrith (P. T. 283). Real prop. £5380. Pop. 719. Church, ded. St. Michael; vic. archd. and dioc. Carlisle; pat. dean and chapter of Car-lisle.

ADDINGHAM, par. England, co. W. R. York, on the Wharf, comprising two tnshtps. Real prop. £6117. Pop. 2251. The church is much admired for its rural situation. Living, disch. rect. On the river are several worsted manufac-tories.

ADDINGHAM, tnshtp. of foregoing par. 5 m. Ebs. Skipton (P. T. 216). Real prop. £4708. Pop. 2179, chiefly employed in the cotton and worsted manufactures.

ADDINGRAVE, chap. England, co. Bucks, par. Oakley; 4 m. NNW. Thame (P. T. 44). Pop. &c. with par.

ADDINGTON, par. England, co. Bucks; 1½ m. W.W. Winslow (P. T. 49½). Real prop. £3101. Pop. 72. Church, ded. St. Mary; rect. archd. Bucks, dioc. Lincoln.

ADDINGTON, par. and tnshtp. England, co. Kent; 7 m. NW. Maidstone (P. T. 34½). Real prop. £1236. Pop. 206. Church, ded. St. Mar-garet; rect. archd. and dioc. Rochester.

ADDINGTON, par. and vil. England, co. Surrey; 3½ m. Ebs. Croydon (P. T. 9½). Real prop. £4118. Pop. 463. Church, a curious piece of antiquity, ded. St. Mary; disch. vic. archd. Surrey, dioc. Winchester; pat. Abp. Canter-bury, who has a seat at Addington Place.

ADDINGTON, GREAT, par. and tnshtp. Eng-land, co. Northampton; 3½ m. SW. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Real prop. £1590. Pop. 282. Church, ded. All Saints; rect. archd. Northamp-ton, dioc. Peterborough.

ADDINGTON, LITTLE, par. and tnshtp. Eng-land, co. Northampton; 4 m. SW. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Real prop. £999. Pop. 264. Church, ded. St. Mary; disch. vic. archd. Northampton, dioc. Peterborough.

ADDINGTON, CAPE, in the N. Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of Prince of Wales Island. Lat. 55. 26. N. Long. 133. 5. W.

ADDISCOMB, or COOMS, ham. England, co. Surrey, par. Croydon; 1 m. EBN. Croydon (P. T. 9½). Pop. &c. with par.

ADDISON, co. Vermont, United States of N. America, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, and divided into two nearly equal parts by Otter Creek. It is about 37 m. long, and 30 wide, in-tersected by a ridge of the Green mountains; and comprises twenty-four tnshtps. Pop. 20,469; chief tn. Middlebury.

ADDISON, tn. in foregoing county, on Lake Champlain; 31 m. S. Burlington. Pop. about 450.

ADDLE, par. England, co. W. R. York, com-prising two tnshtps. Real prop. £7370. Pop. 1063. Church, deemed one of the most perfect specimens of Roman architecture in England, ded. John Baptist; rect. archd. and dioc. York. Traces of an ancient Roman town, with fragments

of a stone aqueduct, sepulchral urns, &c. were discovered in the moor, in 1702.

ADDLE, or **ADDLE-CUM-ECCUR**, tnsph. in foregoing par. 6 m. NNW. Leeds (P. T. 191½). Real prop. £3936. Pop. 703.

ADDLETHORP, par. and tnsph. England; 7½ m. SSE. Alford (P. T. 140½). Real prop. £3279. Pop. 175. Church, ded. St. Nicholas; disch. rect. archd. and dioc. Lincoln; pat. Lord Chancellor.

ADDOLORATA, sea-port tn. Naples, prov. Bari; 6 m. NW. Bari.

ADDON, one of the Maldive islands. Lat. 0. 18. S. Long. 73. 34. E. Between the N. extremity of this isle, and the S. end of the Suadive Atol, is the "Equatorial Channel," 9 leagues in breadth.

ADDON, a reef to the south of the foregoing isle. Lat. 0. 25. S. Long. 73. 34. 30. E. The "South Channel" lies between this reef and Pona Molubque, or Isles of Diego Raiz.

ADEAHSIL, RUNGE, (tn. Assam, on the left bank of the Burrampooter; 12 m. E. Littoree.

ADEBAREA, a mountainous and sterile district of Abyssinia, prov. Samen, forming part of Lamalmon.

ADE BARO, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré; 25 m. W. Bisan.

ADEBIAU, tn. Prussia, in the grand duchy of Posen; 25 m. SSW. Kalisch.

ADEBUIL, tn. Switzerland, can. Lucerne; 7 m. NW. Lucerne.

ADEENAGUR, tn. Caubul, on the N. bank of the Kameh; 50 m. SSE. Caubul.

ADEENAPORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Lahore, in the Punjab; 70 m. N. Lahore.

ADEGA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, on the road between Oporto and Coimbra; 13 m. E. Aveiro.

ADEGA-DAVID, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, on the road between Shiré and Axum; 10 m. E. Shiré.

ADEGEM, tn. Belgium, prov. East Flanders; 11 m. NW. Ghent.

ADEGRAAT, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré; 52 m. N. Antalo.

ADEKULKUL, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, in a valley, near the source of the Warie; 38 m. N. Antalo.

ADEL, or **ADAIEL**, dist. Africa, between the SE. extremity of Abyssinia, and the Sea of Bab-el-mandeb, and occupying from the strait of that name to Zeyla, which is its chief town. It is occupied by a number of warlike tribes, who profess the Mohammedan religion, and carry on almost interminable wars with the Abyssinians, in which they are assisted by their neighbours of Hurrar, who are also Mohammedans.

ADELAIDE ISLES, off the W. coast of Fernando Pô, in the Bight of Biafra. Lat. 3. 31. N. Long. 8. 33. 8. E.

ADELBERG, mkt. tn. Württemberg, cir. Fils and Rems; 6 m. NW. N. Goppingen, on a rivulet, which runs into the Neckar.

ADELBERG. See **ADLBURGH** and **ADLSBERG**.

ADELBODIN, vil. Switzerland, can. Grisons, dist. Oberland.

ADELBURGH, tn. Bavaria, cir. Regen, on the right side of the Schwarze Laber riv. 24 m. NW. Ratisbon.

ADELE ISLANDS, off the NW. coast of Australia, between York Sound and Cape Leveque. Lat. 15. 25. S. Long. 123. 10. E.

ADELEBSEN, or **ADELEPSN**, tn. Hanover, prov. Calenburgh, with two castles and a church.

ADELEITE, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve; 13 m. SW. Alcoutim, on a river which joins the Guadiana.

ADEFORS, tn. Sweden, gov. Jonkoping; 32 m. SE. Jonkoping. A gold mine was discovered near this tn. in 1738, and is wrought on account of the crown; but is not very productive.

ADELHAUSEN. See **ADELSHAUSEN**.

ADELLOF, tn. Sweden, gov. Jonkoping; 15 m. NE. Jonkoping.

ADELMANSFELD, mkt. tn. Württemberg, cir. Kocher; 6 m. W. Elwangen. Pop. about 900. It has a Lutheran church, and two castles.

ADELNAU, or **ODELNO**, tn. Prussia, in the grand du. of Posen; 20 m. SW. Kalisch. Pop. 650.

ADELPHI, or **FRATELLI**, four small islands, or rocks, in the Greek archipelago, south of Sarakino, or Peristeri. Lat. 39. 6. N. Long. 24. 0. E.

ADELSBERG, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine, near the junction of the Worn with the Maine; 21 m. N. Würzburg.

ADELSBERG, or **ADELSBERG**, tn. Illyria, dist. Lower Carniola, on a mountain, near the Alben; 22 m. NE. Trieste.

ADELSBORN, a bailiwick, town, and castle, of Prussia, dist. Eichsfeld; 9 m. from Duderstadt.

ADELSDORF, tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, du. Liegnitz, cir. Goldberg. Pop. about 1000, distributed in the Upper and Lower towns.

ADELSHAUSEN, tn. Germany, on the borders of Hildburghausen and Cobourg, between the town of the former name and Rodach; 3 m. SSE. Hildburghausen.

ADELSHAUSEN, tn. Hesse Cassel; 3 m. S. Melsingen.

ADELSHEIM, tn. Baden, cir. Maine and Taube, on the Kernau; 32 m. E. Heidelberg. Pop. about 900. It has three castles.

ADELSRIED, a parochial vil. Bavaria, dist. Burgau. Pop. 520.

ADEN, a small independent state of Arabia Felix, prov. Yemen, with the dominions of the Imaum of Yemen on the N. and W. the Sea of Bab-el-mandeb on the S. and the country of Jaffa on the E. It is a fertile district, and was formerly subject to the Imaum; but, between 1730 and 1740, the inhabitants shook off his yoke; and since that period, they have had a sultan, or scheik, of their own.

ADEN, a sea-port tn. and capital of the foregoing state, seated on a rocky peninsula, which projects into the sea of Bab-el-mandeb. Lat. 12. 50. N. Long. 45. 20. E. This was once the most opulent city of Arabia, and strongly fortified: but it is now almost in ruins, although its harbour is tolerably good, and its situation eligible for commerce. The houses are mostly constructed of wicker-work and matting; and the palace of the sultan is but a miserable shed.

ADEN, CAPE, a headland at the SW. extremity of Arabia, running into the sea of Bab-el-mandeb, with its extreme point in lat. 12. 45. N. long. 45. 28. E. The town of Aden stands upon it.

ADENAU, mkt. tn. Prussia, cir. Lower Rhine, bailiwick of Nurburgh. Pop. about 1000.

ADENBURGH, or **ALDENBURGH**. See **ALDENBURGH**.

ADENDA, tn. Morocco, prov. Zemzena.

ADENDHAN, tn. Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile; 65 m. SW. Derr. Lat. 22. 6. N. Long. 31. 34. E.

ADENDORF, tn. Prussia, cir. Lower Rhine; 8 m. s. Bonn.

ADENKERK, vil. Belgium, prov. West Flanders; 2 m. NW. Furnes.

ADENORE, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 5 m. s. Volconda.

ADEQUATANGIE CREEK, the E. head water of Susquehannah riv. United States of America, rising near Cooper's Town, New York.

ADERAMPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Travancore; 35 m. NE. Porcah.

ADERBAITI, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, on the Marib riv. near the borders of Sennaar; 28 m. N. Axum.

ADERBERG, or ODERBERG. See ODERBERG.

ADERBIGAN, or ADIRBIJAN, prov. Persia. See AZERBIJAN.

ADERBORGH, or ADERBOROHT, tn. Prussian Pomerania; 9 m. NW. Stettin.

ADERCAN, or ADERKAN, tn. Persia, prov. Fars, dist. Laristan; 58 m. NE. Lar, 130 m. s. Shiraz.

ADERCAND, or ADERKAND, tn. Great Bukharia; 40 m. SE. Kojend.

ADERNO (anc. Adranum), a small tn. or vil. Sicily, prov. Catania, in the Val di Demona, at the foot of Ætna; 17 m. WNW. Catania.

ADERSBACH, vil. Bohemia, cir. Konigin-gratz, containing about 180 dwellings, not far from Frautenau, in Prussian Silesia.

ADERSLEBEN, or ASLEBEN, tn. Prussia. See ASLEBEN.

ADERVAN, or ADIRVAN, a mount. of Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi, dist. Louristan; 60 m. NE. Shuster.

ADET, a place in Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, near the Tacazze riv. 12 m. SE. Shire.

ADFORTON AND PAYTON, tnsph. England, co. Hereford, par. Leintwardine; 8½ m. SW. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Pop. 218.

ADGADNA, tn. Guan, one of the Mariana Isles, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

ADGARLEY, ham. England, co. Lancaster, par. Urswick; 5 m. SW. Ulverston (P. T. 273). Pop. &c. with par.

ADGEROOD, or ADJERUD, a fort or square castle on the E. frontier of Lower Egypt, on the isthmus of Suez; 13 m. NW. Suez. It is said to be on the site of the ancient Heroopolis.

ADGI KOUGOUSSEI, or KOUK DARIA, otherwise KARA BOGAS, a bay on the E. side of the Caspian Sea, in Chinese Tatary, 40 m. deep and 25 wide, with a narrow and hazardous entrance. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 53. 0. E.

ADHERGAT, tn. Syria, on the Arabian frontier.

ADIAZZO, ADJAZZO, or AJACCIO, tn. Corsica. See AJACCIO.

ADICONI, seaport tn. Columbia, prov. Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea.

ADIGE, riv. Italy, rises in the Alps, s. of lake Glacc, in the Tyrol, waters Brixen, Trent, Verona, Rovigo, and falls into the Adriatic, 24 m. s. Venice, near the mouths of the Pô, lat. 45. 8. N. long. 12. 21. E.

ADIHONO, vil. Java, at the foot of a high rock, among the Tingar mountains.

ADIJIARA, riv. Turkestan, prov. Balkh, flowing into the Harret, opposite to Arhenk.

ADILABAD, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Khandeish; 20 m. s. Burhaunpoor.

ADIN, BANI, tn. Upper Egypt; 6 m. SW. Manfalout.

ADIN-SEIK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Natio-lia; 9 m. SE. Artaki.

ADIOULTA, vil. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, on the road between Dixan and Gondar.

ADIPOLO, seaport tn. Java, on the s. coast, at the mouth of a riv. between Turtle Point and Kambangan isle. Lat. 7. 40. s. Long. 109. 10. E.

ADIRBEITZAN, or ADIRBIJAN, prov. Persia. See AZERBIJAN.

ADISHAM, par. England, co. Kent; 2½ m. SW. Wingham (P. T. 62). Real prop. £1903. Pop. 390. Church, ded. Holy Innocents; rect. dioc. Canterbury, exempt from visitation; pat. abp. Canterbury.

ADJA, tn. Guinea, in the Yarriba country, on the route taken by major Clapperton, in 1826, from Boussa to Whadeh, in search of the course of the Niger. Lat. 9. 6. N. Long. 5. 5. E.

ADJAMALL, vil. Russia, gov. Circassia, prov. Imeretta; 35 m. SSW. Koutais.

ADJAZZEE, or ANJAZZO, tn. Corsica. See AJACCIO.

ADJEE-DEE, or ZAAB, riv. Africa, dist. Zaab, s. Algiers, rises among the mountains branching from the Atlas chain, in lat. 34. 8. N. long. 2. 26. E. near the town of Tejemonte, and after a circuitous course of about 200 miles, is lost in the lake of Melgig. It receives the tributary waters of some other rivers, among which the Abiad is the most considerable, and on its banks are several towns.

ADJEGHUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, on the right bank of Cane riv. 102 m. SW. Allahabad. Lat. 24. 57. N. Long. 80. 17. E.

ADJELOUN, dist. Palestine, E. of the Jordan, between the Kerouan and Yabes rivers. Lat. 32. 22. N. Long. 35. 47. E.

ADJELOUN, tn. in foregoing dist. pach. Damascus. Lat. 32. 25. N. Long. 35. 58. E.

ADJEMLER, tn. Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, dist. Silistria; 8 m. NE. Varna.

ADJERUD, ADJROUTE, or ADGEROOD. See ADGEROOD.

ADJI, riv. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, running into the Hoogly, at Nuddea; 36 m. N. Hoogly.

ADJIDJAR, tn. Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, dist. Silistria, on the margin of a lake, near the sea-coast; 15 m. N. Mangali.

ADJODIN, or PAUKPUTTUN, city of Hindoostan, on the Gharrah or Setledge riv. 68 m. s. Lahore. Lat. 30. 21. N. Long. 73. 30. E. Here is a tomb of Shaihk Feridadden Shukergungee, a reputed saint of the Mohammedans, which is annually resorted to by numerous pilgrims; and was even visited by the celebrated Tamerlane in 1399.

ADJOUD, tn. Turkey, prov. Moldavia, pach. Jassy, between the Trotus and the Sereth riv. 23 m. NW. Tekoutch. Lat. 46. 5. N. Long. 27. 1. E.

ADJUNTRAH, tn. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, prov. Berar, on the borders of Kandeish; 15 m. s. Nussarabad.

ADJURIE, an island, with a vil. of the same name, in Houakil bay, in the Arabic Gulf, on the E. coast of Abyssinia.

ADJYD, GHOULET, tn. Arabia. See GHOULET ADJYD.

ADLAR, or ADLER, riv. Bohemia, cir. Konigin-gratz, rising in the Riesengebirg mountains, and running into the Elbe at Pardubitz.

ADLERBERG, or ARLBERG. See ARLBERG.

ADLERSBERG. See ADLERSBERG.

ADLERSFIELD, tn. Bavaria, cir. Regen, on the Albens; 16 m. s.e. Ingoldstadt.

ADLESTROP, par. England, co. Gloucester; 3½ m. s.b.N. Stow-in-the-Wold (P. T. 82½). Real prop. £2199. Pop. 193. Church, ded. Mary Magdalen; chap. to rect. of Broadwell, archd. and dioc. Gloucester.

ADLHOLZ, vil. Bavaria, cir. Isar, dist. Traunstein, near which is a mineral spring of much celebrity among invalids.

ADLINGFLEET, par. England, co. W. R. York, comprising three tushps. Real prop. £5986. Pop. 478. Church, ded. All Saints; vic. archd. and dioc. York; pat. lord chancellor.

ADLINGFLEET, tnsph. in foregoing par. near the junction of the Trent and Humber; 8 m. s.e. Howden (P. T. 180½). Real prop. £1773. Pop. 218.

ADLINGTON, tnsph. England, co. Chester, par. Prestbury; 5 m. n.w. Macclesfield (P. T. 166½). Real prop. £5731. Pop. 1066. Living a chap. to vic. Prestbury. A silk manufacture here gives employment to a portion of the inhabitants.

ADLINGTON, tnsph. England, co. Lancaster, par. Standish; 4 m. N. Wigan (P. T. 199½). Real prop. £2586. Pop. 1082, chiefly occupied in the cotton manufacture.

ADLISWIL, or **ADLISCHWYL**, tn. Switzerland, can. Zurich, near the W. border of the lake so called; 4 m. s.w. Zurich.

ADLOON, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, on a stream which runs into the Mediterranean, about 2 m. below it. Lat. 33. 23. N. Long. 35. 18. E.

ADLWANG, tn. Austria Proper; 9 m. s.w. Steyr.

ADMARSH, paroch. chap. England, co. and par. Lancaster (P. T. 238½), archd. Richmond, dioc. Chester. Pop. &c. with par.

ADMASTON, ham. England, co. Salop, par. Wrockwardine; 2 m. n.w.w. Wellington (P. T. 142). Pop. &c. with par.

ADMINGTON, ham. England, co. Gloucester, par. Quinton; 5½ m. n.n.e. Chipping Campden (P. T. 90). Pop. 177.

ADMIRAL ISLE, in the Arctic Ocean, on the n.w. side of Nova Zembla. Lat. 73. 47. N. Long. 57. 0. E.

ADMIRAL'S COVE, a creek in the bay of Ferosa, on the E. coast of Newfoundland.

ADMIRALTY BAY, on the n.w. coast of T'Avai Poenamoo, the southern island of New Zealand, between capes Jackson and Stevens.

ADMIRALTY GULF, on the n.w. coast of Australia, between Vansittart Bay and York Sound. Lat. 14. 20. s. Long. 126. 0. E.

ADMIRALTY INLET, a bay, or creek, on the s. side of Barrow's Strait, N. America, observed by capt. Parry in his arctic expedition, 1820. Lat. 73. 40. N. Long. 83. 0. W.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND, on the w. coast of North America, between the continent and King George the Third's Archipelago; central lat. 57. 30. N. long. 134. 30 W. between 80 and 90 m. long, 25 m. in the widest part, and about 180 m. in circuit. On the E. and s.e. the shore is low, in other parts very bold, with several convenient bays, into which flow streams of fresh water. The island, which is moderately elevated, appears to be composed of rocky substances, thinly coated with soil arising from decayed vegetable productions; yet it is covered

with fine timber trees, mostly of the pine tribe, some of which, measured by capt. Vancouver, were twenty-three feet in girth. The sea has made considerable encroachments on the shores of this island, as well as upon the neighbouring continent and islands. The natives are fierce, and, being well provided with fire-arms by the European vessels which touch on their shores, gave capt. Vancouver's party considerable embarrassment as they navigated round the island.

ADMIRALTY (or SCHOOTEN'S) ISLANDS, a group of twenty or thirty small islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the N. of Papua and New Britain, discovered by the Dutch in 1616, and recognised by capt. Carteret in 1767. Lat. 2. 11. 45. to 2. 16. s. Long. 146. 11. 47. to 148. 6. E. The principal, called Great Admiralty Island, is mountainous, and between 50 and 60 m. in length: the others are much smaller, and in many cases are linked together by reefs. Morello, in 1781, gave names to some of them; as Jesus Maria, Negros, St. Gabriel, St. Michael el Horno, St. Raphael, and Vendola; the latter is the most westerly. These islands make a beautiful appearance, being covered with trees and verdure: the cocoa-tree is the most prevalent, and furnishes the natives with their principal food. There are also large and regular enclosures, well cultivated. The inhabitants are not very black, but they have black crisp hair, which they endeavour to ornament with a composition of red ochre and cocoa-nut oil, which is also applied to the face and certain parts of the body with the same intention. They are of large stature, of an agreeable physiognomy, differing but little from that of Europeans. By some navigators, who have visited them, they are represented as friendly and sincere in their dispositions; others say, they are unsociable, and greatly addicted to theft: a difference apparently existing in the natives of the several islands. They are acquainted with the use of iron; but their lances and darts are pointed with a kind of volcanic glass, ground to a sharp edge on each side. The same vitreous lava is also formed into substitutes for knives and razors for shaving. The men are destitute of clothing, except that they have a shell suspended at the lower part of the abdomen; and the only covering of the women is a girdle of matting. Both sexes wear shell ornaments in their ears and upon their arms, and many have a string of dog's teeth fastened to the septum of the nose. The chewing of betel is general among them. Their chiefs seem to possess great authority. Their canoes are each formed of the trunk of a tree, hollowed out, and carrying a square sail of matting, thirteen feet on a side. Some of these canoes are fifty feet long; others thirty-two feet in length, and only twenty-six inches wide. The sides are raised with boards; and in these vessels they glide over the deep with astonishing velocity.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of small isles, or rocks, at the entrance of Admiralty Bay, New Zealand.

ADMISTON, or **ATHELAMPTON**, par. England, co. Dorset; 7 m. E.N.E. Dorchester (P. T. 120). Real prop. £1773. Pop. 67. Living, rect. united to Bursledon, archd. Dorset, dioc. Bristol.

ADMONT, mkt. tn. Austria, cir. Judenburgh, in Upper Styria, on the right bank of the Enns; 28 m. N. Judenburgh. It comprises 260 dwellings, a custom-house, and a Benedictine abbey.

ADMUNCOTTA, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, dist. Baramahal; 6 m. s. Darampoory.

ADNAGOULOVA, tn. Russia, gov. Orenburgh, on the road between Bourgoulma and Oufa; 35 m. s. Bourgoulma.

ADNEY, ham. England, co. Salop, par. Edgmond; 3 m. w. Newport (P. T. 142). Pop. &c. with par.

ADNITH, par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 5½ m. s. Templemore (P. T. 96). It forms a constituent of the union of Thurles with Rehealty, with which latter the pop. is included. Living, vic. dioc. and prov. Cashel.

ADO, a small isle in the Gulf of Bothnia, off the coast of Finland, belonging to Russia. Lat. 60. 19. N. Long. 20. 14. E.

ADOLFSECK, tn. Germany on the Aar, in the du. Nassau, with a castle; 8 m. w. Idstein.

ADOLFSHAUSEN, vil. Württemberg, cir. Jaxt. Pop. about 500.

ADOLPHUS, PORT, a cape in King George the Third's Archipelago, on the N. coast. Lat. 58. 18. N. Long. 136. 28. 30. W.

ADOLSFURT, tn. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, chief place of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle; 2 m. sw. Ochringen. The neighbourhood has numerous vineyards.

ADOLZHEIM, ALZHEIM, or ALZEY, mkt. tn. of the grand duchy of Hesse, bailiwick of Alzey; 10 m. N. Worms. Pop. 1030; houses, 165.

ADOM, or THERM, tn. Hungary, on the Danube; 12 m. s. Buda.

ADOM, a dist. Africa, in the interior of the Gold Coast, on the Sama riv.

ADON, a small riv. France, depart. Ille and Villaine, running into the Villaine, near Crap.

ADONI, or ANONIE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Balaghaut, on a branch of the Toombuddra riv. and chief place of a district of the same name; 40 m. n. Bellary. Lat. 15. 34. N. Long. 77. 18. E. It was once a fine city, well fortified, and capital of a small feudatory province of the kingdom of Golconda.

ADONIS, riv. Africa, rising in the mountains sw. of Tetuan, and falling into the sea between Tangier and Arzillah.

ADONY, tn. Hungary, on the w. bank of the Danube; 28 m. s. Buda.

ADOKEGURREE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Moulton, on the left bank of the Indus; 45 m. nw. Moulton. Lat. 30. 25. N. Long. 70. 35. E.

ADOR, a small riv. France, depart. Upper Loire, navigable from Cropière, and falling into the Allier.

ADORF, tn. Saxony, on the Elster, near the Bohemian frontier; 15 m. se. Plauen. Pop. 1600.

ADORF, paroch. vil. Germany, princip. Waldeck, with some iron works.

ADORF, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Izar, with a castle.

ADORF, tn. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, on the road between Wyl and Winterthur; 14 m. s. Stein.

ADORNO, tn. Piedmont, at the foot of the Apennines.

ADOUMATIS. See ATOI. ADOUMATIS.

ADOUR, riv. France, rising near Tremoula, depart. Upper Pyrenées, waters St. Séver, Dax, Bayonne, and other places; and, after receiving the tribute of several minor rivers, discharges its waters into the Bay of Biscay about 3 m. below Bayonne.

ADOUY, mkt. tr. Hungary, county palatine of Stuhlweissenberg, on the Danube. It is also the name of several villages in the adjoining counties of Beregh, Bihar, and Saboltsch.

ADOWA, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, situated on the declivity of a hill, so as to command a magnificent view of the mountains of Tigré; 11 m. E. Axum. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 39. 4. E. Pop. about 8000. The houses, about 800 in number, are of a conical shape, regularly disposed in streets and lanes, interspersed with trees and small gardens. When the Galli took possession of Gondar, the royal residence was removed to Adowa, which is the great channel of communication between the interior of the country and the sea-coast. The inhabitants are more civilized than the Abyssinians generally, and have extensive manufactures of fine and coarse cotton cloths. From its commercial character, the place is inhabited by a considerable number of Mohammedans, the only class of the population animated by a spirit of trade. About 1000 slaves pass annually through Adowa, to be shipped at Massuah and other ports of the Red Sea.

ADPAR, tn. Wales, co. Cardigan, par. Cernarth, comprised with Cardigan, Aberystwith, and Lampeter, in the Cardigan district for returning one member to parliament. Pop. &c. with par.

ADRA, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Granada, capital of a dist. of the same name, with a castle, on the Mediterranean; 30 m. w. Almeria.

ADRA, riv. Spain, prov. Granada, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and falls into the sea near the foregoing tn.

ADRA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Syria; 15 m. NE. Damascus.

ADRADAS, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Soria, at the foot of the Sierra Guadarama; 11 m. s. Almazan.

ADRAGNO, tn. Sicily, prov. Trapani; 20 m. ENE. Mazzara.

ADRAMPATAM, or ADRIAMPATAM, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the sea-coast of Tanjore; 32 m. SE. Tanjore. Lat. 10. 20. N. Long. 79. 23. E.

ADRAMYT, ADRAMYTTO, YDRAMIT, or EDERMID (anc. Adramyttium), tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, dist. Karissi; 4 m. inland from the head of a gulf named after itself, 82 m. N. Smyrna. Lat. 39. 35. N. Long. 27. 0. E. The town, originally founded by an Athenian colony, stands on a hill overlooking an extensive olive valley, and contains about 1000 mean houses. The streets are narrow, filthy, and ill paved; yet it is a place of some commerce. The population is mostly Turkish, intermingled with a few Greeks. The neighbouring country produces olives almost exclusively, which, with wool from the interior, are sent to Constantinople. The only article exported to other parts of Europe is a little valonian gall.

ADRAMYT, GULF OF, a bay of the Greek archipelago, named after the foregoing tn. Lat. 39. 27. N. Long. 26. 45. E. The island of Mytilen lies in front, and gives it two entrances from the w. and s. The former, which is most frequented, is about 5 m. broad, but has a sunken rock in its middle.

ADRAMYTTIUM, tn. on the N. coast of Africa, westward of Egypt.

ADRANA, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi; 30 m. E. Hamadan.

ADRAS, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Roum, dist. Siwas; 40 m. NNE. Siwas.

ADRASTCHAN, or **ADRATCHAN BAY**, a small bay of Asiatic Turkey, on the s. coast of Anadoliah, dist. Tekieh, at the w. entrance into the Gulf of Adalia. Lat. 36. 18. N. Long. 30. 33. E.

ADRATCHAN, POINT, a cape, 24 m. NE. of the foregoing bay. Off this point is a small barren islet; the intervening channel is narrow, with deep water; but the uncertainty of the current renders it hazardous for large ships, except in cases of absolute necessity.

ADRAZHOPEN, a free vil. Württemberg, on Leutkirch Heath. cir. Bodensee.

ADREHAM, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 3 m. SSE. Dinant.

ADRIA, tn. Austrian Lombardy, gov. Venice, on the Tartaro; 29 m. SSE. Venice, 13 m. E. Rovigo. Lat. 45. 2. N. Long. 12. 2. E. Pop. about 7500. Adria, once a populous and flourishing town, gave name to the Adriatic Sea; but is now so reduced, that, although still an episcopal see, it is chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

ADRIAN, CAPE, a headland on the w. coast of Majorca. Lat. 39. 29. N. Long. 2. 31. E.

ADRIANO, riv. Sicily, rising in the mountains of prov. Messina, and, taking a SE. direction, joining the Gibello, almost opposite to Bronte, in the valley between mount Praga and Ætna.

ADRIANO A SIERRA, a mount of Spain, one of the highest of the Pyrenées, prov. Biscay, dist. Guipuscoa, with a difficult road over it to Aalba and Old Castille.

ADRIANOPOLE, **ADRANAH**, **EDRENEH**, or **EDERNA**, a city of Turkey, gov. Roumelia; 130 m. NW. Constantinople. Lat. 41. 41. N. Long. 26. 21. 30. E. It is situated on a rising ground, at the confluence of the Maritza and Adra; and is remarkable in history as the scene of a memorable battle between Constantine the Great and Licinius. In ancient times, under the name of Uskadama, it was the capital of the Bessi, a Thracian tribe; and from the emperor Adrian, who may be considered as its second founder, it obtained its present name. It was taken by the Turks in 1360, and was the seat of their empire till the conquest of Constantinople in 1453. It is of considerable magnitude, being upwards of 9 m. in circuit; and by means of the Maritza, which is navigable up to the city, carries on rather an extensive trade. Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, are the principal merchants; and the city is also inhabited by Turks, Wallachians, and other eastern people. The houses are low, mostly built of mud and clay, with some of brick; and the streets are miserably dirty. The great bazaar for foreign goods, the bazaar for plate, jewels, arms, &c. and the numerous mosques, attract the notice of travellers; but the great ornament of Adrianople is the mosque of Selim I. a magnificent edifice, adorned with a lofty dome, supported by columns of porphyry. An important branch of commerce is derived from the wine and fruits of the adjoining country, which is very fertile; but the climate is unhealthy. Adrianople is the see of a Greek archbishop, suffragan of the patriarch of Constantinople, and he generally resides here.

ADRIANOPOLI, or **ARGYRO CASTRO**, tn. Albania. See **ARGYRO CASTRO**.

ADRIATIC SEA, or **GULF OF VENICE**, a part of the Mediterranean, extending from SE. to NW. between the coasts of Italy and Illyria, from

Capo Sta. Maria di Leuca, in Naples, lat. 39. 47. 54. on the w. and Cape Drasti in the island of Corfu, lat. 39. 48. on the E. to Point Tagliamento, lat. 45. 38. 40. N. being somewhat more than 400 m. in length, and generally 140 in breadth, except at the entrance. Bound. N. and NE. Carniola and Istria; E. Croatia, Dalmatia, Ragusa, and Albania; S. Ionian Sea; SW. Naples; W. States of the Church. It comprises three portions, or sections: 1. The Strait of Otranto, at its entrance; 2. The Adriatic Sea, properly so called from the Mare Adriaticum of the ancients; and, 3. The Gulf of Venice, a large bay at its head. The latter, comparatively modern, is frequently applied to the whole. It has numerous bays and small gulfs on either side; and on the E. shore are several islands, of various dimensions. The ebb and flow of the tide, though not observable in other parts of the Mediterranean, here takes place daily, yet in a much less degree than in the ocean. Traces of a northerly current are observable on the E. shore, as are southerly, or, rather, south-easterly currents on the w. the latter more variable than the former, and apparently influenced by the age of the moon, the operation of the wind, and the general effect of seasons. A slow and almost imperceptible encroachment on the land is said to exist in this gulf.

ADRICOA, or **ANDRICOA**, tn. Austrian Gallicia. See **ANDRICOA**.

ADRIGOOLE, par. Ireland, co. Galway; 3 m. WbN. Dunmore (P. T. 106). Comprised in the union of Tuam. Pop. 2392. Living, vic. archdioc. Tuam.

ADRIGOOLE, vil. Ireland, co. Cork, on Hanory Hill, in the Caba mountains; 14 m. W. Bantry (P. T. 224).

ADSBOROUGH, ham. England, co. Somerset, par. St. Michael Creech; 3½ m. ENE. Taunton (P. T. 141). Pop. &c. with par.

ADSCOMBE, ham. England, co. Somerset, par. Over Stowey; 7 m. WbN. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Pop. &c. with par.

ADSEL, paroch. vil. Russia, gov. Riga, cir. Wenden, on the Aa, with a castle.

***ADSHIBEY**, a harbour, with a fortress, of Russia, gov. Nicolaev, dist. Oczakow, on the Black Sea.

***ADSHIDER**, a fortress of Russia, gov. Nicolaev, dist. Cherson, on the Dnieper.

ADSJAR, tn. Arabia, on the S. shore of the Persian Gulf, 80 m. S. El Katif. Lat. 25. 8. N. Long. 50. 0. E. It is inhabited by a numerous tribe of Arabs, who occupy the country from Lachsa to Oman.

ADSON'S TOWN, in New Jersey; 24 m. NW. Patterson, and SE. of the Drowned Lands.

ADSTOCK, par. England, co. Buckingham; 3 m. NW. Winslow (P. T. 49). Real prop. £1882. Pop. 445. Church, ded. St. Cecilia, rect. archd. Bucks, dioc. Lincoln; pat. bp. Lincoln.

ADSTONE, chap. England, co. and archd. Northampton, dioc. Peterborough, par. Canons Ashby; 7 m. WNW. Towcester (P. T. 59). Real prop. £1878. Pop. 166.

ADVENT, paroch. chap. England, co. and archd. Cornwall, dioc. Exeter, subordinate to rect. Lanteglos; 2 m. S. Camelford (P. T. 228). Real prop. £1396. Pop. 244.

ADVENTURE BAY, a large bay of Australasia, on the E. coast of Bruny's Isle, about 9 m.

wide at the entrance; between Fluted Cape, lat. 43. 22. 30. and Cape Frederick Henry, lat. 43. 13. s. It is well sheltered, and affords good anchorage, with every convenience for shipping in wood and water. Fish, in some seasons, are so abundant, that they may be easily caught at night by torch-light. Many kinds of sea-fowls are also numerous. The hills on the coast are covered with trees of immense size. Insects are in great swarms, and very noisome. Scorpions and snakes are among the noxious animals; quadrupeds, near the shore, are few in number; and the population is scanty. It was first visited, in 1773, by captain Furneaux, who supposed it to be a part of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, but it has since been more accurately explored. See BRUNY'S ISL.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a low island in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17. 5. s. Long. 144. 30. E.

ADVIE, vil. Scotland, sh. Elgin and Inverness, par. Cromdale, on the Spey; 8 m. N.E. Grantown (P. T. 135). Pop. &c. with par. The ancient church and burial-ground are still in use, though shorn of their parochial dignity.

ADUART, or **ADUWERT**, tn. Netherlands, prov. Groningen; 5 m. WNW. Groningen.

ADULAR, a mount. of Spain, prov. Navarre, between Pampeluna and St. Jean Pié de Port.

ADUMMIM, or **ADOMMIM**, vil. Palestine, about midway between Jerusalem and Jericho; anciently a small town of the tribe of Benjamin, near which are the ruins of a large khan, or inn, to which, according to the monkish legends, the good Samaritan conveyed the wounded traveller; and, at a little distance from the khan, are remains of a castle, denominated, upon the same authority, the *Samaritan's castle*; but it must be remembered that the account of the good Samaritan is purely a parable, illustrative of the duties of Christian philanthropy. Its name in Hebrew signifies, *the place of ruddy men*, but the tradition on the spot is, that it signifies *the place of blood*, from the foregoing occurrence, and the frequent assassinations that have been since perpetrated near it. And it is certain that Adummim is still very dangerous for travellers who go near it without a proper guard.

ADUR, riv. England, co. Sussex, rises near Cuckfield Place, on the border of Slough Green, passes by Twincham, Shermanbury, Bramber, and New Shoreham, at which last it turns to the E. and forms a long lake, separated from the sea by a narrow bank, about midway of which the waters escape into the ocean, about a mile E. of Kingston.

ADUVIEH, DEIR, a small tn. of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, with a Coptic convent; 5 m. S. Cairo.

ADUWERT, or **ADUART**, tn. Netherlands. See **ADUART**.

ADWALTON, ham. England, co. W. R. York, par. Birstall; 4 m. S.E. Bradford (P. T. 196). Pop. &c. with Drighlington, to which chap. this ham. appertains. It was formerly a market town, and still has fairs, 6th Feb. 9th March; first and third Thurs. after Easter: Whit-Thurs. and every succeeding second Thurs. till Michaelmas, for lean cattle; 5th Nov. and 23d Dec. On Adwalton Moor, in 1642, lord Fairfax and the parliamentary army were defeated by the royalists, commanded by the earl of Newcastle.

ADWELL, par. England, co. Oxford; 1½ m. S.E. Tetworth (P. T. 424). Real prop. £795.

Pop. 48. Church, ded. St. Mary, disch. rect. archd. and dioc. Oxford.

ADWICK-ON-DEARNE, paroch. chap. of England, co. W. R. York, between the riv. Dearne and the Dearne canal; 6¼ m. N.N.E. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Real prop. £1375. Pop. 145. Perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. York.

ADWICK-LE-STREET, par. England, co. W. R. York, comprising the two tnsps. of Adwick-le-Street and Hamphall, with the ham. Stubbs. Real prop. £4546. Pop. 536. Church, ded. St. Lawrence, vic. archd. and dioc. York.

ADWICK-LE-STREET, tnsph. in foregoing par. 4 m. NW. Doncaster (P. T. 1624). Real prop. £3119. Pop. 382.

ADY, or **PEROS BANROS**, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, belonging to the Chagos group, S. of the Maldives. Lat. 5. 16. s. Long. 71. 51. E.

ADZANETA, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, dist. San Felipe, on the Alcoy riv. and in the road from Alicante to Valencia; 8 m. S. San Felipe.

ADZEL, tn. Russia, gov. Riga; 20 m. SW. Dorpat.

ADZENOTA, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, dist. Castilian, on mount Pegna Golossa, which produces abundance of medicinal plants, and extends to the frontier of Aragon; 25 m. SW. Péniscola.

ADZERBALLIG, vil. Denmark, prov. Sleswick, island of Alsens, with a parish church; 8 m. N.E. Sonderburgh.

ADZIUD, or **ATSCHUD**, tn. Turkish Moldavia; 9 m. WSW. Birlat.

ADZUL, tn. Turkey, dist. Lower Wallachia, on the riv. Jalomnizta, a little above its confluence with the Danube; 6 m. NW. Kirsova.

AE, or **YSA**, a small riv. Scotland, sh. Dumfries, rises at the foot of Queenberry Hill, waters Kirkmichael par. and at Easay joins the Kinnel, which runs into the Annan.

ÆBUDÆ, or **ÆMONÆ**, ancient names for the Western Isles of Scotland. See **HEBRIDES**.

AECMETLI, vil. Russia, prov. Chirvan, on the Caspian Sea, between Baku and Sallian. Here are some small lakes of naphtha, and the soil around is deeply impregnated with it.

AEDELGAVE, tn. Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, dist. Copenhagen; 11 m. WNW. Copenhagen.

AEDELHOLZEN, tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar, 4 m. S. Traunstein, celebrated for its mineral spring.

AEFFERDEN, or **EFFERDEN**, vil. and lordship of Prussia, cir. Lower Rhine. Pop. 550.

ÆGADÆ, a cluster of islands and rocks, in the Mediterranean, westward of Sicily. They are the *Insulæ Ægææ* of the Romans. The three principal islands are **MARITIMO** (anc. *Hiera*), lat. 38. 0. 15. N. long. 12. 2. E. **LEVENZO** (anc. *Phorbantia* and *Bucinna*), lat. 38. 1. 38. N. long. 12. 20. 29. E. and **FAVIGNANA** (anc. *Æguæ*), lat. 37. 56. 36. N. long. 12. 17. 45. E. See those articles. Besides these, there are two low barren islets, called **FORMICHE**, or **ANTS**, at the distance of nearly a league eastward from the S.E. point of Levenzo, and separated from each other by a channel about half a mile across. The smallest, or westernmost of these, is desert; the largest, about half a mile square, is covered with large stone buildings, consisting of storehouses, a tower, a chapel, and a village, inhabited by fishermen. At the distance of 4 m. from the N.

point of Levenzo, is a dangerous reef, called *PORCELLI*, or *Pig Rocks*, steep on all sides, with many summits above water, but generally surrounded with breakers.

ÆGELSTAWICK, a small sea-port of Sweden, prov. Stockholm, about half a mile *SE*. *Sovartledge*, with a good harbour.

ÆGERY, or *EGERI*, a lake of Switzerland, can. Zug, with an observatory on its *NE*. extremity, in lat. 47. 8. N. long. 8. 37. E. See *EGERI*.

ÆKEO, tn. Pegu, on the *W*. bank of the *Erawadi*; 58 m. *S*. *Prome*. Lat. 17. 59. N. Long. 95. 15. E.

ÆELBEEK, vil. Belgium, prov. West Flanders; 4 m. *SSW*. *Courtray*.

ÆELBERCH, vil. Belgium, prov. North Brabant, near *Huesden*.

ÆELBURGH, tn. Austria, in the Tyrolese, on a branch of the *Inn*, 30 m. *WSW*. *Feldkirch*.

ÆELIANUS, *Point*, a headland on the *NE*. coast of *Anglesea*, near *Amlwch*. Lat. 53. 25. N. Long. 4. 18. W.

ÆELSAMER, tn. Netherlands. See *AALSMEER*.

ÆELST, vil. Netherlands. See *AALST* and *ALOUT*.

ÆELST, vil. Belgium, prov. Limberg; 3 m. *SE*. *St. Tron*.

ÆELTEN, or *AALTEN*, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, co. *Zutphen*, on a branch of the *Yssel*, in a marshy dist. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *W*. *Bredenvort*.

ÆELTERE, tn. Belgium, prov. East Flanders, near the *Bruges* and *Ghent* canal; 11 m. *WNW*. *Ghent*.

ÆENE (anc. *Æneia*), tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. *Anadolia*. See *ENAI*.

ÆENEASAAN, tn. Norway, prov. *Aggerhuys*, dist. *Hedemarke*, on the *Glommen*; 55 m. *N*. *Ringsager*.

ÆENEYZE, *Castr.* vil. Arabia *Petræa*, between the *Gebel Shera* and the *Desert*. Lat. 30. 14. N. Long. 35. 42. E.

ÆENG, tn. *Arracan*, 60 m. *SE*. *Arracan*, on a riv. of the same name, which flows into the *Bay of Bengal*, by a large estuary, lat. 19. 50. N. long. 10. 18. E.

ÆENHOLT, tn. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the *Old Yssel*; 21 m. *S*. *Zutphen*.

ÆENSBOOL, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland; 10 m. *NNW*. *Arnheim*.

ÆENTAB (anc. *Deba*), tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. *Syria*, pach. *Aleppo*, and chief place of a dist. of the same name, on the *Sadjour* riv. 60 m. *NNE*. *Aleppo*. Pop. about 20,000. In the middle of the town, which is situated in a small plain, surrounded by hills, is a castle, resembling that at *Aleppo*, but not so large. The greater portion of the inhabitants are *Armenians*, who have a large church. The town has been nearly ruined by frequent earthquakes and civil wars.

ÆOLIAN HARP, a mount. of *S. Africa*, in the *Great Namaqualand*, between the *Koussie* and the *Kuckow* rivers. Lat. 27. 25. S. Long. 14. 57. E.

ÆER, tn. Lombardy, in the *Milanese*, on the *W*. side of *Lake Garda*; 14 m. *NNE*. *Salò*.

ÆERING, tn. Bavaria. See *ERDING*.

ÆERIAS, tn. Brazil, prov. *Piauhv*, near the right bank of the *Camina*; 45 m. *N*. *Oerias*.

ÆERLANDERVEEN. See *AARLANDERVEEN*.

ÆERLE, vil. Netherlands, prov. North Brabant; 4 m. *NNW*. *Helmont*.

ÆERLINGSPACH, a large paroch. vil. Switzerland, can. *Soleure*.

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ÆERNEN, tn. Switzerland, can. *Valais*, large and well built; 40 m. *NE*. *Sion*.

ÆEROE, or *ARROE*, an island of Denmark, in the *Baltic*. See *ARROE*.

ÆERON, or *AYRON*, riv. South Wales, rising in *Llyn Aeddwin*, about 1 m. *SW*. *Llangwryfan*, co. *Cardigan*, takes a semicircular course by *Llan-geith*, and runs into *Cardigan Bay*, 1 m. *N*. *Henfeniew*.

ÆERSCHOTT, *Aerschot*, or *Arshot*, tn. Belgium, prov. South Brabant, on the *Demer*; 9 m. *NE*. *Louvain*. Pop. 2300.

ÆERSELE, tn. Belgium, prov. East Flanders; 5 m. *SW*. *Ghent*.

ÆERSON, tn. Prussia, prov. *Cleves*; 9 m. *WSW*. *Guelthers*.

ÆERT, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland; 4 m. *N*. *Tolhuys*.

ÆERTRYKE, tn. Belgium, prov. West Flanders; 10 m. *SSW*. *Bruges*.

ÆERTSBERG, tn. Netherlands, prov. South Holland; 4 m. *W*. *Schoonhoven*.

ÆESCH, vil. Switzerland, can. *Bâle*, upper bailiwick of *Pfeffingen*; 5 m. *S*. *Bâle*.

ÆESCH, vil. Switzerland, can. *St. Gall*, upper bailiwick of *Altstetten*.

ÆESCHACH, or *Eschach*, tn. Bavaria, cir. *Bodensee*; 3 m. *NNE*. *Lindau*.

ÆESCHY, or *Aeschv*, tn. Switzerland, can. *Bern*, castellany of *Frutigen*, a little to the *S*. of *Lake Thun*; 6 m. *SE*. *Spiez*.

ÆESCHY, vil. Switzerland, can. *Soleure*, dist. *Kriegstetten*; 6 m. *W*. *Soleure*.

ÆESEWYN, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, dist. *Zutphen*; 3 m. *NE*. *Heerenberg*.

ÆESTRINGHS, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, dist. *Zutphen*; 3 m. *NE*. *Borkulo*.

ÆETAY, tn. *Lugon*, in the *Philippines*, at the head of a bay on the *E*. coast. Lat. 15. 40. N. Long. 121. 35. E.

ÆETH, or *ATH*, tn. Belgium. See *ATH*.

ÆETNA, or *GIBELLO*, a celebrated volcanic mount. of *Sicily*, at the *E*. end, in the *Val di Demona*, with a base 87 m. in circumference, and rising 10,874 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. *N*. *Catania*, lat. 37. 43. 31. N. long. 15. 0. E. affords a radius of vision of about 150 m. with an angle of inclination of the visible horizon to the true of $1^{\circ} 43' 6''$. Being above the ordinary region of vapours, the heavens here appear with uncommon splendour. The mountain is naturally divided into three distinct parts or zones—fertile, woody, and desert. The first region is thickly inhabited, and well cultivated; here are several small conical hills, from 300 to 400 feet in height, with, generally, a small crater at the top. The second, or woody region, comprehends an extensive forest, six or seven miles in breadth, with pasturage for numerous flocks and herds; in the higher part of this zone, the trees decline in size, and the cold becomes keener in proportion to the ascent. In the third, or desert region, where vegetation entirely ceases, the surface presents a melancholy waste of snow and ice, only diversified with black lava, scoria, and ashes, from the centre of which rises a conical hill, about a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height, containing a crater more than two miles in circumference. Internally, the crater has the appearance of an inverted cone, nearly corresponding in depth with the height of the hill which contains it, crusted with salts and sulphur, of various colours. It is, in general, very

hot, with volumes of sulphureous smoke issuing through the surface, which is so soft and loose as to render a descent into it very hazardous: yet Mons. D'Orville and his travelling friend had the boldness to venture into it, having first secured themselves with ropes, which two or three men held at a distance. The small flames and suffocating smoke, which rose on every side, added to a greenish sulphur, and pumice stones, quite black, which covered the margin, prevented their approaching so near the gulf as to have a full view into it. They only saw distinctly in the middle, a mass of matter, of a conical shape, about sixty feet in height, and from 600 to 800 feet in circumference at the base. While making their observation, the internal roarings of the volcano increased, and the visitors perceived a motion on the side opposite to where they stood, followed immediately by an ebullition of smoke and ashes. It was a moment of terror; but, fortunately, it was but a moment, for the volcanic matter having obtained a vent by this transitory eruption, the crater resumed its former tranquillity, and the travellers lost no time in retiring from their perilous situation. The first recorded eruption of this volcano was in the time of Pythagoras. In the reign of Dionysius the Younger, the sixth took place. It threw up flames and lava nearly a hundred times between that period and the battle of Pharsalia. It was particularly furious while Sextus Pompeius was adding the ravages of war to its devastations. Charlemagne was at Catania during one of its eruptions; and from his reign the Sicilian chronicles mention fifteen, down to that of 1669, the most terrible of them all. The whole number of true eruptions on record is thirty-one, of which only ten have issued from the crater at the head of the mountain; the rest have broken through its sides, and carried destruction as far as the lava would flow before it chilled, besides a much more extensive devastation occasioned by the showers of burning cinders, hot stones or rocks projected from the aperture with astonishing violence. The most considerable eruptions of modern times happened in the years 1535, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, 1692, 1755, 1766, 1787, and 1809. Those of 1669 and 1755 were peculiarly destructive; and in that of 1809, no fewer than twelve new openings appeared half way down the mountain, and continued, during several weeks, to throw out lava, &c. which covered the adjacent country to the depth of from thirty to forty feet.

AETOS, riv. West Greece, running into the Aspropotamos, about 17 m. above its confluence with the sea.

AEVSKAIA, tn. Siberia, prov. Tobolsk, on the Irtysh; 60 m. NW. Tara.

AEYN, vil. Prussia, prov. Cleves; 15 m. NW. Gelders.

AEYZY, tn. Arabia Deserta, dist. Kasym. Lat. 26. 20. N. Long. 44. 20. E.

AEZ, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 7 m. W. Huy.

AFDIM, ARDIMU, ARIMU, or AUDIMU, vil. Cyprus; 16 m. W. Baffa. It is supposed to be one of the four cities which Ptolemy Philadelphus built in honour of his sister Arsinoë. It stands in a district under tolerable cultivation; but is thinly peopled.

AFF, riv. France, forming a boundary between the department of Ille and Villaine, and that of Morbihan; it joins the Oust below Gacille, and the united stream falls into the Villaine at Redon,

AFFADAI, tn. Africa, country of Soudan, prov. Bornou, on the left branch of the Shary, about 35 m. above its junction with Lake Tchad. Lat. 12. 20. N. Long. 15. 40. E.

AFFAGAY, tn. Africa, country of Soudan, prov. Bornou, and chief place of the kingdom of Mandara. Lat. 11. 40. N. Long. 14. 50. E.

AFFALTERBACH, vil. Württemberg, cir. Enz, bailiwick of Marbach. Pop. 800.

AFFANE, par. and vil. Ireland, co. Waterford, comprised in the union of Clashmore; 5 m. SSW. Lismore. Pop. 2090. Fairs, 14th May, 13th Aug. 22d Nov. Living, rect. inappropriate and vic. dioc. Lismore, archdioc. Cashel. From its situation at the confluence of the Phiniak and Blackwater, which are here fordable, the vil. was formerly called *Aghmean*, from *Agh*, a ford. Sir Walter Raleigh introduced cherries here from the Canary Islands; and the parish is still celebrated for its culture of that fruit.

AFFANG, tn. Austria Proper; 9 m. W. Steyer.

AFFAR, tn. Arabia Felix, prov. Yemen, dist. Tehama; 58 m. NW. Sana.

AFFARLI, tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia, beglerbegship Sophia, on the Maritza; 45 m. SE. Philippopolis.

AFFELN, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, dist. Arensburg; 30 m. WNW. Brilon.

AFFELTRACH, vil. Württemberg, in the valley of Weinsberg. Pop. 670.

AFFENTHAL, vil. Baden, cir. Kinsig, not far from Kehl.

AFFERDEN, vil. Prussia, prov. Cleves; 18 m. N. Gelders.

AFFHOLTERN, tn. Switzerland, can. Zurich, on the road to Regensberg; 5 m. NWN. Zurich.

AFFHOLTERN, vil. Switzerland, can. Bern; 5 m. WNW. Arberg.

AFFIDIE, tn. Palestine, near the source of the Nahr el Arouf; 2 m. W. Nablus.

AFFLECK'S CANAL, a creek of the N. Pacific, running into an island near the Prince of Wales Archipelago, so called by Capt. Vancouver, in honour of Admiral Affleck. Its sides are very mountainous; entrance in lat. 56. 7. N. long. 132. 41. W.

AFFLENK, or AFFLENTZ, mkt. tn. Austria, prov. Styria, on the Mur, near Bruck.

AFFLIGEM, an abbey of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, near Alost.

AFFNOO, a caravan station in Africa, on the S. border of Sahara, between Timbuctoo and Fezzan. Lat. 18. 6. N. Long. 4. 27. E.

AFFOLTERN. See AFFHOLTERN.

AFFOU, tn. Africa, in the territory of Jaffnoo, between the Senegal and Sahara.

AFFOULI, tn. Palestine, pash. Acre; 7 m. SW. Nazera, or Nazareth.

AFFREUX, a lake of Virginia, near the coast.

AFFRY, tn. Switzerland, can. Friburgh; 5 m. N. Bulle.

AFFULA, a small island of Scotland, sh. Ross, at the mouth of Loch Broom.

AFFYLIN, tn. and par. Ireland, co. Roscommon. See ABBEY BOYLE.

AFGHAUNISTAN, or AFGHANISTAN, an extensive kingdom of Asia, comprising the whole of Caubul and Candahar; bound. N. the Hindoo Coosh, or Indian Caucasus (anc. Paropamisus), a range of stupendous mountains, which separate it from Balkh; E. the Nilab or Indus riv.; S. Beloochistan; W. Persia. Extent from N. to S.

about 350 m. from E. to W. about 300 m. Lat. 28. 0. to 36. 0. N. Long. 59. 0. to 73. 0. E. Its two principal divisions are Caubul and Candahar. The chief river is the Elmind, or Heermund, which rising in the Koh-e Baba hills, N. of Caubul, the capital, traverses the country in a sw. direction, and loses itself in the Zarrah lake. The climate is dry and healthy; some of the valleys are very fertile. Horses, asses, camels, and dromedaries, oxen, sheep, and goats, are very numerous, as are likewise several species of carnivorous animals. The soil abounds in a variety of mineral productions, as silver, lead, iron, sulphur, lapis lazuli, &c. Chief towns, Caubul, Ghiznee, Candahar, Dooshak, Furrah, and Herat. The Afghans are a robust, hardy race, greatly addicted to a state of predatory warfare, and despising the occupations of civil life. They originally lived in the mountains between Persia, Hindoostan, and Bactria, and boast of being descendants of Saul, the first king of the Israelites. During the revolution in Persia, after the death of Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdallah, the Afghan chief, took possession of the provinces of Candahar and Khorasan, made himself independent of Persia, and founded the kingdom of Afghanistan, over which he continued to rule till the year 1773. During the reign of this sovereign, he made war no less than six times upon the Hindoostanee territory; and in 1761, he defeated the Maharrattas, in one of the most memorable battles known in India. He was succeeded by his son Timour, a tyrannical prince, who died in 1792. After his death, the kingdom was divided between his two sons, Hodayon and Zeman; but, in a short time after, a war broke out between them, in which the elder was defeated, and the whole country became again united, under the sway of Zeman. In 1802, Zeman himself was deposed and deprived of sight, by Mahmoud, one of his younger brothers, who, in his turn, was expelled by another brother, named Shooja Ulmook, and, according to the latest accounts, the latter still continues to sway the destinies of this people. Sir William Jones was of opinion that the Afghans are descendants of the Israelites. In his *Asiatic Researches*, he says, "We learn from Eadras, that the ten tribes, after a wandering journey, came to a country called *Arzareth*, where we may suppose they settled: now the Afghans are said, by the best Persian authorities, to be descended from the Jews. They have traditions among themselves of such a descent, and it is even asserted that the families are distinguished by the names of Jewish tribes, although since their conversion to Islamism, they studiously conceal their origin from all whom they admit not to their secrets. The Pushtoo language, of which I have seen a dictionary, has a manifest resemblance to the Chaldaic; and a considerable district under their dominion is called *Hazareth* or *Hazaret*, which might easily have been changed into the word used by Eadras."

AFHERSHEN, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, on the road between Axum and Dixan, situated on a hill; 10 m. NNE. Axum.

AFINE, tn, Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. Haouran, at the foot of the Djebel Haouran; 7 m. NE. Bozra.

AFIOM, or OPIUM, KARAHISSAR, dist. Anadolii, with a ruined town of the same name. See KARAHISSAR.

AFKA, tn. Syria, dist. Tripoli, at the W. foot of mount Libanus; 20 m. SSE. Tripoli.

AFOGNAK, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, N. of Kikhtak, and forming with that isle the E. side of Chelekhoff strait, which separates them from Alaska. Lat. 58. 20. N. Long. 152. 30. W.

AFOKINA, tn. Russia, gov. Vologda; 48 m. NE. Nikolsk.

AFOORA, vil. Africa, kingd. Dahomey, about 85 m. N. Soosoo, in Major Clapperton's route from Boussa to the coast.

AFRAGOLA, tn. Naples; 6 m. NNE. Naples.

AFRICA, one of the grand divisions of the globe, called by the ancients *Libya*; situated to the S. of Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean, and connected with Asia at its NE. extremity by the isthmus of Suez, a neck of land about sixty miles across. Its eastern boundaries are the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; its whole western coast is washed by the Atlantic; and its southern extremity, tapering to a point, projects into the Indian Ocean. Though denominated a continent, it is, in reality, a vast peninsula, measuring from the Mediterranean to its southern extremity, about 4300 miles; and its extreme breadth, from Cape Verd in the Atlantic, to Cape Guarda-fui, at the mouth of the Red Sea, is about 3500 miles; comprehending an area of not less than 12,000,000 square miles. Its aggregate population has been estimated at 106 to 160 millions. Africa is generally divided into four districts, viz. Northern, Western, Southern, and Central. *Northern Africa* comprises the States of Barbary, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco, the kingdom of Barca, and Egypt. This part was overrun by Mohammed and his followers; the religion of the crescent was universally embraced; the manners and policy connected with it were adopted, and continue unto this day. *Western Africa* comprises the kingdoms of Senegal and Gambia; the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, and the Slave Coast, of Guinea, and the kingdoms of Benin and Congo. The inhabitants of these several parts have attained to such a degree of civilization, that they generally engage in commerce; but, still, their habits are rude and ferocious. It is painful to be obliged to add, that their chief intercourse with the European states has been for the purposes of the slave trade, and their more enlightened fellow mortals have thereby done their utmost to perpetuate the darkness and cruelty which have for a long period reigned in these benighted regions. *Southern Africa* includes the Cape of Good Hope, whence it extends northward to the frontier of Congo on the west, and Mosambique in the east. The natives of this part are sunk in the grossest barbarism. In the interior of this division are the Boschemen or Boshmans, and Caffrarians, tribes comparatively advanced in civilization. *Central Africa* has been but little explored by Europeans; but is supposed to contain kingdoms and states equal in wealth, population, and civility to any yet discovered. On the Niger are enumerated the kingdoms of Timbuctoo, Houssa, Casina, and Wangara; and to the westward of that river, those of Bornou, Asben, Bergoo, and Begherme. Bornou was visited, in 1824, by those enterprising travellers, Denham and Clapperton, who found the people as industrious and as inclined to commerce as in any other part of Africa. They were ruled by a sultan; but little protection was afforded for life

or property : predatory excursions were common ; hordes of robbers frequently rushing on peaceful villages, massacring the chief part of the male inhabitants, and carrying off the survivors to sell as slaves. On the eastern part of Central Africa, are the extensive kingdoms, or states, of Nubia, Abyssinia, and Adel, with the coasts of Mosambique, Querimba, and Zanguebar. Africa is encircled with numerous islands. Along the western coast, they are usually small and arrayed in groups. The most remarkable are the Azores, Madeira, Porto Santo, the Canaries, Cape de Verd Islands, the Ascension isles, and St. Helena. On the eastern coast, is the large island of Madagascar, and the smaller contiguous ones of Bourbon and Mauritius, with some small groups at the mouth of the Red Sea. Africa possesses several immense chains of mountains ; extending, it is supposed, in parallel ranges from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean. Such are the Atlas mountains, the mountains of the Moon, of Kong, and Lupata. Some of these eminences are 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. The chief rivers of Africa are the Nile, the Niger, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Congo, the Zambeze, the Quillimanci and the Magdasho. These are large magnificent streams, but still this quarter of the world is very scantily watered ; hence the country is difficult to be explored. The Atlas range of mountains pours down a multitude of streams ; but these are either swallowed up in the parched deserts of the interior, or, after a short course, reach the ocean. The Nile is more distinguished by the length of its course, than by the volume of its waters, in which respect it is not equal to the Ganges, and still less to the large streams of America. It is merely the collected waters of the mountains, making their way through the deserts to the sea ; and accordingly, for 1000 miles of its course, it does not receive the accession of a single tributary stream. The Senegal and the Gambia have their sources in the mountains of Kong, and make their way to the Atlantic by a westerly course. The Congo, or Zaire, pours a vast accumulation of water, with wonderful impetuosity, into the ocean ; this river was explored, in 1816, by Captain Tuckey, who proceeded 280 miles above the mouth, but did not succeed in tracing its origin. The most remarkable of all the African rivers is the Niger, which rolls its majestic stream from west to east, across the interior of the continent, and is supposed to fall into the Atlantic by several mouths about Cape Formosa. The Zambeze, the Quillimanci, and the Magdasho, have their sources in unknown tracts, and discharge their streams into the Indian ocean. In no other quarter of the globe are found such immense deserts. That of Sahara, reaching from Barbary to Nigritia, is above 2500 miles in length, and from 700 to 800 in breadth. This vast tract of country is almost destitute of water, parched by a tropical sun, and beyond all human efforts to redeem it from desolation. Several other smaller tracts are likewise abandoned to perpetual sterility ; and wherever a scarcity of water prevails, it is the nature of the African soil to degenerate into a sandy wilderness. With respect to population, it may be observed that Africa is inhabited by numerous races, of which the Moors and the Negroes are the most important classes. The former consist chiefly of foreign invaders, who, from the era of the Saracen empire, have been

mingled with the aboriginal tribes. They are a handsome race, resembling, in stature, physiognomy, and hair, the best formed natives of Europe and Western Asia. Their complexions have been darkened by the influence of the climate, but are far removed from the deep black of the native tribes. The character of this people is described in very unfavourable colours : they are the most intolerant of all the Mohammedans ; cruel and ferocious in their habits ; but nevertheless very ingenious, shrewd, and intelligent. The Negroes are distinguished from the Moors, as well by their habits and character, as by their colour. They are less intelligent, but far more amiable in disposition. Their barbarism is tinged with more simplicity, being gentle and hospitable, warm in their domestic affections, and without any tendency to intolerance. Like all other barbarous tribes, they are addicted to thieving ; but a traveller among them is in no danger of his life. The negro race is divided into two classes, the Foulahs, and the Mandingoes. The first of these excel the latter in industry, intelligence, and vigour : they are indefatigable in agricultural industry, and remarkably gentle in their temper and habits. They have the colour of the negro race, but not the flat nose, thick lips, and crisped hair. The rivers Senegal and Niger may be considered as the line of separation between these two races of mankind ; though they occasionally mix on different sides of this boundary. The Copts, Nubians, and Abyssinians can be scarcely considered as a distinct race, being sprung from a mixture of the Asiatic and African nations. The Caffres, who, occupying the east coast, are distinguished from the true negro race by a convex forehead and high nose ; though they approach it in the thick lips, the curled and almost woolly hair, and a complexion varying from a yellow brown to a shining black. The zoology of Africa is extremely interesting. The wild animals are the lion, the panther, the hyena, which is chiefly confined to North Africa, and the elephant, which roams in vast herds, through the plains and forests of the interior, and is considered by naturalists as a distinct species from the elephant of Asia. The animals peculiar to this country are chiefly the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, or river-horse, the zebra, and the crocodile. Africa also possesses most of the animals of the old continent, and in some species, the most vigorous and beautiful varieties, such are the horse of Barbary, the Cape buffalo, the Senegal mule, and the majestic giraffe, or camelopard. The baboon race is very numerous all over this continent. The winged tribe are no less numerous, containing many species, distinguished by their brilliant plumage : the crown-bird, the most splendid of the feathered tribe ; the flamingo, in the richest scarlet dye ; the parrot, in the hue of the emerald or the sapphire, and an infinite multitude of others, equally beautiful, enliven the forest. Eagles, hawks, and vultures of every species, are very abundant ; and the prodigious ostrich is peculiar to Africa. The serpent brood in all its odious varieties, noxious and harmless, abounds in the tropical parts of this country. Of the domestic animals, the camel is the most remarkable, and the most useful : this creature seems especially formed for traversing the sandy wastes of Africa. The horse, the ass, the ox, and all the other tame animals of Europe, are bred

in this part of the world. The vegetable kingdom of Africa is extremely rich, containing all that is necessary for the comfort and subsistence of man, and requiring but little trouble in the cultivation. In Northern Africa, wheat yields a most luxuriant crop; other European grains and millet are also cultivated. All sorts of fruit grow here in the greatest abundance; but the date is the most valuable, inasmuch as it grows in an arid soil, and is able to withstand the scorching winds of the desert. In many parts of Africa, this fruit constitutes the principal food of the inhabitants. Throughout the extensive countries of Guinea, Senegambia, Congo, and Nigritia, forests of the most majestic trees are very plentiful. Among these, the baobab, or calabash tree, holds the first rank. It rises to the height of seventy or eighty feet; and its branches sometimes form a circle of 130 feet diameter. The bombax ceiba grows almost perpendicularly from the root to the branches, sixty feet; and, with its fine crown, frequently attains the almost incredible altitude of 120 feet. Another remarkable tree is the mangrove, which grows on the banks of rivers; the branches hang down into the water, where striking root in the bed, they form a species of natural arcade, with a terrace above. As to minerals, Africa has more gold than any other part of the world; some iron is also found; but the other metals have not yet been discovered. Saltpetre, sal-ammoniac, and emery, are here in abundance; and ambergris is found on the coasts. The want of salt is severely felt. As may be supposed in a region so little advanced in civilization, agriculture and commerce are in a very imperfect state; and so little value is set upon the ground, that, in most cases, it may be taken by any one who chooses. The cultivated tracts bear no proportion to the forests and desolate parts. The fabric of cotton cloths is carried on by families, each for its own use, but scarcely at all for sale. Throughout the whole of Africa, slavery prevails. The interior tribes make war upon each other, to procure a supply of slaves for the market; and regular plundering expeditions are set on foot for the same purpose. All the caravans which trade to Northern Africa, to Egypt, to Morocco, and other parts, carry with them great numbers of these unfortunate beings. They are in general well treated. A domestic slave is generally considered as one of the family; to which he often becomes much attached; and, in many cases, slaves rise to posts of distinction. The knowledge of the ancients concerning Africa, seems to have been in a great degree limited to the countries adjoining the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. They were, however, acquainted with its general extent and boundary line; for as early as the time of Necho, king of Egypt, who, as mentioned in the second book of Kings, defeated and slew Josiah, king of Judah, the whole sea-coast had been explored by a party of Phœnician mariners, sent out for that purpose. The following concise narrative of this expedition is from the pen of the Greek historian Herodotus: "Except in that particular part, which is contiguous to Asia, the whole of Libya is surrounded by the sea. The first person who has proved this, was, as far as we are able to judge, Necho, king of Egypt. When he had desisted from his attempt to join by a canal the Nile with the Arabian gulf, he despatched some vessels, under the conduct of Phœnicians, with directions

to pass by the columns of Hercules, and, after penetrating the northern ocean, to return to Egypt. These Phœnicians, taking their course from the Red Sea, entered into the Southern Ocean; on the approach of autumn, they landed in Libya, and planted some corn in the place where they happened to find themselves; when this was ripe, and they had cut it down, they again departed. Having thus consumed two years, they in the third doubled the columns of Hercules, and returned to Egypt. Their relation may obtain attention from others, but to me it seems incredible; for they affirmed, that, having sailed round Libya, they had the sun on their right hand. Thus was Libya for the first time known." (Vide lib. Melpomene). On this passage, Larcher has the following note: "Herodotus does not doubt that the Phœnicians made the circuit of Africa, and returned to Egypt by the straits of Gibraltar; but he could not believe that in the course of the voyage they had the sun on their right hand. This, however, must necessarily have been the case after they passed the line; and this curious circumstance, which never could have been imagined in an age when astronomy was in its infancy, is an evidence to the truth of a voyage, which, without this, might have been doubted."

AFRICA, or **MAHEDIA**, sea-port tn. Tunis, about 100 m. SE. Tunis. Lat. 35. 26. N. Long. 11. 5. E. It was a strong place till the emperor Charles V. destroyed the fortifications; and it is still opulent.

AFRICAN ISLES, a group of small islands in the Ethiopian archipelago of the Indian Ocean, included in the Seychelles or Mahé cluster. Lat. of the southern isle, 4. 55. S. Long. 54. 9. 28. E.

AFRIKIS, an extensive bay on the NW. coast of Ithaca, about 4 m. deep and 2 m. broad. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 20. 40. E.

AFSDASORS, tn. Sweden, gov. Stora Kopparberg.

AFTA, or **AFTAN**, riv. Arabia, prov. Yemama, rising about lat. 22. 0. N. long. 46. 30. E., and, after a course of more than 300 miles, running into the Persian Gulf, in lat. 26. 0. N. long. 50. 30. E. opposite the Bahrein Islands.

AFTON, a small riv. Scotland, sh. Ayr, tributary to the Nith, which it joins near New Cumnock. It gives name to a barony, well known for its lead mine, about 3 m. from the parish church of New Cumnock.

AFT PIDDLE, or **AFV PIDDLE**, par. England, co. Dorset, comprising the tything of Bryant's Piddle. Real prop. £2000. Pop. 442. Living, disch. vic. archd. Dorset, dioc. Bristol.

AFT PIDDLE, tnshp. in the foregoing par. 9½ m. EBN. Dorchester (P. T. 120). Pop. &c. with par.

AFVA, a small island in the Baltic, between the isle of Åland and the coast of Finland, belonging to Russia. Lat. 60. 31. N. Long. 20. 52. E.

AFVESTADT, tn. Sweden, prov. Stora-Kopparberg, on the Dal Elf, near Fahlun, with a copper mine belonging to the crown.

AFUERA, one of the Juan Fernandez isles. See **MASAFUERA**.

AFWIOWARA, dist. Lapland, with a vil. of the same name, prov. Tornea Lappmark.

AFZULGUR, tn. Hindoostan, near the Kumaon hills, on the N. border of Kuttach; 45 m. NW. Rampoor.

AG, or AGRA, riv. Upper Austria, running into the Atter, after which the combined stream enters the Traen, about 3 m. N. Schwannstadt.

AGA, ACHMET, tn. Negropont, at the foot of mount Kandiki; 18 m. N.W. Egripos.

AGABUZZO, tn. Sicily, prov. Trapani, on the Birgi; 19 m. N. Cast. Vetrano.

AGADAK, or AGATROO, one of the Fox Islands in the N. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52. 40. N. Long. 172. 50. E.

AGADAS (the Araxes of Xenophon), riv. Russia, prov. Georgia, running into the Kur opposite to Djabul, in lat. 39. 52. N. long. 47. 13. E.

AGADEEP, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on the Bhaganauty; 24 m. N.E. Burdwan. Its name signifies "extreme isle," and the Hindoos have a tradition that the sea once came up to it.

AGADEER, or SANTA CRUZ (the Gisert Ghessem of Leo Africanus), tn. Morocco, and the last port of that empire on the Atlantic; 152 m. S.W. Morocco. Lat. 30. 28. N. Long. 9. 40. W. Pop. about 300. It is situated at the end of a bay of the same name, on the summit of a mountain, and defended by batteries, of which the principal is at a short distance from the town, down the mountain, and was originally intended to protect a fine spring of water, called *Fontè* by the Portuguese, close to the sea. This battery also commands the approach to the town, and the shipping in the bay. Agadeer was once the centre of a very extensive commerce, which, added to its strength and remote situation, so excited the jealousy of its own government, that the emperor Sidi Mohammed reduced it by force, and transported most of the wealthy inhabitants to Mogadore. The bay of Agadeer is the largest and best sheltered in the empire; and abounds in fish, large quantities of which are caught by the inhabitants, and prepared in ovens for transportation to the interior. From Agadeer southward, the authority of Morocco falls off, and the Wedinoons boast of their independence.

AGA, DAVICHEZ, tn. Greece, in the Morea, on the sea-coast; 5 m. N. Arcadia.

AGADES, according to Hornemann, the capital of Aaben, an independent kingdom of Central Africa; but according to the African Association, a city of Cashna. It is a large tn. in the route from Tripoli and Fezzan to Cassina, forty-seven days travelling from Mourzouk, and the emporium of trade for the interior of Africa. Senna of superior quality grows in the neighbouring mountains.

AGADI, a gulf on the W. side of the Caspian Sea, into which the Kur empties its waters; it is interspersed with numerous islands. Lat. 39. 10. N. Long. 49. 0. E.

AGADJ, KIRK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anatolia, dist. Saroukhan, on the Bakher river; 25 m. E.N. Pergamo.

AGALE, small tn. France, depart. Var, on the Mediterranean; 6 m. from Frejus.

AGAIEDAN, a volcanic mountain in the isle of Onemak, in the Aleutian archipelago.

AGAJIK, vil. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, inhabited by Armenians, and surrounding a fort built upon a hill. About 3 m. N.W. of this vil. is a ruinous tower, marking the boundaries of the Persian and Turkish dominions.

AGA KAMEL BALA, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi, dist. Kashan; 48 m. N. Isbahan.

AGA KAMEL PEINE, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi, dist. Kashan; 41 m. N. Isbahan.

AGALHA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the road from Leiria to the coast; 6 m. Wbs. Leiria.

AGALICPOUR, riv. Syria, flowing into the Mediterranean; 12 m. S.W. Scanderoon.

AGALLEGA, or GALLEGA, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. Lat. 10. 12. N. Long. 54. 8. E.

AGALTECA, riv. Mexico, prov. Guatemala.

AGALTOOPANT, or RIVER OF THE TWIN SISTERS, otherwise YORK RIVER, in Western Africa, dist. Sierra Leone, falling into the Atlantic, between False Cape and Cape Chilling, or Shilling, lat. 8. 17. 24. N. long. 13. 14. E.

AGAMA (anc. Arsinoë), sea-port Cyprus, on the N. coast; 25 m. N. Baffa.

AGAMANA, tn. Arabia, on the right bank of the Euphrates; 52 m. W. Anali. Lat. 34. 17. N. Long. 40. 54. E.

AGAME, dist. Abyssinia. See AGAOMA.

AGAMENTICUS, riv. United States, prov. Maine, co. York. It receives most of its waters from the ocean through Pascataqua Bay, and falls again into the sea about 4 m. S. Cape Neddie riv.

AGAMUNTIO, or AGAMUNTIC POND, a lake of the United States, prov. Maine, flowing westward to the Chaudière.

AGANA, tn. Guahan, or Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, on the W. coast; 12 m. N.E. of the harbour of Apra. This town, built by Spanish settlers, stands in a fine district, at the base of some hills of moderate height; the streets are well laid out, and the houses, mostly of wood, are raised on posts, about three feet from the earth; they are covered with tiles and palm leaves. The public buildings are of brick. Here are barracks for 500 soldiers. Lat. 13. 21. N. Long. 144. 19. E.

AGANIS, a small island, with a town of the same name, off the E. coast of Ceylon.

AGAOMA, or AGAME, dist. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, between Dixan and Dirbah.

AGAPHONOVA, riv. Siberia, running into the Arctic Sea, lat. 71. 55. N. long. 155. 14. E.

AGAPIA, tn. Turkish Moldavia; 7 m. S.E. Nyamtz, or Niemetz.

AGARA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Roum, pach. Siwas, on the Jekil Irmak river; 17 m. WbN. Tokat.

AGARAN, tn. Russia, prov. Georgia, on a branch of the Agadas and frontier of Persia. Lat. 39. 10. N. Long. 46. 31. E.

AGARD, vil. Hungary, co. Semplin.

AGARDAM, a cape of Siberia, opposite Macar Isle, in the Arctic Sea. Lat. 71. 40. N. Long. 138. 0. E.

AGAREE, a station, with a spring, in the desert of Sahara, on the route between Gadamis and Kashna, about 130 m. S.E. of the former.

AGAREV, or AGARON, vil. Hungary, co. Schumeg.

AGAREZA, tn. Portugal, prov. Tras os Montes; 15 m. S.W. Braganza.

AGARON, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near the Punnair river; 15 m. N.W. Tiagar.

AGARUM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 6 m. S.E. Bangalore.

AGASTOBOLI, AGATOBOLI, ATHABOLI, or AKTEBOLI, tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia. See AKTEBOLI.

AGAT, riv. Siberia, running into the Arctic Sea from a peninsula formed by the sea of Kara and the sea of Obi. Lat. 70. 50. N. Long. 68. 30. E.

AGATAPE, tn. Paraguay, on the river of that name; 68 m. sbw. Assumpcao, or Assumption.

AGATHENBURGH, a bailiwick, with a castle, in Hanover, prov. Bremen, near Stade.

AGATHO, or **AGATHONISI**, an island in the Greek Archipelago, off the coast of Anadolia, and opposite the mouth of the Mender. Lat. 37. 27. N. Long. 27. 0. E.

AGATHON, tn. Cyprus, on the N. coast; 16 m. N. Famagosta.

AGATHONISI, an island in the Greek Archipelago. See **AGATHO**.

AGATON, **AGATTEN**, **GOTTON**, or **GOTO**, tn. Africa, king. Benin, on river supposed to be an outlet of the Niger, falling into the sea near Cape Formosa; 80 m. s. Benin.

AGATOVSK, tn. Russia, gov. Viatka; 82 m. NNE. Viatka.

AGATTU, or **AGATTOO**, one of the Aleutian islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, s. of Atkoo. Lat. 52. 27. N. Long. 174. 23. E. It is remarkable for a lofty mountain in its centre.

AGAU, a small king. or principality of Africa, dependent on the sovereign of Abyssinia.

AGAWAM, a post vil. of Massachusetts, co. Hampden, on a river of the same name.

AGAYAS, tn. of Lupon, chief of the Philippine Islands, on the w. coast; 20 m. s. Sta. Cruz.

AGAZZANO, tn. Parma, dist. Piacenza, between the Trebia and Tidone rivers; 14 m. ssw. Piacenza.

AGBRIGG, ham. England, co. W. R. York, par. Warnfield; 2 m. ESE. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Pop. &c. with par.

AGCHA, tn. Peru, prov. Lima, dist. Huamango, near the left shore of the Apurimac; 38 m. s. Cuzco. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 71. 24. W.

AGDAAN POINT, a cape of Samar, one of the Philippine Islands, on the E. coast. Lat. 11. 38. N. Long. 125. 45. E.

AG-DASS, a district of Africa, in the country of the Tauricks, N. of Houssa, on the borders of the Desert. Lat. 15. 45. N. Long. 8. 30. E.

AG-DASS, a station in the foregoing district; 40 m. N. the Wells of Ghulgaman, and 380 m. ENE. Timbuctoo. Lat. 15. 59. N. Long. 8. 30. E.

AGDE, a city of France, depart. Hérault, on the left bank of the river Hérault, and about 3 m. from its confluence with the sea, where is a fort to guard its entrance; 17 m. E. Béziers. Pop. 7200. Houses, about 1000. It is a very ancient place, has four gates of entrance, and the houses are built with black stone, which, added to the meanness of the public buildings, gives it a sombre appearance. The surrounding country is rich in the produce of wool, fine silk, wine, oil, and corn.

AGDEN, tnsbp. England, co. Chester, partly in Hestern par. but chiefly in that of Bowdon; 5½ m. NNW. Knutsford (P. T. 178½). Real prop. £1026. Pop. 99.

AGDEN, tnsbp. England, co. Chester, par. Malpas; 3 m. NW. Whitchurch (P. T. 160). Real prop. £619. Pop. 104.

AGDENAS, a penins. of Norway, in the Drontheim Fiord.

AGEA, tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan; 100 m. E. Ispahan.

AGEDA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, on a riv. of the same name, between Oporto and Coimbra.

AGEDA, tn. Sennaar, on the left bank of the Nahr el Azergue, or Blue River; 30 m. Nw. Sennaar.

AGEDABNA, a small tn. Sennaar, dist. Barea, on the border of a forest.

AGELTHORPE, tnsbp. England, co. N. R. York, par. Coverham; 3½ m. wsw. Middleham (P. T. 229). Real prop. £1946. Pop. 188.

AGEN, a city of France, depart. Lot and Garonne, of which it is the chief place, on the right bank of the Garonne; 78 m. SE. Bordeaux. Pop. 10,834. Houses, about 900. It is a very ancient place; and in the days of Charlemagne had a castle, called *La Sagne*, and a palace, called the *Castle of Montravel*: the latter stands beyond the walls of the old city, on the side of the fosse; of the other only some fragments are discernible. The city is seated in a pleasant country, but in itself is not very agreeable, the houses being badly built, and the streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty; yet the promenade by the side of the river is delightful. The chief manufactures are of linens, cloths, serges, and camlets. Prunes form a considerable article of commerce.

AGENABAT, tn. Austria, prov. Transylvania; 10 m. NE. Hermenstadt.

AGENAGATIMINGA, riv. Brazil, in the country of Guayana, prov. Para, rises about lat. 6. 10. s. long. 59. 20. W. and, taking a northerly direction, runs into the Madera riv. which conveys the waters of this and numerous other tributary streams into the Marañon.

AGENBACH, tn. Württemberg, cir. Black Forest; 8 m. sbw. Calw.

AGENDORF, vil. Lower Hungary, attached to the tn. of Oldenburgh.

AGENGIEH, tn. Upper Egypt, dist. Gheneh, on the right bank of the Nile; 17 m. s. Edfou.

AGER, riv. Austria Proper, running into the Traen, about 3 m. N. Schwannstadt.

AGER, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia; 12 m. N. Balaguer.

AGER, a small isle of Denmark, in the Baltic, s. of Laland.

AGERCITE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Travancore, on the sea-coast; 20 m. N. Anjengo.

AGEROE, an island of Norway, on the w. coast, opposite the dist. Romsdal. Lat. 62. 50. N. Long. 6. 50. E.

AGEROLA, tn. Naples, prov. Principato. Pop. 2180.

AGERS, **AGERSOY**, or **AGGERSON**, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, off the w. coast of Zealand; 7 m. s. Cornoer. Lat. 55. 12. N. Long. 11. 10. E.

AGERSKOV, tn. Jutland, dist. Hals, on the border of a marsh; 5 m. sw. Wiborg.

AGESHURDYK, a mount. of Siberia, rising 4912 feet above the level of the sea, and always covered with snow; situated on the w. side of the Orenburgh division of the great Uralian chain.

AGETI, tn. Candia; 20 m. E. Temenos.

AGFIORD, tn. Norway, prov. Drontheim, dist. Fosen, on an arm of the sea; 38 m. N. Drontheim.

AGGA, **AGGONA**, or **AGOUNA**, a dist. Africa, on the Gold Coast, extending about 20 m. from E. to W. and 15 m. N. to S. Pop. about 10,000. The climate is more healthy than on many other parts of the coast; and the soil, though sandy and light near the shore, is, in the interior, suited to most species of tropical produce. Not much of it is cultivated; the attention of the natives

being principally directed to the collection of gold, which is their chief object of exportation. How they procure this precious metal is not exactly known; but they frequently advert to a high hill, called the Devil's mountain, which they believe to be full of it. Gold and cowries are their medium of circulation; 32,000 of the latter being deemed equal to an ounce of the former, valued by Europeans at £4 sterling. The district comprises several petty states, under various governments. Chief towns, Agouna, Beracoë, Fettah, and Winnebah.

AGGADASSO, tn. Brazil, prov. Piahy, on a branch of the Parnahiba, near its confluence with the sea; 2 m. w. S. Luiz de Parnahiba.

AGGBOROUGH, ham. England, co. Worcester, par. Kidderminster (P. T. 126), to which it is contiguous. Pop. &c. with par.

AGGEBYE, tn. Denmark, isle of Laland, on the shore of a large bay; 9 m. SE. Nakskov.

AGGELPOEL, vil. Belgium, prov. Antwerp; 3 m. SW. Herenthals.

AGGER, a small riv. Prussia, prov. Cleves, falling into the Sieg, near Siegburgh.

AGGERHUYS, or AGGERHUUS, a dioc. or prov. Norway, and the most important in the kingdom; bound. N. dioc. Drontheim; E. Sweden; S. the Skagerrack and dioc. Christiansund; W. dioc. Bergen. Contains the districts of Christiana and Hedemark. Lat. 59. 0. to 62. 40. N. Long. 8. 0. to 12. 45. E. Pop. about 400,000. The country is mountainous, but furnishes excellent timber for ship building, which is exported to a great extent. At Kongsberg and Stroemsoe are silver mines; others of iron at Larwig and Låsoe; and a copper mine at Quickul. Loadstones are found in some places; and at Opolo, above 500 tons of alum are obtained annually from a species of black slate. Christiana is the chief town, and there the bishop has his residence.

AGGERHUYS, or AGGERS, a mount with a castle upon it, from which the preceding dioc. of Norway receives its name, about 3 m. W. Christiana. The fortress is strong, and has withstood several remarkable sieges.

AGGERHUYS, a royal bailiwick attached to the foregoing castle, which comprises several small districts.

AGGERNESS, tn. Denmark, in a promontory on the N. coast, isle of Funen, dist. Odensee; 14 m. N. Odensee. Lat. 55. 36. N. Long. 10. 23. E.

AGGEROE, a small isle of Norway, in the Gulf of Christiana, not far from the main land.

AGGERS, a castle of Norway, on a mountain. See AGGERHUYS.

AGGERSCHOW, tn. Sleswick, dist. Hadersleben; 18 m. SE. Ribe.

AGGERS-HERRED, dist. Norway, dioc. Aggerhuys, comprising the three judiciary places of Ascher, West Barum, and Aggers.

AGGERSOE, or AGGERS, an island of Denmark. See AGGERS.

AGGERSUND, a small isle of Norway, in the Skagerrack, dependent on the dioc. Aggerhuys.

AGGERSWOLD, tn. Denmark, island of Zealand, dist. Allundborg; 6 m. S. Draxholm.

AGGI, riv. Asiatic Russia, prov. Nakshivan, rising in the Caucasian mountains, and flowing into the Araxes, 10 m. S. Nakshivan.

AGGIDIBA, tn. or vil. Soudan, dist. Borgoo, on the route from Bousa to the coast. Lat. 9. 2. N. Long. 4. 58. E.

AGGILE, tn. East Prussia; 40 m. ENE. Königsberg.

AGGISU, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan; 45 m. N. Tecrit.

AGGLESTONE, or STONE BARROW (vulg. Devil's Cap), an ancient monument in England, situated at the NE. extremity of Furbeck, measuring 60 feet in girth at the base, 80 about the middle, and at or near the top, 90; containing, by computation, 407 tons of stone. It seems to have the character of the *logan stones* of the Britons, or Phenicians. Its present name is, supposed to be derived from the Saxon *hælig*, holy; and *stan*, a rock.

AGGROCHAWIK, a place in Melville Peninsula, N. of Hudson's Bay.

AGGSBACH, tn. Austria Proper, on the left bank of the Danube; 45 m. W. Vienna.

AGHA, KILLARE, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 35 m. E. Babebeg.

AGHABE, vil. Ireland, co. Antrim; 2 m. N. Moira.

AGHABOE, or ACHADBOO (the *Field of Ovens*), par. and vil. Ireland, Queen's co. 5 m. SE. Borris in Ossory (P. T. 67½). Pop. 5253. Fairs, 1st and 2d Aug. 21st and 22d Oct. Rect. and vic. dioc. Ossory, prov. Dublin. It is an ancient place, and was once a bishop's see. Remains are still extant of an abbey of Dominicans, said to have been founded by St. Canice in the sixth century: some antiquarians reduce its date to 1052; and others, bringing it still lower, to 1382.

AGHABOG, par. Ireland, co. Monaghan; 5½ m. NBE. Cootehill (P. T. 64). Pop. 6995. Rect. and vic. dioc. Clogher, archdioc. Armagh.

AGHABOLLOGE, par. Ireland, co. Cork; 5 m. NE. Macrump (P. T. 179). Pop. 4396. Rect. and vic. dioc. Cloyne, archdioc. Cashel. In the churchyard is a spring of some celebrity, ded. to St. Olan; and near it is a stone, called *St. Olan's Crp*, by which the misguided multitude swear, and which, as they believe, has the miraculous faculty of returning to its place, if removed.

AGHACRUE, par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 16 m. SW. Thurlow (P. T. 79½). Pop. 2759. Rect. dioc. Emly, prov. Cashel; part of the mensal of abp. Cashel.

AGHACROSS, or AHACROSS, par. Ireland. See AHACROSS.

AGHADA, par. and vil. Ireland, co. Cork, on the E. side of Cork Harbour; 5 m. SW. Cloyne (P. T. 159). Pop. 6668. Rect. and vic. in *commendam* with the see of Cloyne, archdioc. Cashel. Here is a school, supported by the marquis of Thomond, in which upwards of 100 boys are taught on the Lancasterian plan.

AGHADEE, par. Ireland, co. Carlow, on the Slaney, comprised in the union of Ardristan; 3 m. S. Tullow (P. T. 48½). Pop. with that of Ardristan. Improprate cur. dioc. Leighlin, archdioc. Dublin.

AGHADEM, OASIS AND WELLS OF, a fertile spot of Central Africa, in the desert of Tintuma, on the borders of the Tibboos' country, about 170 m. N. Lake Tchad. Lat. 16. 45. N. Long. 14. 10. E.

AGHADERG, par. Ireland, co. Down; 58 m. NW. Loughbrickland (P. T. 58). Pop. 8265. Vic. dioc. Dromore, archdioc. Armagh. Here are day-schools for between 700 and 800 children, and two Sunday schools.

AGHADJ, CARA, tn. Turkey, in Bulgaria,

prov. Siliustria, near the source of a river of the same name; 26 m. W. Mangali.

AGHADJ, riv. Siliustria, rises near Cara Agbadj, and runs into the Black Sea, at Mangali.

AGHADOE, par. and vil. Ireland, co. Kerry; 2 m. NW. Killarney (P. T. 183). Pop. 3233. The ruined walls of a cathedral, with a round tower, are the only memorials of its ancient bishopric, which is now united with that of Ardfer. Rect. dioc. Ardfer and Aghadoe, prov. Cashel. It has four parochial schools, and a fifth supported by subscriptions, in which about 300 children are educated. In the thirteenth century, an abbey existed here. Some remains of a Druidical temple are visible in the neighbourhood.

AGHADOWEY, par. and vil. Ireland. See AGHADWEY.

AGHADOWN, par. Ireland, co. Cork, on Baltimore Haven; 4 m. SW. Skibbereen (P. T. 205). Pop. 5461. Fairs, 6th May and 2d Oct. Vic. united with Clare and Kilcoe, dioc. Ross, archdioc. Cashel. Education is here dispensed to upwards of 350 children.

AGHADWEY, or AGHADOWEY, par. and vil. Ireland, co. Londonderry, on a riv. of the same name, and on the road between Coleraine and Killrea; 7 m. S. Coleraine (P. T. 114). Pop. 7581. Rect. and vic. dioc. Derry, prov. Armagh. Between fifty and sixty children are educated here.

AGHAGA, vil. Ireland, co. Longford; 4 m. S. Carrigallen.

AGHAGALLEN, par. Ireland, co. Antrim; 3 m. NNW. Moira (P. T. 69). Pop. 2987. Vic. united with Aghalee and Maghremisk, dioc. Connor, archdioc. Armagh.

AGHAGOUR, or AGHAGOWER, par. and tn. Ireland, co. Mayo; 12½ m. NW. Ballinrobe (P. T. 142½). Pop. 9667. Rect. and vic. dioc. and prov. Tuam, incl. in the union of Aghaval. The church, of which the remains of a circular tower are extant, formerly belonged to the monastery of Achad-fobhair, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. About 400 children are educated in the schools, three of which belong to the Hibernian society.

AGHAKISTY, vil. Ireland, co. Cork, on the NW. shore of Dunmanus Bay; 9 m. SW. Bantry (P. T. 224).

AGHALAEN, vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone; 12 m. NE. Omagh (P. T. 116).

AGHAL GORI, or GORI, a small city of Russia, prov. Georgia, situated in a narrow fruitful valley, in the vicinity of some iron mines. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers of cotton and hempen cloths; they also manufacture handkerchiefs, and stuffs that are rough on both sides.

AGHALEE, par. vil. and townland in Ireland, co. Antrim; 2 m. N. Moira (P. T. 87½). Pop. 1222. Vic. united with Aghagallen and Maghremisk, dioc. Connor, archdioc. Armagh. Education is dispensed here to more than 300 children, exclusive of those who attend at the two Sunday schools.

AGHA-LIMAN, or PORT AGHA, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, dist. Itshili, on a small bay, named after itself; 9 m. SW. Selefkah (anc. Seleucia), to which it is the *scala*, or landing-place. The bay, which is an excellent harbour for coasters, is commanded by a small ruined fortress, within the walls of which is the village.

The latter is occupied only during the winter months; the inhabitants retiring in the summer to the mountains, as well to avoid the heat as to cultivate their farms.

AGHALOE, par. and vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater riv. 2 m. NNW. Tynan (P. T. 87). Pop. 8005. Rect. consolidated with that of Carinteel, dioc. and archdioc. Armagh. About 600 children, of either sex, are here educated, besides those in two endowed schools.

AGHALONY, vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone; 2½ m. WSW. Killeter, 17½ m. SSW. Strabane (P. T. 136).

AGHALURCHER, par. Ireland, co. Fermanagh; 5½ m. NNE. Linskeea (P. T. 89). Pop. 12,739. It has two churches, rect. and vic. dioc. Clogher, archdioc. Armagh. Education is given to upwards of 370 children in this parish.

AGHAMACART, par. Ireland, Queen's co. 5 m. SW. Durrow (P. T. 66). Pop. 3086. Vic. united with those of Cahir and Killeen, dioc. Ossory, archdioc. Dublin. The church is formed of the ruins of a priory, which was itself built on the site of a more ancient abbey founded in 550. About 130 children are here educated.

AGHAMORE, par. Ireland, co. Mayo; 5 m. N. Ballyhaunis (P. T. 123). Pop. 4939. Rect. incl. in the union of Kilturragh, archdioc. Tuam. The church is formed of the remains of an ancient monastery, called *Achadh-mor*, said to have been founded by St. Patrick for his disciple St. Loarn. About sixty children receive education here.

AGHAMORE, or ABBEY ISLE, a small island of Ireland, co. Kerry, par. Kilerohan, at the mouth of the riv. Kenmare. A small abbey, for Augustine canons, was founded here in the seventh century, of which traces still remain.

AGHAVALAH, or AGHAVALLIN, par. Ireland, co. Kerry, on the Shannon; 5½ m. WSW. Tabert (P. T. 157). Pop. 4707. Vic. dioc. Ardfer and Aghadoe, archdioc. Cashel. About 400 children receive education here.

AGHAVEAH, par. Ireland, co. Fermanagh; 3 m. NE. Linskeea (P. T. 89). Pop. 5689. Rect. and vic. dioc. Clogher, prov. Armagh. About 150 children here receive education.

AGHENISH, an island of Ireland, co. Limerick, in the Shannon; 16 m. below Limerick. Pop. 109.

AGHER, par. Ireland, co. Meath; 2 m. SSW. Summerhill (P. T. 25½). Pop. 447. Rect. dioc. Meath, archdioc. Dublin. Education is here dispensed to 100 children.

AGHERTON, or BALLYACHERON, par. Ireland, co. Londonderry, in a mountainous district, on the coast of the North Channel; 3 m. NW. Coleraine (P. T. 145). Pop. 1496. Rect. united with Ardelenis, dioc. Connor, prov. Armagh. Here is a school, founded by Erasmus Smith, in which forty-six children are educated.

AGHIART, or BALLYNAKILL, par. Ireland, co. Galway. Pop. 1239. Rect. archdioc. Tuam.

AGHI DAGH, or AAGGI DOOGII, a mount. of Armenia; 40 m. NW. Erzerum.

AGHI DAGII, a mount. of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia; 15 m. NW. Aphium.

AGHILLS, the name of some lakes in Ireland, near Skibbereen, co. Cork.

AGHINCON, par. Ireland, King's co. 3½ m. N. Roscrea (P. T. 76). Pop. 956. Rect. and vic. dioc. Killaloe, archdioc. Cashel. Here is a school, in which about forty children are educated.

AG-HISSAR, or *CROZA*, tn. Albania. See *CROZA*.

AGHMACLOY, tn. Ireland, co. Tyrone; 18 m. S.E. Omagh (P. T. 116).

AGHNAGAR, vil. Ireland, co. Kerry, at the head of a bay, opposite Valentia Isle; 3½ m. S.W. Cahir.

AGHNAMADLE, or KILDERRYDADRUM, par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; 3½ m. S. Moneygall (P. T. 100). Pop. 2947. Rect. and vic. in the union of Toomevara, dioc. Killaloe, archdioc. Cashel. Here is a parochial school for forty-five boys; and means of education are provided, by private subscriptions, for all poor children in the parish.

AGHNAMULLEN, par. Ireland, co. Monaghan; 2½ m. S. Ballybay (P. T. 96½). Pop. 15,817. Rect. and vic. dioc. Clogher, archdioc. Armagh. About 700 or 800 children are educated in the various schools, Hibernian, Sunday, and parochial, in this parish.

AGHNISH, POINT, a cape of Ireland, W. coast, co. Galway. Lat. 53. 8. N. Long. 9. 1. W.

AGHOGHILL, or АГОГИЛ, tn. Ireland, co. Antrim; 3 m. W.B. Ballymena (P. T. 132). Pop. 16,406. Fairs, 4th June, 26th Aug. and 5th Dec. Rect. united to chap. Portglennone, dioc. Connor, archdioc. Armagh. Between 1100 and 1200 poor children receive education in the Sunday and other public schools.

AGHOLD, or АГОЛЬ, par. Ireland, co. Wicklow; 4½ m. S.E. Tullow (P. T. 4½). Pop. 3188. Rect. dioc. Leighlin, archdioc. Dublin, with the church in the vil. Coolkennoe. Here are Sunday and other public schools, where about 600 poor children receive education.

AGHIOB, riv. Beloochistan, forming the S.E. boundary of the prov. Mekran, which it separates from Lus, or Lussa, and running into the Indian Ocean, near Cape Urho, about long. 65. 53. E. Near its bank is a temple, dedicated to the goddess Kalee, situated on a mountain, close by which is an unfathomable well, which the natives believe to have been dug by the tutelary divinity.

AGHOURE, or FRESHFORD, par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny; 83 m. S.W. Dublin. Pop. 2351. Fairs, 5th Aug. 7th Sept. and 17th Dec. The church is part of an ancient abbey, founded by St. Lactan, who died in 622; the living is a prebend, united with several neighbouring rectories and vicarages. dioc. Ossory, archdioc. Dublin. Freshford is the post town, and the par. is frequently called by its name. About 180 children are here publicly educated.

AGHRIM, АГРИМ, or АУГРИМ. See АУГРИМ.

AGHRIS, POINT, a cape of Ireland, co. Sligo, on the Atlantic; 11 m. W. Sligo. Lat. 54. 17. N. Long. 8. 45. W.

AGHUNALASHKA, one of the Fox Islands, in the Aleutian Archipelago.

AGHWAH, riv. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolli, dist. Khod-jaili, running into the Black Sea, lat. 41. 10. N. long. 29. 52. E.

AGIA LAURA, tn. Turkey, in the beglerberg of Roumelia, dist. Salonica; 19 m. S.E. Salonica.

AGIA SOLUK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolli; 31 m. S.E. Smyrna.

AGIE, vil. Scotland, sh. Forfar, on the bank of the South Esk; 12 m. N. Forfar (P. T. 70).

AGIG, WADI AL, riv. Africa, in Barca, running into the Mediterranean, near Cape Razatin.

AGIGENSALEM, tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the

road between Constantinople and Ispahan, a day's journey from Tocat.

AGILLA, tn. East Prussia, on the Curische Haff; 6 m. N.E. Labiau.

AGIMERE, or АЖМЕР, a country of Hindoostan. See АЖМЕР.

AGINAR DE SOUSA, dist. Portugal, prov. Entre Duero e Minho.

AGINETO, tn. Greece, in the Morea; 18 m. E. Napoli di Romania.

AGINSKA, riv. Siberia, running into the Uda, which carries the combined stream into the Sea of Okotsk.

AGIOI SARANTA, tn. Candia; 16 m. S. Settia.

AGIOI SARENTO, tn. Greece, prov. Albania, on the coast, opposite the isle of Corfu. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 20. 6. E.

AGIOLOI BASSARDSECK, or HAZ-OGHU-BEZARZICH, tn. Turkey, beglerberg Roumelia; 40 m. N.W. Varna.

AGIO STRATI, or HAGIOS STRATI (anc. Nese), a small island in the Greek Archipelago, about six leagues S.W. Port Antonio, in Lemnos. It is low, and not more than a league in extent each way. A village, of the same name, with a roadstead, is on its W. side. Lat. 39. 31. N. Long. 25. 2. E.

AGIOS ANDREAS, tn. Western Greece, on the Souvalachos river; 13 m. E. Vrachore.

AGIOS OROS, HAGION OROS, or MONTE SANTO (anc. Mount Athos), a lofty mountain of Turkey, beglerberg Roumelia, dist. Salonica, on a peninsula running between the Gulfs of Orphanos, or Contessa and Indgir Korfuss, or Monte Santo, and terminating an extensive ridge which traverses the province from N.W. to S.E. It rises 4000 feet above the level of the sea, and at sunset is plainly visible from the Asiatic coast, from which it is distant about eighty miles, reflecting the red rays of the sun, like a huge mass of burnished gold, and greatly contributing to the sublimity of the surrounding scenery. From the number of Greek monasteries that are built upon this mountain, it has obtained its modern appellation of *Monte Santo*, or *Holy Mount*: they amount to about twenty-four, are protected by fortifications from the incursions of corsairs, with which the neighbouring seas abound, and are inhabited by 6000 indolent monks, who are chiefly supported by voluntary contributions from the Greek Christians in Russia, Wallachia, Moldavia, and other countries, who hold them in great estimation. The air is remarkably pure; and many of the inhabitants live to a great age. About half way up the hill is the small fortified town of Kareis, the seat of a Turkish aga, where a market, from which females are excluded, is held every Saturday. Lat. 40. 10. N. Long. 24. 20. E. The ancient renown of Mount Athos is familiar to readers of Grecian history.

AGIQUA, riv. North Carolina, running into the Tennessee, on the W. border of the state.

AGIRTOLA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; 29 m. N.N.E. Comilah.

AGIRU, one of the four bulwarks of the isle of Corfu, lying on the W. side, and comprising twenty villages and 8000 inhabitants. Its most remarkable place is the convent of Paleo Castizza.

AGISYMBBA, tn. Africa, king. Congo.

AGIVAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo.

AGLA, or AGUILA, tn. or vil. Africa, king. Fez near the Guarga river.

AGLADO, tn. Greece, in the Morea; 12 m. E. Tripolitza.

AGLAR, AQUILERA, tn. Lombardo-Venetia. See AQUILERA.

AGLASOUN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolu; 8 m. sw. Isabarta.

AGLASTERHAUSEN, vil. Baden, cir. Neckar. Pop. 650.

AGLE, vil. England, co. Lincoln, par. Boothby Pagnell. Pop. &c. with par.

AGLIA, or AGLIA, tn. Piedmont, dist. Ivrea; 7 m. sw. Ivrea. Pop. 3240.

AGLIATI, tn. Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the Lambro.

AGLIBASHI, DAGH, a ridge of mountains, in Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolu.

AGLIONBY, tnsbp. England, co. Cumberland, par. Warwick; 4 m. E. Carlisle (P. T. 3044). Pop. 107.

AGLISH, par. Ireland, co. Cork, on the Lee riv. $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. wbs. Cork (P. T. 210). Pop. 2486. Vic. in two portions; one in dioc. Cloyne; the other, dioc. Cork; archdioc. Cashel. Public education is here dispensed to about 200 poor children.

AGLISH, AGLISH DRINAGE, or AGLISH DRIDEN, par. Ireland, co. Cork; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. swbs. Charleville (P. T. 189). Pop. 1539. Rect. dioc. Cloyne, archdioc. Cashel, included in the union of Ballyhay.

AGLISH, par. Ireland, co. Kerry; 4 m. ssw. Milltown (P. T. 248). Pop. 2298. Vic. dioc. Ardferd and Aghadoe. The church, a modern building, is roofed with iron. Here are four public schools, in which about 200 children are taught to read in English.

AGLISH, par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny, near Waterford (P. T. 119). Pop. including that of Portmescully, 1665. Rect. dioc. Ossory, prov. Dublin. Education is given to about 180 poor children.

AGLISH, par. Ireland, co. Mayo, containing the town of Castlebar (P. T. 159); 9 m. NE. Westport. Pop. 9573. Rect. archdioc. Tuam. The Hibernian Society maintains a school here for forty-five poor children. The linen trade is carried on in this parish to some extent.

AGLISH, or EGLISH-CLOGHANE, par. Ireland, co. Tipperary; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. sw. Birr (P. T. 109). Pop. 1547. Vic. dioc. Killaloe, prov. Cashel. Fifty boys are here educated.

AGLISH, par. Ireland, co. Waterford, on Blackwater riv. Pop. 3268. Rect. and vic. included in the union of Clashmore, dioc. Lismore. Upwards of 250 children are educated in this parish; and an agricultural school has been established for their farther benefit. An ancient square building, called Clough, said to have been erected by the English King John, and some ruins of Bewley Abbey, attract the notice of visitors to this place.

AGLISH, a village in the foregoing par. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Tallow (P. T. 179). Pop. 274.

AGLONE, riv. East Prussia, gov. Gumbinnen, running into the Minnie, below Proekula.

AGMAT, or AGMET, tn. and dist. Morocco, on a riv. of the same name, and on the W. declivity of mount Atlas; 18 m. SE. Morocco. It once contained 6000 houses, but is now much reduced.

AGMONDESHAM, or AMERESHAM, tn. England, co. Bucks. See AMERESHAM.

AGNA, CAPE, a headland of Africa, king. Fez, near the mouth of the Mahala river. Lat. 35.2 N. Long. 2.18 W.

AGNABAT, or AGNETHIN, tn. Transylvania; 10 m. N. Hermanstadt.

AGNADELLO, AIGNADELLO, or AQUADELLO, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese, between Lodi and Bergamo; 12 m. N. Lodi, seated on a canal between the Adda and the Serio. In 1509, Louis XII. of France here obtained a great victory over the Venetians; as did the Duke de Vendôme over Prince Eugene, in 1706.

AGNAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on a branch of the Soomar river; 28 m. ssw. Silhet.

AGNAM, vil. Africa, in Senegambia, and country of the Footatorras. Lat. 15.15 N. Long. 12.49 W.

AGNANA, or ANNANA, tn. Spain, prov. Biscay; 15 m. W. Vittoria.

AGNANI, tn. or vil. Africa, prov. Senegambia, and country of the Footatorras, on a branch of Senegal. Lat. 15.44 N. Long. 12.0 W.

AGNANO, a circular lake of Naples, prov. Lavora, about 3 m. in circuit, on the verge of which are the warm baths of St. Germain and the Grotto del Cane, whose vapours prove fatal to animals, if held over them for too long a time.

AGNE, tn. Albania, prov. Montenegro; 18 m. ESE. Cattaro.

AGNEREINS, tn. France, depart. Ain; 9 m. NE. Trévoux.

AGNETELU, mkt. tn. Transylvania, dist. Gross Stuhl.

AGNETENDORF, vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, cir. Hirschberg. Pop. 520.

AGNETETEN, or AGNETTEN, mkt. tn. Transylvania, dist. Gross Schenk, on the Hespach riv. 10 m. WNW. Fogaras.

AGNIA, tn. Peru, prov. Truxillo, near the source of the Baranca; 10 m. S. Caxabamba.

AGNO, tn. Switzerland, can. Tessin, on a riv. of the same name; 3 m. W. Lugano.

AGNO, or ANIO, riv. Lombardy, gov. Venice, rises in the Alps to the E. of Schio, waters Lonigo, and taking a sweep to the E. falls into the Gulf of Venice, near the mouth of the Adige.

AGNO, ANIO, or PATRIA, riv. Naples, rises on the W. border of the Upper Principato, traverses Lavora, waters Rocca Ramola and Acerra, passes through Lake Patria, and falls into the Mediterranean, 14 m. WNW. Naples.

AGNONA, or ANGLONA, tn. Naples, prov. Sannio, in a mountainous district, on a branch of the Trigno; 8 m. WSW. Trivento.

AGNOU, tn. Sicily, between Leontini and Catania; now in ruins.

AGNOUE, mkt. tn. Piedmont. Pop. 1100.

AGNUNI, vil. Sicily, on the sea-coast; 10 m. S. Catania. It is the *caricatore*, or loading-place, whence corn, oil, and rice are exported. The air is unwholesome during great part of the year.

AGOA DE PAO, tn. on the S. coast of St. Michael's isle (Azores); 12 m. E. Ponta del Gada.

AGOA DE SAUD, riv. Brazil, prov. Para, falling into the Tocantines, lat. 4.50 S. long. 49.25 W.

AGOALA, tn. W. Africa, in the Geba territory, about 100 m. S. Gambia riv.

AGOPELY, riv. Bolivia, or Upper Peru, which with other streams constitute the Jaury, one of the tributary rivers of the Paraguay, which it joins lat. 16.28 S. long. 58.2 W.

AGOPELY, SIERRA, a ridge of mountains from which the foregoing river descends. Lat. 16.0 S. Long. 60.0 W.

AGOQUENTE, tn. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, near the junction of the Maronao with the Tocantins. Lat. 14. 0. s. Long. 49. 0. w.

AGOAS BELLAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 11 m. NE. Thomar.

AGOAS BELLAS, riv. Paraguay, joining the w. branch of the Parana, opposite the isle of Guaira, lat. 23. 30. s. long. 54. 3. w.

AGOAS DAIRADAS, riv. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, running into the Parana, lat. 22. 0. s. long. 52. 25. w.

AGOAS DE MOURA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 13 m. ENE. Setubal.

AGOAS OUINTAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 19 m. ENE. Abrantes.

AGOBEL, tn. Morocco, prov. Hea.

AGOBEL, tn. Africa, in the Algerine territory; 12 m. from Oran.

AGOF, a strong tn. in Abyssinia, prov. Angote, occupied by Galla; 160 m. SE. Gondar.

AGOGA, tn. Africa, on the Slave Coast, in the country of Whydah.

AGOGLIASTRO, or AGUILASTRO, a small isle off Sardinia, in the Mediterranean; 3 m. N. Cape Barbarossa.

AGOGNA, riv. Piedmont, issues from lake Pella, waters Borgomaneiro, Caltignana, Lumello, &c. and joins the Po by several branches, about 12 m. E. Valenza.

AGOGNATO, vil. Piedmont, on the foregoing riv. NW. Novaro.

AGOLIANOS, riv. West Greece, rises in several heads on mounts Klytzo and Axiros, passes near Carpenitza, and joins the Aspropotamos, 3 m. W. Selitza.

AGOLINITZA, tn. Greece, on the W. coast of the Morea, 2 m. above the mouth of the Orphea.

AGON, AGONN, or AGOU, an isle of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour, off the coast of Velsingland, to which province it belongs. Lat. 61. 35. N. Long. 17. 25. E.

AGON, tn. France, depart. La Manche, on the sea-coast. Pop. 1550.

AGONICHE, riv. New Brunswick, running between the rivers Mechichor and St. John, and falling into the sea at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy.

AGONISCA, a large island in James Bay, N. America. Lat. 53. 0. N. Long. 81. 40. W.

AGoola, tn. West Africa, in the isle Balantes, in the Mandingo country. Lat. 12. 6. N. Long. 14. 59. W.

AGOONA, or AGGA, dist. Africa. See AGGA.

AGORA, tn. Abyssinia, in the Tigré dist. near the riv. Arequa; 35 m. W. Antalo. A duty is here collected upon all salt carried into the interior.

AGORO, tn. Austrian Lombardy, in the Bel-lunese.

AGOS, tn. Negropont, on the shore of the Talanta Channel; 28 m. NNW. Egripos.

AGOSTA, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, prov. Rome, on the E. bank of the Teverone; 30 m. ENR. Rome.

AGOSTA, or AUGUSTA, a maritime tn. of Sicily. See AUGUSTA.

AGOSTA, LAGOSTA, or LASTRI, a small isle of the Adriatic. See LAGOSTA.

AGOT, an islet in the British Channel, near the French coast. Lat. 48. 38. N. Long. 2. 4. W.

AGOTHA, SZASZ, tn. Transylvania, on the Haaibuck riv. 30 m. NE. Hermanstadt.

AGOU, or AGOON, a small isle of Sweden. See AGON.

AGOU, tn. and dist. Africa, country of Whydah, on the Slave Coast.

AGOUL, riv. France, depart. Tarn, waters Castres, receives the waters of the Adour, a few miles below Lavaur, and empties the combined stream into the Tarn near St. Sulpice.

AGOUNA, or AGGA, dist. Africa, on the Gold Coast. See AGGA.

AGOUA, or NAUSSA, PORT, in the isle of Paros; one of the best ports in the Cyclades, and large enough to contain a fleet in safety. The town is unhealthy, being in the vicinity of marshes. Lat. 37. 7. N. Long. 25. 15. 20. E.

AGOUT, riv. France, depart. Tarn, running into the Tarn near Rabasteins.

AGOW, tn. Siam, in the Malay penins. 40 m. NBE. Queada.

AGOWS, a tribe in Abyssinia, inhabiting a territory E. of the Bahr el Azergue, or Blue River (the Nile of Bruce and the Abyssinians), and also the country between Lasta and the borders of Shoa: the banks of the larger rivers being their favourite residence. They are said to be an ancient people, and have maintained frequent wars with the sovereigns of Abyssinia. They still entertain a high conceit of their former consequence, and declare that they were never conquered, except by the people of Tigré: their subjugation consists chiefly in a tribute of butter and honey. In their persons, they are generally below the middle stature; and stouter, though less active, than the Abyssinians. Their clothing is entirely of hides, softened and manufactured in a method peculiar to themselves, and worn, in the form of a shirt, reaching to the feet, and fastened about the waist by a belt. They live in villages, or collections of huts; and almost every village has an immense cave, or subterraneous abode, dug in a rock behind it. The Agows were originally worshippers of the Nile; and were converted to Christianity so recently as the seventeenth century; but they are now more particular in respect of its duties than most of the other inhabitants of the country. They are very regular in their morning devotions; the inhabitants of each village repairing early to the door of their chief, where they recite their prayers in a sort of rude chorus. Still, however, they seem to entertain a veneration for water, which, though no scarcity of it exists among them, they can scarcely, if at all, be prevailed on to furnish a stranger with, though they will amply supply him with milk and bread. Their language is quite foreign from that of the Abyssinians; and is said, by Mr. Salt, to bear a resemblance to some of the English provincial dialects. Besides their trade with the capital of the country, the Agows carry on a tolerably extensive commerce with the Shan Galla, from whom they receive elephants' teeth, rhinoceros' horns, a little gold, and fine cotton: but this intercourse is frequently interrupted by war and slave-hunting expeditions.

AGOYARNA, a small island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 61. 33. N. Long. 17. 48. E.

AGRA, prov. Hindoostan, about 250 m. long, and 180 broad. Bound. N. prov. Delhi; E. Oude; S. Allahabad and Malwah; W. Ajmeer. Principal rivers: Ganges and Jumnah. This province, which contains many celebrated cities and towns,

with the important fortress of Gualior, was once celebrated for its silk manufacture; its present produce consists of indigo, sugar, cotton, and grain of all kinds, except rice, for which the soil is not sufficiently moist. Its copper mines are numerous, but are not deemed worth the expense of working. Quarries of marble exist in the vicinity of Futtehpoore, a few miles sw. of Agra, the capital. The British and their allies are in possession of most of this province.

AGRA, the capital of the foregoing province, a celebrated city, and seat of the British civil authority, seated on the sw. bank of the river Jumnah, lat. 27. 11. N. long. 77. 53. E. From its original state of a village, it was raised to importance, in 1501, by the Mogul emperor Sekunder Lody, who built on its site a city, and made it the capital of his dominions, under the name of *Badshahpur*. About the middle of the sixteenth century, its consequence was increased by the emperor Akbar, who built here a palace and an extensive fort, and changed its name to *Akharabad*, by which it is still called by the Mohammedans. It continued the seat of empire till 1647, when Shah Jehu made Delhi his capital. In 1784, the Maharrattas got possession of Agra, and held it till 1803, when it was captured by the British, to whom it still belongs. This city is of such extent, that a horseman can scarcely ride round it in a day. It is built in a crescent form, and surrounded with a wall of red stone and a ditch 100 feet wide. It contains about 700 mosques, upwards of 800 baths, and an extraordinarily large palace, with a harem for the accommodation of upwards of 1000 females and their attendants. The houses, which are of stone, are very lofty; but the streets are so narrow as barely to admit the passage of a carriage. On the opposite side of the river are several handsome tombs; and about three miles below the city is the mausoleum, called *Tage Mahel* (crown of edifices), built by Shah Jehu for his favourite consort: it is constructed of white marble, inlaid with various precious stones; and was twenty years in building, at an expense of £750,000 sterling. In the seventeenth century, Agra had a very flourishing trade; but it has since much declined, and a great part of the city is in a ruinous state. The indigo of Agra is in greater repute than any other of the East Indies.

AGRA, riv. Spain, prov. Navarre, rises in the Pyrenées, passes by Pampeluna, and falls into the Aragon, near Villafranca, about 8 m. above its junction with the Ebro.

AGRADO ILHEA, tn. Africa, in Lower Guinea.

AGRAFUSI, tn. Corfu, on the N. coast; 7 m. SE. Cape Drasti.

AGRAGANSK, a fortress of Russia, gov. Caucasus, on a cape of the Caspian Sea; 65 m. N. Derbend.

AGRAKOVA, tn. Russia, gov. Archangel, on the coast of the White Sea, W. Archangel.

AGRAM, or ZAGRAB, tn. Austria, prov. Croatia, on the Save, on the frontier of Carniola; 35 m. SW. Warasdin.

GRAMONT, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia, on a mountain near the Ses, and capital of a district; 32 m. NE. Lerida.

AGRANJO, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 18 m. SW. Castro Dairo.

AGRAPHIA, tn. Western Greece, near the left bank of the Aspropotamos riv. 14 m. NW. Carpenitza.

AGRATULCO, a seaport of Mexico, prov. Oaxaca, near the Pacific Ocean, with a large and convenient harbour.

AGRATUMATI, riv. Columbia, prov. Ystmo, entering the sea opposite Calidonia.

AGREDA, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Soria, on the frontier of Aragon; 25 m. ENE. Soria.

AGREDA, tn. Columbia, prov. Cauca, dist. Popayan; 108 m. NE. Quito.

AGRI, riv. Naples, prov. Basilicata, rises in mount Madellena, and after receiving many tributary streams, runs into the Gulf of Taranto, 2 m. S. Scanzana.

AGRI DAGH, or ARARAT, a mount. of Asiatic Turkey. See ARARAT.

AGRIGAN, GRIGAN, or ISLE OF XAVIER, an island in the Ladrone or Mariana archipelago, in the North Pacific Ocean, about 48 m. in circumference, very mountainous, and containing many volcanoes. Lat. 19. 45. N. Long. 143. 2. E.

AGRIGENTI, or GIRGENTI, an ancient city of Sicily. See GIRGENTI.

AGRILIO, tn. Greece, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Corinth, near the foot of mount Aros; 13 m. NE. Corinth.

AGRIM, tn. Ireland, co. Kerry; 4 m. S. Tabent (P. T. 159). See AUGHRIM.

AGRIMONTI, or AGROMENTO, tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata; 24 m. WSW. Tursi, or Tirisa.

AGRIOMLA, or AGROMELA, riv. Greece, prov. Thessaly, rising in the Goura Vonna (mount Othrys), and running in the Gulf of Zeitoun, about 5 m. below the town so called.

AGRIS, a paroch. vil. Hungary, co. Sarand, inhabited by Greeks.

AGRO, tn. Abyssinia, dist. Tigré.

AGROPOLI, tn. Naples, prov. Principatro, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, which forms a bay in the Gulf of Salerno, 4 m. S. Pesto; 8 m. NE. Cape Licosa.

AGVEH, or AGHISI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, dist. Khod Jaili, at the mouth of the Akrou riv. on the Black Sea; 25 m. N. Ismid.

AGUA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 12 m. NNW. Guarda.

AGUA, a small sea-port of Africa, on the Gold Coast, between Cape Coast and Elmina.

AGUA, a small sea-port of Hayti, on the N. coast.

AGUA, CAPE, a headland of Spain, prov. Murcia, a few miles E. of Carthagen Harbour. Lat. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 53. W.

AGUA BLANCA, vil. Columbia, prov. Apure, E. of Araure.

AGUA CLARA, riv. Paraguay, running into the Parana.

AGUA, MEDANO CON, the name of some small lakes in the inland parts of La Plata, about lat. 35. 50. S. long. 61. 50. W.

AGUA, PAULES DEL, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos; 7 m. WSW. Lerina.

AGUA REVES, tn. Portugal, prov. Tras os Montes; 22 m. WSW. Braganza.

AGUA VERDE, an island in the Gulf of California, between Carmen and Montserrat. Lat. 26. 0. N. Long. 111. 30. W.

AGUA DO PAÇO, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 9 m. NW. Ferreira.

AGUA DE PAO, tn. St. Michael's Isle, in the Azores.

AGUA DE PEIXES, or POXAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 15 m. S. Evora.

AGUACAGUA, tn. Columbia, prov. Nueva Guayana, on the Caroni riv.

AGUACATAL, tn. Columbia, prov. Cundinamarca, dist. Antiochia, on the bank of the Cauca riv.

AGUACATENANGO, or GURAUATENANGO, tn. Guatemala, prov. Chiapa, on the Chiatlan riv. Lat. 16. 20. N. Long. 92. 0. W.

AGUACATLAN, tn. Mexico, prov. Guadalajara; 55 m. NW. Aguastulco.

AGUADA, riv. Portugal, prov. Beira, running into the Douro, a little E. of Lamego.

AGUADA, tn. Blanquilla, one of the Leeward Isles. Lat. 11. 50. N. Long. 64. 41. W.

AGUADA, tn. riv. and bay in the isle of Porto Rico, on the N. side of the island.

AGUADA, or BRUQUEN, POINT, a cape at the entrance of the bay mentioned in the foregoing article. Lat. 18. 31. 18. N. Long. 67. 7. W.

AGUADA, riv. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande, entering the sea at Cape San Roque.

AGUADA, POINT, a cape of Columbia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Darien.

AGUADA, CAPE, a promontory of Florida, on the W. coast, in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 26. 22. N. Long. 82. 15. W.

AGUADA DE S. ALBERTO, tn. Bolivia, prov. Potosi, on the sea-coast. Lat. 24. 45. S. Long. 70. 35. W.

AGUADA DE SALDANHA, a gulf of South Africa, between Table Bay and St. Helena Bay. Lat. 33. 10. S. Long. 18. 0. E. It forms the most secure and convenient harbour in S. Africa, and is capable of sheltering many large fleets; but the coast is destitute of fresh water.

AGUADILLA, riv. Columbia, prov. Ystmo, dist. Panama, running into the Chagre near its confluence with the Caribbean Sea.

AGUADILLO, tn. Porto Rico, on the N. coast; 50 m. W. S. Juan de Porto Rico. Lat. 18. 25. 10. N. Long. 67. 7. 17. W.

AGUADIR TOMA, tn. Morocco, prov. Sus; 39 m. S. Agadeer, or Sta. Cruz.

AGUADES, riv. Cuba, falling into the sea on the S. coast.

AGUAES, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho; 4 m. S. Ponte de Lima.

AGUAGE, EL, vil. Mexico, prov. Sonora, where the mining duties of the district were paid, under the Spanish government; 75 m. NNE. Guayamas.

AGUALEI, riv. Columbia, prov. Neuvo Guayana, joining the Caroni, from the E.

AQUALULCO, tn. Mexico, prov. Guadalajara, containing upwards of 100 Indian families; 50 m. W. Guadalajara.

AGUAN, riv. Guatemala, prov. Honduras, running into the Caribbean Sea; 18 m. E. Cape Honduras.

AGUANUEVA, tn. Mexico, prov. New Biscay, on the road between Chihuahua and Passo del Norte; 68 m. N. Chihuahua.

AGUANO, a lake of Columbia, prov. Mainas, formed by a branch of the Guallaga river.

AGUAPEY, riv. Brazil, prov. S. Paulo, rising in the Serra de Ilbotucatu, and joining the Parana in lat. 21. 0. S.

AGUARAU, riv. Paraguay, running into the Parana.

AGUARICO, riv. Columbia, prov. Mainas, descending from the Andes near San Miguel de Imbubura, waters the territory of the Sucumbios Indians, and falls into the Napo, about lat. 1. 0. S. Its sands contain much gold.

AGUARICOTOS, or AGUARNOCOTOS, a people of Guayana, settled on the banks of the Essequibo riv. lat. 5. 0. N. long. 59. 0. W. Another tribe is found on the banks of the Caura, near the Rapids of Mura, a few miles above the confluence of that river with the Oroonoko, about lat. 7. 20. N. long. 65. 0. W.

AGUARO, riv. Guatemala, prov. Honduras, falling into the Atlantic E. of Agnan.

AGUARO, CAMO DE, riv. Columbia, prov. Venezuela, running into the Guarico.

AGUAS, riv. Paraguay, running into the Uruguay, near the Juipa.

AGUAS BELLAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, with a district of parishes; 9 m. NE. Thomar.

AGUAS BELLAS, riv. Paraguay, joining the Parana from the E.

AGUAS BLANCAS, riv. Columbia, running into the Guaviare, lat. 3. 35. N. long. 70. 50. W.

AGUAS CALIENTES, a city of Mexico, prov. Guadalajara; 100 m. NE. Guadalajara. Lat. 22. 1. N. Long. 101. 45. W. It contains about 500 Spanish families, besides others of mixed breed; and has three convents. Here are two warm springs, about ten yards distant from each other, both affording an abundant supply of water, impregnated with copper, and upwards of thirty-three degrees above blood heat.

AGUAS CALIENTES, a settlement in Columbia, prov. Venezuela, near the coast.

AGUAS, SIERRA, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia; 25 m. W. Valencia.

AGUATULCO, city of Mexico, prov. Guadalajara, on a riv. of the same name; 35 m. SW. Guadalajara.

AGUVERDE, a lake of Mexico, on the W. border of Cohahuila, lat. 27. 45. N. long. 102. 10. W. A river flows from this lake, which, after receiving some tributary streams, falls into the Brava del Norte, at Principe Grande.

AGUAYATIA, riv. Peru, rising in the Pampas del Sacramento, about lat. 8. 30. S. long. 74. 30. W. and joining the Ucayal between Sta. Cruz and Sta. Barbara.

AGUAYES, tn. Bolivia, on a branch of the Vermejo; 150 m. SE. San Bern. de Tarija.

AGUAYOS, vil. Columbia, prov. Assuay, dist. Quixos and Macas.

AGUEBARANA, POINT, a cape of Brazil, at the extremity of the provinces Seara and Rio Grande. Lat. 4. 20. S. Long. 37. 40. W.

AGUEDA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura.

AGUEDA, riv. Spain, prov. Salamanca, rising in the Sierra de Gata, watering Ciudad Rodrigo, and flowing into the Douro on the border of Portugal, near Sobradilla.

AGUEDA, CAPE, a point of land on the N. coast of the Strait of Magellan, near a snowy mountain of the same name.

AGUEIRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Tras os Montes; 21 m. ENE. Lamego.

AGUELAON, an island in the Laccadive Archipelago, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 11. 0. N. Long. 73. 25. E.

AGUERANDE, or AIGUERANDE, tn. France, depart. Indre; 9 m. SW. La Chartre. It is the chief place of a canton, and contains about 270 houses. Pop. 1580.

AGUERO, tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Huesca.

AGUGLIA, two high rocks, about half a league

from the sw. end of the isle Galita, off the N. coast of Tunis.

AGUIA, VENTA DEL, tn. Spain, prov. Badajoz, on the road between Merida and Truxillo; 10 m. wnw. Medelin.

AGUIAR, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the road between Beja and Evora; 15 m. sbw. Evora.

AGUIAR DE BEIRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 26 m. NE. Viseu.

AGUIAR DE SOUSA, a bailliage or jurisdiction of Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, dist. Oporto.

AGUIAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo.

AGUIEIRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Rio Vouga; 19 m. NE. Braganza Nova.

AGUIGNAN, or ISLE OF HOLY ANGELS, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, about 3 m. in circuit, and 12 m. sw. Tinian.

AGUILA, a cape of one of the Falkland Isles.

AGUILA, tn. Fez, prov. Habat, on a river of the same name.

AGUILA DE CAMPOS, tn. Spain, prov. Valladolid; 38 m. w. Palencia.

AGUILA FUENTE, a small marquisate of Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Segovia.

AGUILA, VILLA GUTIERREZ DE LA, tn. Mexico, prov. Guadalupe; 27 m. E. Xeres. It was formerly considerable; but is now gone to decay, with a thin population.

AGUILAR, tn. Spain, prov. Navarre; 12 m. sw. Estella.

AGUILAR, tn. Spain, prov. Cordova; 32 m. s. Cordova.

AGUILAR DEL CAMPOS, tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. Palencia; 40 m. NWbN. Burgos. Pop. 1200.

AGUILAR DI INESTRILLAS, tn. and co. Spain, prov. Leon.

AGUILAS, a tower, or fort, of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the sea-coast; 38 m. sw. Cartagena.

AGUILERA, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Burgos; 10 m. NNE. Aranda.

AGUILIASTRO, a small island, on the E. coast of Corsica, in the Bay of Oliastro. Lat. 40. 3. N. Long. 9. 45. E.

AGUILLE, tn. Bolivia, dist. Cochabamba, on the Sierra Altissimus; 80 m. NE. La Plata.

AGUILONES, CAPE, a headland of Spain, near Cape Ortegal, of which it forms a part, at the entrance of Sta. Maria's Bay. Lat. 43. 47. N. Long. 7. 53. W.

AGUILLOS, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Jaen; 32 m. NE. Andujar.

AGUIR, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, near Beja. Pop. about 450.

AGUIRRA, or AGUIR, riv. Columbia, prov. Nueva Guayana, rises about 50 m. distant from the stream of the Oroonoko, in the territory of the Capuchin missions, and after running E. about the same distance among the Imataca mountains, takes a northerly direction, and falls into the Oroonoko, near its mouth, lat. 8. 14. N. long. 6. 48. W. Its navigation is greatly impeded by the tall trees which grow on its banks, so that only small shallops can now pass up its stream.

AGUIRRE, riv. Columbia, prov. Apure, rises near Niura, and running s. falls into the Sarara.

AGUJA, CAPO DE LA, a headland of Columbia, prov. Magdalena, dist. Santa Marta, near the city of Santa Marta. Lat. 11. 18. 30. N. Long. 74. 16. 20. W.

AGUJA, PUNTA DE, a double cape of Peru, prov. Piura, on the South Pacific Ocean, Lat. 5. 50. S. Long. 81. 15. W.

AGUJEREA, an islet in the Grenadine group, off the NE. end of Grenada. Lat. 12. 13. N. Long. 61. 37. W.

AGUJERO, an islet of the S. coast of Hayti. Lat. 17. 55. N. Long. 71. 4. W.

AGUL, riv. Siberia, prov. Kholyvan, rising in the Sayamen mountains, and running into the Kan about lat. 53. 16. N. long. 95. 24. E.

AGULHAS, or LAGULLAS, a cape of South Africa, of which it is the extreme point. Lat. 34. 57. S. Long. 20. 18. E.

AGULON, or AGULUH, tn. Morocco, on the sea-coast on a point of land called Cape Agulon, a few miles N. Port Hillsborough. Lat. 29. 18. N. Long. 10. 16. W.

AGUMA, or AGUMA, tn. Africa, king. Benin.

AGUNDAT, POINT, a cape of Mindanao, on the S. coast.

AGUR, vil. Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, near Espirito Santo.

AGURANDE, or AIGURANDE, tn. France. See AIGURANDE.

AGUSTO, the most eastern of the Spalmar-dor's Isles (anc. *Ænusa*), between Scio and the coast of Anadolia.

AGYRA, tn. East Greece, prov. Attica, on the coast of the Athenian Gulf; 9 m. S. Athens.

AHA, the name of two small rivers of Bavaria, cir. Isar; one, in the dist. Weilheim, running into Lake Ammer, by the medium of the riv. so called; the other, in the dist. Marquardstein, communicating with the Acheen riv. and thereby with Lake Chiem.

AHACROSS, or AOHACROSS, par. Ireland, co. Cork; 4 m. WbN. Mitchelstown (P. T. 132). Pop. incl. in that of Mologa. Fairs, 20th Jan. and 3d Oct. An entire rect. part of the union of Clennore, dioc. Cloyne, archdioc. Cashel.

AHADA, or AOHADA, vil. Ireland, co. Cork. See AOHADA.

AHALL, vil. Ireland, co. Cork; 7 m. NNE. Bantry (P. T. 224).

AHALUSKEY, vil. Ireland, co. Cork; 5 m. NNE. Cloughnakeilly (P. T. 198).

AHAM, tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar, near the left bank of the Vils; 16 m. E. Landshut.

AHAMLISH, par. Ireland, co. Sligo, on the sea-coast between Donegal and Sligo Bays; 9 m. NNW. Sligo (P. T. 132). Pop. 6113. Vic. dioc. Elphin, archdioc. Tuam. Upwards of 200 children receive education in this par. which includes the islands Dernish and Ennismurphy.

AHANE, vil. Ireland, co. Cork, on the Black water riv. 4 m. NW. Millstreet (P. T. 203).

AHANTAH, a king. Africa, on the Gold Coast, between Apollonia on the W. and the Fantee territory on the E. It is the richest and most improved dist. on this coast, being well cultivated, and yielding tropical productions in abundance, particularly the sugar-cane, which here attains a great size. Of many excellent kinds of timber grown here, one is scarcely inferior to mahogany. Mines of gold are in the soil, but the working of them is prohibited by the government, lest it should destroy the industrious habits of the people. Fine gold is, however, procured from Dinkara and Warsaw, inland countries lying immediately behind Ahantah. The coast has many convenient harbours and creeks, with the rivers Sennie, Bosembra, and

Chamah. The government is a limited monarchy, and the people are well disposed, though too frequently maltreated by their European visitors. Principal towns, Axim, Dixcove, and Secondee. Central lat. about 5. 30. N. long. 2. 0. W.

AHAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malva, circar of Gohud.

AHAR, or AHER, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on a riv. of the same name, 50 m. NNE. Tabriz. The riv. so called rises N. Tabriz, and, making a circuit to the E. falls into the Araxes, at Aalandous.

AHARAGH, par. Ireland, co. Longford; 1 m. Ebs. Colehill (P. T. 65). Vic. in the union of Killglass, dioc. Ardagh, archdioc. Armagh.

AHARNEY, or LISDOWNNEY, par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny, on the Nore riv. 3 m. S. Durrow (P. T. 70). Rect. and vic. in the union of Attanagh, dioc. Ossory, prov. Dublin. Upwards of 100 children are here educated.

AHASCRAUGH, or AHASKERAGH, par. Ireland, co. Galway. Pop. 4130. Fairs, Easter Mon. Wed. in Trinity week; 25th Aug. and 24th Nov. The remains of Ath-ascrath abbey, said to have been founded by St. Cuan, who died in 788, has been long used as the parish church. Rect. dioc. Elphin, archdioc. Tuam. Here are public schools for forty boys and twenty girls, besides a Lancasterian school-house.

AHASCRAUGH, post tn. in foregoing par. with six post days in the week; 99 m. WbN. Dublin. Pop. 601. The magnificent seat of Lord Clonbrock is in the vicinity.

AHAUHET, tn. La Plata, in the interior, on the N. bank of Sieu Leuvu. Lat. 39. 31. S. Long. 67. 41. W.

AHAUSEN, tn. Hanover, prov. Verden, on a branch of the Wumme; 5 m. SW. Rothenburgh.

AHDINGAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude, on the N. bank of the Goyra; 40 m. SSE. Goorachpore. AHDUN, tn. Caubul, prov. Afghaunistan; 30 m. SSW. Candahar.

AHEADO, dist. Hawaii, on the NE. coast.

AHEEYOON, tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan, at the foot of the Elburze mountains; 98 m. SSW. Asterabad.

AHEN, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 9 m. S. Namur.

AHENAGH, par. Ireland, co. Cork, on the Lee riv. 2½ m. SSE. Macrump (P. T. 191). Pop. 2172. Rect. and vic. dioc. Cloyne, archdioc. Cashel. Upwards of 160 children receive education in this par.

AHER, or AHAR, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan. See AHAR.

HERE, vil. Ireland, co. Wexford; 4 m. NE. Gorey (P. T. 61).

AHERN, par. Ireland, co. Cork, on the Bride riv. 5¼ m. E. Rathcormuck (P. T. 141). Pop. 1107. Rect. and vic. dioc. Cloyne, archdioc. Cashel; pat. the crown. Above seventy children are here educated.

AHIBAS, tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, near Sanguesa.

AHKOOLY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore country; 5 m. S. Chinnabalarum.

AHID, tn. Arabia, prov. Yemen, on the Wadi Abassi; 45 m. S. Sanaar.

AHIN, tn. Belgium, prov. Namur, on the right bank of the Meuse, in the road between Namur and Liege; 2 m. NW. Huy.

AHINUK, tn. Caubul, prov. Afghaunistan, on the Heermund riv. 90 m. SW. Candahar.

AHIOULI, a sea-port n. of Turkey, prov. Roumelia, dist. Kirk-Kilissa, situated on a cape at the entrance of Bourgas Gulf, and furnishing a good roadstead for large ships; 10 m. ENE. Bourgas. The surrounding country is marshy, and yields a quantity of inferior salt.

AHKUREEN, riv. Persia, prov. Fars, running into the Bundameer, between Futtehabad and Kooshk, about lat. 29. 48. N. long. 52. 45. E.

AHLAY GHEWN, tn. Burmah, on the right bank of the Erawadi, on a penins. formed by that riv. and the Ningtee; 68 m. WSW. Umera-poor.

AHLDEN, AHLEN, or ALEN, tn. Hanover, chief place of a bailiwick, prov. Luneburgh, on the Leine, near the confluence of that riv. with the Aller.

AHLEM LARCEA, tn. Africa, sangiacate of Barca, on the sea-coast, near the border of Egypt. Lat. 31. 35. N. Long. 26. 0. E.

AHLEN, or AALEN, tn. Wurtemberg. See AALEN.

AHLEN, or ALEN, tn. Prussia, cir. Westphalia; 15 m. SSE. Munster. Pop. 760.

AHLESSTEDT, par. and vil. Hanover, prov. Bremen; 13 m. S. Stade.

AHLHORN, tn. grand duchy of Oldenburgh; 16 m. S. Oldenburgh.

AHMAR, tn. Lower Egypt, dist. Menouf, in a penins. formed by the separation of the two principal branches of the Nile; 14 m. S. Menouf.

AHMAR, EL, a place of Upper Egypt, in the Thebaid Desert, with a spring, where caravans refresh in their way to Cosseir. Lat. 25. 56. N. Long. 33. 40. E.

AHMAR, GEBEL, a mount. of Central Egypt, forming the SW. side of the Valley of Tarfeh. Lat. 28. 9. N. Long. 31. 30. E. Traces of an ancient route from Lycopolis to the Red Sea are visible upon the side of this mountain.

AHMAR, KOUM EL, tn. Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, opposite to El Kab (anc. Elethya), with a pyramid in its vicinity. Lat. 25. 7. N. Long. 32. 48. E.

AHMED, BERNI, tn. Central Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 6 m. SSW. Minieh.

AHMED, KASH, tn. Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 21 m. S. Luxor, 6 m. N. Enech.

AHMEDABAD, city of Hindoostan, and capital of the prov. Gujerat, on the banks of the Saburmattee; 40 m. N. Cambay. Lat. 23. 1. N. Long. 72. 42. E. This city, which was built by sultan Ahmed, A.D. 1409, was once celebrated for its manufactures of arms, and of velvets, chintz, and brocades; but these have of late years declined. It is one of the best fortified cities of Hindoostan, and belongs to the Poonah Mahrattas, from whom, in 1780, it was taken by the British, but restored on the conclusion of peace in 1783.

AHMEDNUGGER, or AHMEDNAGUR, a country or dist. of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, including the prov. Aurungabad; bound. N. Gujerat and Kandeish; E. Berar; S. Golconda and Visiapour, or Bejapoor; W. Balaghaut mountains. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas.

AHMEDNUGGER, or AHMEDNAGUR, a fortified city of Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad, and capital of an extensive district of the same name, at the foot of the Balaghaut mountains; 63 m. SSE. Aurungabad, and the same distance NE. Poonah. The great Aurungzebe died here, in 1707.

AHMEDPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Moul-tan, on a small river which runs into the Indus; 160 m. *sw.* W. Moul-tan.

AHMOOD, or **AMOOD**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, at the head of a bay, in the Gulf of Cambay; 80 m. *s.* Ahmedabad.

AHNAS, tn. Central Egypt, dist. Beni-Souef, on a stream which communicates with the Bahr Yousef; 10 m. *nw.* Beni-Souef.

AHIOE, vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the *W.* coast of Lough Neagh; 7 m. *nne.* Stewart's Town (P. T. 104).

AHOGHILL, or **AGHOUGHILL**, par. Ireland, co. Antrim. See **AGHOUGHILL**.

AHONI, seaport of Africa, on the coast of Benin.

AHOONDA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Nandere, on the left bank of the Ghurk Poorna riv. 30 m. *nw.* Nandere.

AHORCADOS, *Los*, two small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Guayaquil, *S. America*. Lat. 1. 40. *s.* Long. 80. 40. *w.*

AHORN, tn. Germany, princip. Cobourg; 3 m. *sw.* Cobourg.

AHORNBERG, one of the seven united vil-lages of the bailiwick of Munchberg, in Bavaria, *cir.* Upper Maine, princip. Bayreuth.

AHOUS, tn. Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the left bank of the Karoon riv. 98 m. *ne.* Bassora.

AHPMOOJEENE-GAMOOK, a small lake of Lower Canada, out of which issues the main branch of the river St. John. It is situated in an extensive swamp, near the provincial boundary, and on waste lands in the rear of the town of Watford. Lat. 46. 8. *N.* Long. 69. 45. *w.*

AHR, riv. Prussia, *cir.* Lower Rhine, rises in the Eiffelberg mountains, waters Ahrweiler, and falls into the Rhine opposite to Linz.

***AHR**, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan; 33 m. *N.* Ardebil.

AHRABAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Diar-bekir; 90 m. *s.* Diarbekir.

AHRAM, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 27 m. *se.* Boshire, on the bank of a river, about 15 m. above its junction with the Persian Gulf. Lat. 28. 47. *N.* Long. 51. 12. *E.*

AHRBERG, mkt. tn. and bailiwick, with a castle, in Bavaria, *cir.* Rezat, dist. Herrieden; 3 m. *sw.* Ohrenbau. Pop. 3300.

AHRENFELS, a domain with a castle, in Austria, on the Rhine, in the vicinity of Linz.

AHRENFELS, vil. Prussia, *cir.* Lower Rhine; 17 m. *nw.* Coblenz.

AHRENIHAGEN, tn. Mecklenburgh; 8 m. *se.* Gustrów.

AHRENSBECK, or **AHRENSBOECK**, tn. Den-mark, du. Holstein, dist. Wagria; 12 m. *nw.* Lubeck.

AHRENSBURGH, vil. Denmark, du. Hol-stein, belonging to the count of Ranzau; 13 m. from Hamburg.

AHRENSDORF, vil. Hanover, prov. Lunen-burgh; 4 m. *w.* Elsdorf.

AHRENSDORF, tn. Prussia, prov. Branden-burgh, Middle Mark; 6 m. *se.* Potsdam.

AHROUNY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, dist. Hissar.

AHRWEILER, tn. Prussia, *cir.* Lower Rhine, on the Ahr riv. 27 m. *s.* Cologne.

AHSA, or **AHASA**, tn. Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Tigris; 90 m. *nw.* Bassora.

AHSA, tn. Persia, prov. Kerman; 60 m. *nw.* Kabis.

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AHSA, *Et.*, vil. Arabia Petrea, at the head of the Szafe riv. which discharges its waters into the Dead Sea; 38 m. *ne.* Kerek el Shobak.

AHSA, *U.*, tn. Arabia, prov. Lahsa, on the Afta riv. 75 m. *sw.* Lahsa.

AHTAREEN, or **OKTAREEN**, tn. Asiatic Tur-key, pachal. Syria, dist. Aleppo; 17 m. *ne.* Aleppo.

AHTEBOLI, tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia, dist. Kirk-Kilissa, on the coast of the Black Sea, with a small harbour; 38 m. *se.* Bourgas.

AHTER, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, on the right bank of the Chumbul riv. 30 m. *nw.* Gwa-lior.

AHUACATLAN, *Sta. Maria de*, the name of four Indian villages in Mexico, containing re-spectively 13, 51, 160, and 510 families.

AHUARICA, riv. Columbia, prov. Del Escudor, rising on the *E.* side of the Andes, and run-ning into the Napo, at the village of S. Pedro, above the town of S. Miguel. Lat. 1. 48. *s.* Long. 74. 30. *w.*

AHUILLE, tn. France, depart. Mayenne, comprising 320 houses.

AHUN, tn. France, depart. Creuse, on the riv. Creuse, chief place of a canton, containing about 130 houses and 1570 souls; 8 m. *se.* Gueret.

AHUS, or **AHUXS**, a seaport of Sweden, prov. Christianstadt, on the Helge riv. 6 m. *se.* Chris-tianstadt.

AHUWAN, tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan, dist. Comis; 30 m. *sw.* Damghan.

AHWAZ, **AHUAZI**, or **HAVISA**, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the left bank of the Kerah riv. 43 m. *N.* Bassora. It was once large and flourishing, the capital of a province of the same name, and the winter residence of Artabanus, the last of the Parthian sovereigns. At a subsequent period, it was governed by a descendant of Mo-hammed, who exercised the rights of sovereignty independently of the Persian sophi. It is now incorporated in the dominions of the king of Persia, and is a poor place, with a population not exceeding 600 or 700 souls. Some stupen-dous ruins of a palace are visible on the edge of the river.

AHWAZ, or **HAWEEZA**, riv. Persia. See **KERAH**.

AHWEEDE, *Ras*, a cape on the *W.* coast of the Red Sea, at the entrance of Port Morning-ton. Lat. 18. 6. *N.* Long. 38. 32. *E.*

AI, riv. Russia, gov. Orenburgh, rising in the Ural mountains, in the Baschkirs' country, and running into the Oufa, a few miles below Meteli.

AIA, or **BALAKLAVA**, *CAPE*, a high and bold headland on the *sw.* of the Crimea, in the Black Sea. Lat. 44. 25. *N.* Long. 33. 34. *E.*

AIA, or **ALLIA**, riv. Italy, in the States of the Church, prov. Sabina, running into the Tiber, a few miles below Magliano.

AIACOA, a small riv. Guayana, which enters the Oroonoco, near the rapid stream of Maru-marota.

AIAGAS, riv. Mongolia, rising in the Uluk mountains, and flowing into the *ne.* side of Lake Palkati.

AIAGHA TAG, an extensive range of moun-tains, formerly in the Persian territory, but now constituting a boundary between Persia and Asiatic Turkey. It commences between Erivan and Nakshivan, runs along the *E.* side of Kour-distan and part of Irak Arabi, to about lat. 33. 30. *N.* where it turns off to the *E.* and continues its course through Khuzistan, to the Persian

Gulf. It was the Mount Zagros of antiquity, and separated Media from Assyria.

AIA-KA-LA, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Armenia, situated on the Aras riv. 6 m. SE. Anisi; 60 m. W. Erivan.

AIALA, or SAKARIA, riv. Asiatic Turkey. See SAKARIA.

AIANDUN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadol-
lia, dist. Kastamuni; 24 m. WSW. Sinope.

AIAPEL, tn. Columbia, prov. Cundinamarca, dist. Antioquia, on the bank of an extensive marsh or lake of the same name. In its vicinity are washing-places for the gold found in the surrounding districts.

AIAS, or AIASZ (anc. Therma), tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadol-ia, on a riv. of the same name, with about 600 houses; 25 m. W. Angora. It has always been celebrated for its warm baths; in its vicinity are silver and copper mines; and the surrounding country, in which a great number of oxen and goats are reared, is fertile in rice and cotton.

AIAS, AYAS, AJASSO, or AJAZZO (anc. Issus?), a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, gov. Marash, on the border of Syria; 55 m. NNW. Antakia, or Antioch. It stands on an eminence, on a bay, called the Bay of Aias, in the Gulf of Iskenderoon, and is celebrated for its warm baths.

AIAS, tn. Arabia Felix. See AYAS.

AIASALUCK, AJASALUCK, or AYASALUK, vil. Asiatic Turkey. See AYASALUK.

AIASII, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, dist. Itsili, on the sea-coast; 17 m. NE. Selekkeh.

AIASMATI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadol-
lia, dist. Karassi, near the Bakher riv. 12 m. W. Pergamo.

AIATASTO, a large riv. of La Plata, prov. Tucuman, with extensive pasture grounds on its banks for cattle and horses.

AIAMEND, seaport tn. of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadol-ia, dist. Karassi, opposite the isle of Metelin; 55 m. NW. Smyrna.

AI BECCA, seaport tn. Hindoostan, prov. Travancore, with a harbour, where small vessels are built; 10 m. NW. Coulan.

AIBLING, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar, on the riv. Glon; 9 m. WNW. Rosenheim.

AIBUNGEN, tn. Hesse Cassel, on the Werra riv. 22 m. SSE. Cassel.

AICAROPA, riv. Nueva Guayana, running into the Caura.

AICE, EL, or WHITE RIVER, a name sometimes applied to the W. branch of the Nile. See ABIAD, BAHR EL.

AICII, tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar, on the Pär riv. 13 m. SE. Landshut. In 1634, it was taken by the Swedes, and shortly afterwards reduced to ashes.

AICII, vil. Württemberg, cir. Alps, bailiwick of Nurlingen. Pop. 600.

AICII, riv. Württemberg, cir. Rothenburgh, falling into the Neckar, about 4 m. below Grotzingen.

AICHA, tn. and lordship of Bohemia, cir. Buntzlau. Pop. 1120.

AICHACH, or AICHA, tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar, and capital of a district, on the Pär riv. 12 m. NE. Augsburg. Pop. 1600.

AICHBACH, tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar; 10 m. NE. Landshut.

AICHBURG, or EGENBURG, tn. Austria Proper; 56 m. NW. Vienna. Pop. 1400.

AICHBURG, tn. Austria Proper; 9 m. NW. Efferden.

AICHBURG, tn. Austria, cir. Styria, on the border of Hungary; 4 m. SSE. Friedberg.

AICHBURG, tn. Bavaria, cir. Regen; 9 m. NW. Ratisbon.

AICHELBERG, vil. Württemberg, cir. Fils and Rems. Pop. 580.

AICHHHEIM, or ILLERAICHHHEIM, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, on the Iller, with a castle, the seat of signiory; 12 m. N. Memmingen.

AICHIKIRCHEN, tn. Austria Proper; 7 m. WNW. Schwannastat.

AICHLBERG, tn. Austria, prov. Carinthia; 12 m. WSW. Villach.

AICHSTADT, or EICHSTADT, tn. Bavaria. See EICHSTADT.

AICHSSTETTEN, tn. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine, dist. Zeyl. Pop. 1380.

AICHSSTETTEN, tn. Württemberg, cir. Bodensee; 6 m. NNE. Leutkirch. Pop. 500.

AIDAT, a seaport of Japan, isle of Niphon, on the NE. coast. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 141. 50. E.

AIDHAB, or GAIDHAN, a port of the Red Sea, s. of Egypt, much frequented as a passage to Djidda, the port of Mecca. Lat. 22. 12. N. Long. 36. 0. E.

AIDIN, dist. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadol-
lia, between the Sarabat and Meander rivers, with Smyrna for its capital.

ADINSHEIK, or ADINSHEIK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadol-ia, dist. Bigah, on the Sea of Marmora; 6 m. SE. Artaki.

AIDOGLOU, tn. Bulgaria; 23 m. NE. Razgrad.

AIDONA, or AIDONE, tn. Sicily, prov. Catania, with a signiory annexed; 4 m. NE. Piazza.

AIDON, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus; 2½ m. E. Pella.

AIDOS, tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia; 27 m. NW. Messembria.

AIDRA, riv. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, dist. Konieh, rises at the foot of mount Rai, and flowing through the lake of Konieh, joins the Kizil Irmak.

AIEBSHEHR, or AJENBSHEHR, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the E. shore of the Maragha lake; 28 m. NW. Maragha.

AIETA, tn. Naples, prov. Lower Calabria; 32 m. NE. Cozenza.

AIGASHI, an isle of Scotland, sh. Inverness, par. Kiltarlity; 5½ m. NW. Beaulieu (P. T. 166). It consists chiefly of hard whinstone, rising with a slope to about 100 feet above the level of the river Beaulieu, by which it is separated from the main land. It is of an oval figure, about a mile and a half in circumference; and being well wooded, forms, with the surrounding rocks and a fall of water near its east end, a remarkably fine and picturesque object. Cows, sheep, and goats here find good pasturage; and a saw-mill, of extensive practice, has been erected on the isle.

AIGELIA, a seaport of East Prussia, on the Curische Haff; 30 m. NE. Königsberg.

AIGEN, mkt. tn. Austria Proper, at the foot of the Bohemian mountains; 24 m. NNE. Passau.

AIGENDIAH, tn. Cyprus; 18 m. SSW. Famagusta.

AI GHIORGHI, an isle of Asia Minor, off the S. coast of Anadol-ia. Lat. 36. 6. N. Long. 29. 25. E.

AIGHTON BAILEY, tnsbp. England, co. Lancaster, united with Chaigley, par. Mitton; 6½ m. wsw. Clitheroe (P. T. 215½). Real prop. £5084. Pop. 1980.

AIGLANDE, tn. France, depart. La Manche, chief place of a canton; 6 m. nnw. St. Lo.

AIGLE, tn. France, depart. Orne, on the Rille riv. 37 m. ne. Alençon. It is a pretty little town, with a brisk trade in corn and hardware. It has a weekly market, and four fairs in the year.

AIGLE, or **EGRE**, a small riv. France, depart. Eure et Loir, rising at Mee, and falling into the Loir, near Montigni le Ganelon.

AIGLE, **CAP DE L'**, or **CAPE EAGLE**, a steep and lofty headland of France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone; ¼ m. s. Ciotat, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 5. 36. E. The rock is composed of red granite, and its eastern extremity is said to resemble an eagle's head.

AIGLE, or **ARLEN**, dist. Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the E. side of the Lake of Geneva. It consists of mountains and valleys; among the latter, those of Aigle and Bex are the most considerable, and through them runs the great road from the Valais into Italy, by Villeneuve, bordered on one side by the Alps of Switzerland, and on the other by those of Savoy; the Rhône crossing it near St. Maurice. The district or bailiwick of Aigle, which comprises nine large parishes, is divided into four parts; Aigle, Bex, Olon, and Ormont. It once belonged to the dukes of Savoy; afterwards it was attached to the canton of Bern; but in 1803, when the Pays de Vaud became a distinct canton, Aigle went with it.

AIGLE, or **HALS**, ch. tn. of the foregoing dist. seated on a riv. called Grand Eau, which runs into the Rhône, about 1½ m. E. of the town; 39 m. ene. Geneva, 8 m. N. St. Maurice. Pop. 2500. It contains about 600 houses, built of a white marble found in the neighbourhood. The castle, in which the governor appointed by the canton of Bern used to reside, stands on an eminence, and has a lofty marble tower. Aigle is a thriving place, and pleasantly situated in the midst of vineyards, cornfields, and meadows.

AIGLE, vil. Prussia, cir. Lower Rhine, on the Moselle; 2 m. W. Treves.

AIGLE, a small island of Lower Canada, formed at the confluence of the Rivière des Prairies with the St. Lawrence, near the E. extremity of the island of Montreal. It is a picturesque spot, and consists mostly of good meadow land.

AIGN, tn. Austria; 2 m. se. Saltzburgh. A medicinal spring is in its vicinity.

AIGNAN, or **AIGNAN LE FRUGET**, tn. France, depart. Gers, near the source of the Midou riv. 21 m. W. Auch.

AIGNEL, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 4½ m. E. Cambrai.

AIGNEY LE DUC, tn. France, depart. Côte d'Or, chief place of a canton; 28 m. nnw. Dijon. Pop. 830.

AIGRE, tn. France, depart. Charente, chief place of a canton, containing about 330 houses; 20 m. nnw. Angoulême. Pop. 1430.

AIGREFEUILLE, tn. France, depart. Lower Charente, chief place of a canton, with 250 houses; 8 m. ese. Rochelle.

AIGREFEUILLE, tn. France, depart. Lower Loire, chief place of a canton; 11 m. S. Nantes.

Several villages in the ancient Brittany and Languedoc bear the name of Aigrefeuille.

AIGREMONT, a strong castle of Belgium, prov. Liege.

AIGUEBELLE, tn. France, depart. Drôme; 6 m. se. Montelimart.

AIGUEBELLE, a small tnsbp. of Savoy, on the Arco riv. at the foot of a mountain between Chambéry and Moutiers; 14 m. sw. Conflans. Pop. 630.

AIGUEBELLETTE, vil. Savoy, with a small lake of the same name; 8 m. W. Chambéry. It stands at the foot of an abrupt hill, or rock, frequently called *Mont d'Aigue Bellette*, but more properly *Le Mont du Chat*.

AIGUE BLANCHE, tn. Savoy, in the Tarentaise, on the Isère riv. between Moutiers and Conflans.

AIGUELLES, tn. France, depart. Upper Alps, chief place of a canton, in the arrondissement of Briançon. Pop. 920.

AIGUEPERSE, or **AIGUES PERSES** (anc. *Aquæ Sparsæ*), tn. France, depart. Puy de Dome, chief place of a canton, on the Beuron riv. containing about 450 houses; 19 m. nne. Clermont. Pop. 5050. Near this town is a spring, bubbling up with considerable force, and so cold as to be fatal to animals drinking of its waters.

AIGUEPERSE, tn. France, depart. Rhône, dist. Villefranche, containing about 250 houses.

AIGUES, tn. France, depart. Lozère, chief place of a canton; 22 m. nnw. Mende.

AIGUES, riv. France, rises near Serres, depart. Upper Alps, crosses depart. Drôme, waters Nions and Orange, and joins the Rhône below the latter place.

AIGUESCAUDES, dist. France, depart. Lower Pyrénées, in the vale of Ossau, with a warm spring, of which the waters are oily, saponaceous, and spirituous: they have a foetid flavour, and are used as well internally as externally.

AIGUESMORTES, tn. France, depart. Gard, chief place of a canton in the arrondissement of Nîmes, with about 800 houses, on the border of a small morass, near the mouths of the Rhône; 20 m. ssw. Nîmes. Pop. 2540. It had formerly a harbour, which is now choked up, the sea having retired about six miles from the town, and left the morass above alluded to. The numerous shoal banks in front of this place, render anchoring dangerous, especially with southerly winds. The lighthouse stands in lat. 43. 34. 2. N. long. 4. 11. 31. E.

AIGUESVIVES, tn. France, depart. Gard, chief place of a canton; 12 m. sw. Nîmes.

AIGUESVIVES, tn. France, depart. Indre et Loire, near the Cher riv. and not far from Tours.

AIGUILLON, tn. France, depart. Lot et Garonne, chief place of a canton, at the confluence of the rivers Lot and Garonne; 18 m. nw. Agen, comprising about 250 houses. Pop. 2380. It is seated in a fertile vale, and has a castle.

AIGUILLON, **POINT**, a cape of France, depart. Var, at the S. extremity of the W. side of the Gulf of Napoule.

AIGUINES, tn. France, depart. Var, chief place of a canton; 16 m. ne. Barjols.

AIGURANDE, tn. France, depart. Indre, chief place of a canton; 25 m. S. Chateauroux.

AI-IN, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. El Telloul; 7 m. sse. Bozra.

AI-JALTAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Tri-

poli, in a mountainous but fertile country; 35 m. s. Tripoli.

AIJENEID, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. Belad Harthe; 4 m. s. Sébaste (anc. Samaria).

AIKBER, or AKESAR, tnsbp. England, co. N. R. York, par. Finghall; 5 m. NE. Middleham (P. T. 229). Pop. 53.

AIKE, tnsbp. England, co. E. R. York, situated on a hill, partly in the par. St. John Beverley, and partly in that of Lockington; 6 m. NBR. Beverley (P. T. 184). Real prop. £648. Pop. 86.

AIKERNESS, a bay of the island of Pomona, in the Orkneys, par. Ævie, in which vessels of 200 tons find good anchorage.

AIKES, tn. Transylvania; 18 m. NE. Clausenburgh.

AIKMANE, riv. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, rising in mount Antilibanus, and flowing into the sea; 9 m. N. St. Jean d'Acre.

AIKO, a small island of Finland, near the E. coast of the Bothnian Gulf. Lat. 61. 13. N. Long. 21. 10. E.

AIKTON, par. England, co. Cumberland, comprising four tnsbps. Real prop. £5174. Pop. 755. Church, ded. St. Andrew, rect. archd. and dioc. Carlisle.

AIKTON, tnsbp. in foregoing par. 4 m. NNE. Wigton (P. T. 304½). Pop. 261.

AIIA, a small isle of the Mulgrave group, in the N. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10. 8. N. Long. 170. 15. E.

AIIAH (anc. Elath, Eloth, and Elana), a small but ancient tn. of Arabia Petrea, at the NW. extremity of the Bahr el Accaba, an arm of the Red Sea; 108 m. E. Suez. It lies near the road in which pilgrims travel between Egypt and Mecca; and was once a celebrated sea-port of the Edomites, from whom it was wrested by David, king of Israel: it subsequently passed to several masters, and is now in possession of the Turks, but in a ruinous state, having only a fortress, in which the governor resides.

AIIESWORTH, ham. England, co. Northampton, par. Castor; ¼ m. W. Peterborough (P. T. 81½). Real prop. £1000. Pop. 289.

AIIHAS, SMIK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Aleppo; 38 m. SSE. Aleppo.

AIIINGEN, Upper and Lower, two parishes, with villages, of Würtemberg, cir. Constance, comprising a population of about 600 souls.

AIIANT, vil. France, depart. Loiret, on the right bank of the canal of Briare, containing about 130 houses.

AIIANT SUR THOLON, tn. France, depart. Yonne, chief place of a canton, on the Tholon riv. containing 160 houses; 20 m. S. Sens. Pop. 760.

AIIILAS, vil. France, depart. Gironde, chief place of a canton; 6 m. NE. Bazas.

AIIILY-HAUT-CLOCHER, vil. France, depart. Somme, containing about 100 houses; 15 m. WNW. Amiens.

AIIILY SUR NOYE, vil. France, depart. Somme, on the right bank of the Noye riv. containing about 170 houses; 9 m. SSE. Amiens. Pop. 800.

AIIILY SUR SOMME, tn. France, depart. Somme, containing about 110 houses; 9 m. NW. Amiens. Pop. 1050.

AIIISA, or AIIISA ROCK, a rocky islet on the W. coast of Scotland, about two miles in circum-

ference, of a conical form, rising precipitously to the height of 940 feet above the level of the sea, and accessible only on the NE. side. It is a conspicuous object as well by sea as by land, standing seven miles off the W. coast of Ayrshire. Lat. 55. 15. N. Long. 5. 3. W. It is frequented by sea fowls innumerable, and stocked with rabbits and a few goats. It is encompassed with good fishing grounds for cod and other white fish. The E. side presents stupendous groups of basaltic columns. On a long natural terrace, or shoulder of the rock, at an elevation of 200 feet from the sea, is a deserted square tower, or castellated house, of romantic appearance, respecting the founder of which conjectures are various.

AIIISBY, or RIGSBY cum AIIISBY, par. England, co. Lincoln. See RIGSBY.

AIIISH, Loch, a small lake of Scotland, sh. Sutherland, the waters of which flow by a circuitous course at the foot of some picturesque mountains, into Caslie Water.

AIIISHIET, vil. Luxemburgh; 7 m. NE. Vianden.

AIIWESTON, par. England, co. Huntingdon. See HAILWESTON.

AIIMAKAN, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, running into the Sea of Okotsk.

AIIAPARRA, a small riv. Guayana, prov. Essequibo, running into the Cuyum, near the confluence of the latter with the Essequibo.

AIIARAEZ, dist. Peru, prov. Lima, at the foot of the Cordillera de Huambo, extending about 120 m. from N. to S. and 26 from E. to W. Its surface is mountainous, and full of lofty ridges and snowy summits; hence the climate is generally cold, except in some of the valleys, where it is temperate, and there the soil produces sugar, grain, and pasturage for cattle in abundance. Three rivers intersect the province; but, on account of the depth of their beds, they are of little service, till their united streams, about lat. 14. 0. S. long. 73. 0. W. form the Pachachaca, which has upwards of forty suspension bridges of ropes and timbers thrown over it, and ultimately falls into the Apurimac. The indolence and poverty of the inhabitants prevent them from working the numerous veins of precious metals with which the district abounds; and mines, once worked to great advantage, are now filled with water. Aimaraz comprises fifty settlements within its jurisdiction. Pop. 15,000.

AIIARGUES, or AYMARGUES, tn. France, prov. Garde, seated in a morass, near the riv. Viest, and containing about 400 houses; 11 m. SW. Nîmes. Pop. 1800.

AIIIME, or AIXIMA, vil. Savoy, on the Isère.

AIIMEN, a lake of Finland, prov. Kimmene-gard, N. of lake Saima.

AIIIMO, or AIMO, tn. Savoy; 18 m. ENR. Moutiers.

AIIMOEY BAY, a considerable bay of China, prov. Fo-Kien, with a double entrance, formed by the island of Quemoy, which lies at its mouth, lat. 24. 40. N. long. 118. 15. E.

AIIMOEY, an island, situated towards the head of the foregoing bay. Lat. 24. 47. N. Long. 118. 0. E.

AIIMOUTIER, tn. France, depart. Upper Vienne, chief place of a canton; 24 m. SSE. Limoges.

AIIIN, or AIN-DAIN, riv. France, rising in Mont Jura, near Nozeroy, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Rhône, about 18 m. E.

Lyons. It gives name to a department, and is celebrated for its trout.

AIN, depart. France, formed out of the anc. dist. of Brese Bugley and a part of Burgundy. It takes its name from the riv. Ain, and is surrounded by the departments of Saône et Loire on the N.; by Savoy, from which it is separated by the Rhône, on the E.; by the department of Isère on the S.; and by that of the Rhône on the W.; being about 66 m. from E. to W. and 50 m. from N. to S. and comprising four arrondissements. Pop. 322,608. Bourg en Brese is the capital.

AIN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Bagdad; 90 m. W. Bussorah.

AIN, a small tn. Africa, king. Berdoa.

AIN, Ras al, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algiers, on the Khabour riv. 88 m. S. Diarbekir.

AIN, Ras al, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre; 2 m. S. Soor (anc. Tyre).

AIN AANAB, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, dist. El Shouf; 58 m. NNE. St. Jean d'Acre.

AINAD, or AINADE, tn. Arabia, prov. Hadramaut, dist. Mahrah, on the sea-coast, near Cape Pedro, or Chancelry; 7 days' journey from Schahr, and 13 from Keschim. Lat. 18. 30. N. Long. 56. 22. E.

AINADA, seaport tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia, dist. Kirk-Killissa, seated on a river, at the head of a bay formed between Capes Ainada and Midiah, in the Black Sea; 75 m. NW. Constantinople.

AINADA, Cape, a headland, forming the N. extremity of the port of Ainada. Lat. 41. 53. N. Long. 28. 2. E.

AINADJIK, tn. Turkey, pach. Gallipoli, on the N. side of the Tekir mountains; 90 m. Ebs. Constantinople.

AINAGAN, tn. Barca, on the sea-coast, in the Gulf of Sulphur. Lat. 30. 38. N. Long. 19. 52. E.

AINAGOUL, or ANEGUL, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia; 88 m. Ebs. Smyrna, on the E. side of a river, which there forms several small islands, and afterwards joins the Sarabat.

AIN AL GEBAL, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algezira; 39 m. E. Sinjar, near the spring-head of a river, which forms a lake, and afterwards joins the Khabour.

AINARSEE, tn. Cyprus; 8 m. NNE. Baffa.

AIN AZELL, vil. Algiers, on the confines of Sahara.

AIN BAITHA, tn. Algiers, on the border of a salt lake, called Shott, 130 m. SSE. Algiers.

AIN BESEEF, tn. Algiers, at the N. extremity of the Seven Hills; 60 m. S. Algiers.

AIN BOOBOO, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre; 2 m. NW. Soor (anc. Tyre).

AIN CHARIN, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus; 5 m. N. Jerusalem. The ruins of a church and monastery are here shewn, as having been originally the dwelling of Zacharias and Elizabeth, the parents of John Baptist. The vil. is inhabited by Arabs, who render travelling in its vicinity very dangerous.

AIN COURA, riv. Kourdistan, running into the Tigris, below Arheel, between the Great and Little Zab. lat. 35. 39. N. long. 43. 8. E.

AINCREVILLE, tn. France, depart. Meuse, chief place of a canton; 16 m. NNW. Verdun.

AINDERBY MYERS, tnsph. England, co. N. R. York, par. Hornby; 3 m. SSE. Catterick (P. T. 225). It is conjoined with Holtby. Real prop. £1222. Pop. 90.

AINDERBY QUERNHOW, tnsph. England,

co. N. R. York, par. Pickhill; 6 m. WSW. Thirsk (P. T. 223). Real prop. £948. Pop. 107.

AINDERBY STEEPLE, par. England, co. N. R. York, comprising four tnsphs. Real prop. £5415. Pop. 806. Church, ded. St. Helen, disch. vic. archd. Richmond, dioc. Chester; pat. Lord Chancellor.

AINDERBY STEEPLE, tnsph. in foregoing par. 2½ m. WSW. Northallerton (P. T. 225). Real prop. £1908. Pop. 302.

AIN DILLA, vil. Algiers, on the borders of the great desert.

AIN DISEH, tn. Upper Egypt, in the El-Wah, or Great Oasis, on the caravan route between Darfur and Upper Egypt; 92 m. SW. Es-Siout. Lat. 26. 40. N. Long. 29. 57. E.

AIN DJENNE, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, on the Wadi Djenne; 8 m. NW. Kerrash.

AINDOW, tn. Birmah, between the Anoupeetoumiou mountains and the Erawadi riv. 28 m. SW. Prome.

AINDUREN, or EINDURNEN, vil. Würtemberg. See EINDURNEN.

AINE-BOLI, or INEBOLI, tn. Asiatic Turkey. See INEBOLI.

AIN EL AALAK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus; 53 m. NE. Damascus.

AIN EFDJUR, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, at the foot of the Antilibanus mountains; 5 m. W. Rasheia.

AIN EL COOM, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Syria, at the head of the Soaid riv. 55 m. S. Racca.

AIN EL GRAAB, vil. Algiers, near the confines of Sahara.

AIN EZZEITUN, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre; 20 m. NNE. St. Jean d'Acre.

AIN EL FOURAH, tn. Algiers; 18 m. W. Constantina.

AIN GEBEL, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algiers; 16 m. SW. Mousul.

AIN GITRAIN, tn. Algiers, in the interior, near the borders of the desert.

AIN EL HARO, tn. Arabia Petrea, on the route between Suez and Akabar; 57 S. El Arish.

AIN EL KANTARA, a small seaport of Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre; 9 m. SSW. Saida (anc. Sidon).

AIN EL KELB, tn. Algiers, on the Nakhar riv. 30 m. NNW. Tubnah.

AIN EL SCANDERONI, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of a river; 10 m. SSW. Tyre. This was once the city of Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great: but is now reduced to a few houses, inhabited by poor fishermen.

AIN EL TRAB, vil. Algiers, in the interior, near the confines of Sahara.

AIN EL AALAK, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, where is the spring-head of a river, which loses itself in the Syrian Desert, 9 m. NE. Carah.

AIN EN HEIDE, vil. Algiers, in the interior, near the margin of the Great Desert.

AIN FERKHAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, dist. Hasbeya, among the mountains of Antilibanus; 4 m. SW. Hasbeya.

AIN GHIAZALE, riv. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus rising near Kalaat Zerkah, and running into the Nahr el Zerkah (anc. Jabbok), of which it is one of the sources.

AIN HAZOURI, one of the spring-heads of the Jordan riv. in Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre,

dist. Haabeya; 8 m. s. Haabeya. Lat. 33. 14. N. Long. 35. 43. E.

AIN HOUR, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, on a riv. of the same name; 8 m. s. Baalbec.

AINIGHEUL, AINEGHUL, or AINERGHUL, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, situated on a penins. formed by two rivers which flow on either side of the town into a lake, called after the town; 25 m. sse. Brusa, 28 m. s. Isnik.

AINIMOASA, a large and flourishing tn. of Lower Wallachia, to the NW. of Tergovitz.

AIN KERETHIA, or GERATHA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, near the riv. Kanouat, 40 m. s. Damascus.

AINLING, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar, dist. Aichach. Pop. 525.

AIN MATHIE, vil. Algiers, at the source of a branch of the Zaab riv. Lat. 34. 13. N. Long. 3. 14. E.

AIN MEZRA, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, on a stream which unites with the Wadi Kanouat; 5 m. w. Saleim. Lat. 32. 49. N. Long. 36. 30. E.

AINMOOR, ham. England, co. Derby, par. North Wingfield; 4½ m. sse. Chesterfield (P. T. 150). Pop. &c. with par.

AIN MOUSA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, in the Djebel Haouran; 4½ m. sse. Souedia. Lat. 32. 43. N. Long. 36. 37. E.

AIN MYLSA, vil. Algiers, in the interior, near the confines of the Desert.

AINO, vil. Switzerland, canton of the Grisons.

AINOD, tn. Austria, cir. Styria; 8 m. N. Cilley.

AINOD, a lordship of Austria, cir. Illyria, prov. Carniola, with a splendid castle, on the Gurk riv. 5 m. NW. Neustadt.

AINOS, or AINUS, commonly called WIND KURILES, the aborigines of the islands of Saghalien and Jesso to the N. of the Japanese Islands, of which, indeed, Jesso is now accounted as one. Of these people many strange accounts have been given by various navigators; and it appears certain, that, in some respects, they approach nearer to the orang-outan than the human race; for they are covered with long black hair, whence their name; and they practise polygamy without respect to proximity of relationship. They have, however, the faculty of speech; and in their persons are rather below the middle size, strong and swift, of a complexion approaching to black, with features more regular than those of the Kamtschatdales, whom in some respects they resemble: yet newly born children are perfectly white. The men have long thick bushy beards, of unusual size, so that when they drink, they are obliged to lift up the portion on the upper lip. The hair of the heads of both sexes is long, rough, and black; that of the women, who, according to European conceptions, are ugly, is either tied in a knot on the head, or combed over the face. But notwithstanding their natural deformities, these people are of a remarkably quiet and placid disposition, mingled with a great degree of liberality and benevolence, freely parting with what they have, without any expectation of a return. The women are very timid and reserved; yet the men are so tortured with jealousy, that they never leave their wives in the presence of strangers. But little difference exists in the dress of the sexes, which mostly consists of the skins of seals and dogs, formed into wide gowns, open in front, and bound with a girdle

about the waist. Some wear cotton shirts; and persons of consideration—for even these wild people have such among them—wear finer articles, embroidered. The Ainos of Jesso wear a yellow stuff, manufactured from the bark of a tree, and Japanese slippers; those of Saghalien are mostly clothed in furs; and seal-skin boots are universal with both sexes. The men wear large ear-rings, of gold or other metal; the women have ornaments of the same kind, consisting of short chains, each of two or three silver rings, much larger than those of the men. The females also stain their lips blue with the juice of a plant, and have their hands, feet, and face tattooed in flowers of various designs, according to the taste of the mother, who gives this embellishment to her daughter while yet an infant. Of their laws and religion, scarcely any thing is known among Europeans: a tree is planted on the grave of a deceased Ainos, and some blood is spilled among the attendants, somewhat similar to a custom that prevails among the natives of Australia. With the exception of those in the vicinity of Matsmai, the Ainos are scarcely acquainted with agriculture; they subsist chiefly on fish and game, and have little traffic. They are expert archers, and use poisoned darts for shooting wild animals; but the use of fire-arms is unknown to them. Besides bows and arrows, their offensive weapons are sabres, pikes, and a ball suspended by a chain to the end of a bludgeon: they defend themselves with wooden shields cased with leather. These people set no value on gold, silver, precious stones, and similar articles of request among other nations. Their habitations are carelessly built, and their boats rudely constructed. During the winter season, they travel in sledges, drawn by dogs, besides which they seem to have no other domestic animal, at least on the coast; though it has been said that in the interior of Jesso, horses are to be seen. The Ainos were once independent, but are now subject to the Japanese, with whom, even so lately as the 17th century, they waged almost continual warfare. Since their subjugation, their numbers have decreased, so that at present they are few, compared with the extent of country which they occupy.

AINOSA, tn. Little Wallachia, on a river, which runs into the Schyl, 30 m. NW. Craiova.

AINSA, tn. Spain, prov. Aragon, dist. Huesca, seated in a plain, near the confluence of the rivers Ara and Cinca; 22 m. N. Balbastro. Pop. 500.

AINSLAIA, riv. Africa, on the Gold Coast, falling into the Gulf of Guinea, lat. 5. 20. N. long. 0. 30. W.

AINSLIE, a lake of the island of Cape Breton, communicating with the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the Salmon riv. Lat. 46. 5. N. Long. 61. 10. W.

AINSOLDINGEN, vil. Switzerland, can. Bern, near a lake of the same name; 3 m. W. Thun.

AINSTABLE CUM RUSCROFT, par. England, co. Cumberland; 12 m. NNE. Penrith (P. T. 283½). Real prop. £3668. Pop. 550. Church, ded. St. Michael, disch. vic. archd. and dioc. Carlisle.

AINSTEY, or COUNTY OF THE CITY OF YORK, dist. England, SW. of the city of York, comprising 15 parishes, 6 parts of parishes, 24 townships, and 1 chapelry. Real prop. £69,892.

Pop. 34,461. This district was annexed to the city in the 27th Henry VI. and is subject to the lord mayor and corporation of York. The soil is fertile, and the air salubrious.

AINSWORTH, tnsph. England, co. Lancaster, par. Middleton; 7 m. N. Manchester (P. T. 180). Real prop. £2213. Pop. 1584.

AINTAB, **ANTAB**, or **AENTAB** (anc. Antiochia ad Taurum, in Comagena), tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Aleppo, on the riv. Sadjour, and chief place of a district of the same name. It is an open town, about three miles in circumference, with stone houses, built on two hills, for the inhabitants to reside in, with shops in the valley between them. The latter have flat roofs, so that passengers descending from the hills walk over them and the covered streets which they form. On the N. side, upon a round hill, apparently artificial, is a strong castle, surrounded with a deep ditch, cut in the rock, and within the ditch is a covered way, mostly excavated in the rock, and elsewhere built and arched with stone. From this covered way, the hill is cased all the way up with hewn stone. On the S. side of the town is an extensive cemetery, resembling, at a distance, a large suburb. Mohammedans and Armenian Christians constitute the population of Aintab: the former have five principal mosques; the latter, a church. The government of the town and district is deputed to a mutselim appointed by the grand signior. Chief trade in coarse stamped calicoes, to a great extent, various woollens, leather, raw hides, and Turkey leather. Lat. 37. 4. N. Long. 37. 28. E.

AIN TABEGHA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, on the NW. shore of Lake Tabria; 9 m. N. Tabria (anc. Tiberias).

AIN TECAZZE, tn. Abyssinia, dist. Lasta, at the spring-head of the Tecazze riv. 130 m. SSE. Gondar.

AINTHORN, or **ANTHORN**, tnsph. England, co. Cumberland. See **ANTHORN**.

AIN THYLLAH, vil. Algiers, in the interior, on the borders of Sahara.

AINTREE, tnsph. England, co. Lancaster, par. Sephton, on the Liverpool canal; 6 m. NNE. Liverpool (P. T. 205½). Real prop. £1222. Pop. 247.

AINUETTE, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, dist. El Hhermeil, at the foot of mount Libanus, and near the source of a rivulet, which, about 4 m. to the SW. forms Lake Liemoun; 9 m. N. Baalbec.

AIN-UL-RONN, a hot spring in Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus; 100 m. SSE. Aleppo. The water of this spring is said to have been carried 10 m. by an aqueduct, to Gussel-ul-bain, a city now in ruins.

AIN ZARBA, or **ANZARBA**, tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **ANZARBA**.

AIOUESCO, vil. Mexico, prov. Valladolid, dist. Machoacan, containing about 400 Indian families, engaged in the cochineal trade.

AIOKITI, a small riv. of Siberia, gov. Olensk, running into the Lena, about 80 m. above its mouth.

AIOMANO, **AIOMAMA**, or **CASSANDRA**, tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia, dist. Salonica, in the promontory formed by the Gulfs of Salonica and Cassandra; 50 m. SSE. Salonica.

AIOS CONSTANTINOS, tn. Candia, dist. Retimo; 32 m. SE. Canes.

AJOTITLAN, vil. Mexico, prov. Guadalaxara,

situated between two deep ravines on the sea-coast, and containing about 70 or 80 Indian families, occupied in the manufacture of painted trays.

AIO VASSILI, Cape, a headland of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Roum, in the Black Sea. Lat. 41. 2. N. Long. 38. 10. E.

AIOU, or **YIOU**, a cluster of sixteen islands, in the Eastern seas, off the N. coast of Waygeeco, surrounded by a reef, about 50 m. in circuit, which is open on the NW. side, through a deep channel, five miles in length, and about a mile across. Tropical fruits and roots are produced in these islands; and the natives, who are not numerous, obtain abundance of fish and turtle from the seas: from Waygeeco and Rawak, they procure sago; and they sell to the Chinese tortoiseshell and biche de mer, an animal of the mollusca tribe, much in request by navigators in the eastern seas. Lat. 0. 32. N. Long. 131. 8. E.

AIOU BABA, the most southerly and largest isle in the foregoing group, about 5 m. in circuit, and 500 feet high. Lat. 0. 26. N. Long. 131. 5. E.

AIOURENDI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolu, on the right bank of a river, which rises in the Ionous Dag, and runs into the Gulf of Adramyti; 17 m. EBN. Adramyti.

AIOUSDEKA, tn. Candia, near the ruins of the ancient Gortynia; 20 m. S. Candia.

AIPE, riv. Columbia, prov. Cundinamarca, dist. Neyva, rising on the E. side of the Andes, and running into the Magdalena, at a town of the same name. Lat. 3. 30. N. Long. 75. 15. W.

AIPE, tn. Columbia, at the confluence of the foregoing riv. with the Magdalena, 30 m. NNE. Neyva.

AIR, a seaport of the isle of Hoy, in the Orkneys, on the N. shore of an extensive bay. Lat. 58. 47. N. Long. 3. 15. W.

AIR, or **OFFA POINT**, a cape of N. Wales, co. Flint, at the mouth of the Dee riv. Lat. 53. 23. N. Long. 3. 20. W.

AIR, **WADI**, a stream of Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. Haouran, running into the Haireir, 5 m. below Shemskein.

AIRA, tn. Sennaar, near the left bank of the Bahr el Azergue; 12 m. S. Sennaar.

AIRAINES, mkt. tn. France, depart. Somme, on the road between Abbeville and Beauvais; 18 m. WNW. Amiens.

AIRANO, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese; 10 m. SE. Como.

AIRD, **THE**, dist. Scotland, sh. Inverness.

AIRD, **THE**, penins. Scotland, sh. Ross, attached to the E. side of isle Lewis by the isthmus of Stornaway. Central lat. 58. 12. N. long. 6. 8. W.

AIRD, or **HUNISH POINT**, the N. extremity of the isle of Skye, in the Hebrides. Lat. 57. 41. N. Long. 6. 16. W.

AIRDBEG, vil. Scotland, sh. Inverness, on the W. coast of Benbecula isle, one of the Hebrides. Lat. 57. 26. N. Long. 7. 22. W. The inhabitants are occupied in fishing and manufacturing kelp.

AIRDLE WATER, riv. Scotland, sh. Perth, rising in a valley between Ben Vouroch and Ben Gloe, and conveying the collected waters of several mountain streams to the Isla, which it joins about 2 m. NW. Cupar.

AIRD LINN, a deep fall of water in Scotland sh. Dumfries, in the Shinnel riv. not far from Tynron.

AIRD NISIBOST, a cape of Scotland, sh. Inverness, on the W. side of Harris isle. Lat. 57. 48. N. Long. 6. 50. W.

AIRD RENISH, a cape of Scotland, sh. Inverness, at the S. extremity of Harris isle. Lat. 57. 40. N. Long. 6. 50. W.

AIRDRIE, post mkt. tn. Scotland, sh. Lanark, par. New Monkland, on the great or middle road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, from the former of which it is distant 32½ m. Wbs. and from the latter 12 m. E. Pop. not in the parliamentary returns, but estimated at about 6000. Market, Thurs. Fairs, 3d Tuesd. in May, 1st Tuesd. in Nov. O. S.; Lammass day, and Candlemas day. Airdrie occupies a rising ground, between two rivulets, and is regularly built, principally in one street, about a mile in length. It has an elegant chapel of ease to the parish-church, a burgher meeting-house, three presbyterian meeting-houses, a Baptist meeting-house, and an excellent inn. A branch of the national bank and a general post-office have been some time established here. The rise of Airdrie has been very rapid; and from consisting, as it did about a century ago, of little more than a solitary farmhouse, it is now one of the most flourishing inland towns in Scotland: an increase promoted by its proximity to various iron works and collieries. It receives the produce of the pits and iron mines by means of rail roads; and the Monkland canal passes by it. The manufacture of cotton and distillation of spirits also engage the attention of the inhabitants; a great number of whom are likewise employed in the Calder and other iron works. The increase of the town led, in 1821, to its erection into an independent burgh of barony; and by the Reform Boundary Act, in 1832, it was included in the Falkirk district, which sends one representative to the British parliament. The privilege for holding the market and fairs was granted by an act of parliament, in 1695. In the vicinity of the chapel of ease is Monkland Well, which is much resorted to for its mineral waters. Airdrie is said to have been the ancient Arderyth, where, A. D. 577, Rydderech, king of Strathclyud, defeated Aidan, of Kintire.

AIRD'S MOSS, an extensive morass of Scotland, sh. Ayr, between Cumnock, Mauchline, and Muirkirk. About a quarter of a mile from the public road between Cumnock and Muirkirk, is a large flat stone, called *Cameron's Stone*, in memory of a skirmish between a party of Covenanters and a detachment of dragoons, in 1686, in which Richard Cameron, the preacher, from whom the sect of Cameronians have their designation, and some of his adherents were slain. To this spot, in the midst of a dreary solitude, pilgrimages are still occasionally made.

AIRD VULA, a cape of Scotland, sh. Inverness, on the W. coast of South Uist. Lat. 57. 14. N. Long. 7. 29. W.

AIRE, or ARIEN, tn. France, depart. Pas de Calais, chief place of a canton, on the Lys riv.; 11 m. SSE. St. Omer, with which it has a communication by means of a canal. It is a strong place, with a castle situated in a morass, and has been frequently besieged, particularly in 1710, when the Duke of Marlborough brought it to a surrender, after having lost 6000 of his men in the siege, with a loss to the besieged of 4000.

AIRE, tn. France, depart. Landes, on the left bank of the Adour, on the declivity of a hill, and chief place of a canton, comprising about 700

houses; 20 m. SSE. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 3000, including that of the neighbouring vil. Le Mas.

AIRE, riv. France, depart. Meuse, from which it passes below Varennes, and, entering the depart. Ardennes, joins the Aisne, about 9 m. above Vouziers.

AIRE, riv. England, co. W. R. York, rising near Malham, and falling into the Ouse, 3 m. SW. Howden. It is navigable to Leeds, where it joins the Leeds and Liverpool canal; and has also a communication with the Ouse through the Calder canal.

AIRLY, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar, from 3 to 4 m. in breadth, and from 5 to 6 m. in length, situated for the most part in Strathmore vale, but extending into the Grampian hills, 4½ m. Wbs. Kirriemuir (P. T. 66); 12 m. W. Forfar. Real prop. £5772. Pop. 860. Vic. presb. Meikle, syn. Angus and Mearns. The greater part of this par. is highly cultivated; and the drained mosses afford abundance of shell marl and peat. On a promontory at the confluence of the Isla and Melgum, stands Airly Castle, the splendid and romantic residence of the Earls of Airly: it is of modern date, and built upon the site of the more ancient castle, which was demolished by the Marquis of Argyll, in 1640, and was a strong and secure fortress.

AIROLA, AIROLO, EREKLS, or ORIENT, vil. Switzerland, can. Tessin, on the Tessino riv. at the foot of mount St. Gothard; 20 m. S. Altorf.

AIRON, or ARON, riv. France, depart. Nièvre, forming a junction with the Loire, near Décise.

AIRONA, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese; 13 m. W. Bergamo.

AIRTH, par. Scotland, sh. Stirling, on the S. side of the frith of Forth, 5½ m. NE. Falkirk (P. T. 24). Real prop. £11,159. Pop. 1825. Presb. Stirling, syn. Perth and Stirling. It is intersected by a rivulet, over which are five stone bridges; and the villages of Airth, Dunmore, and New Mill, all in this parish, have each a harbour where small vessels are built. Kersie and Higgin's Neuck are well known ferries in this parish; and between Airth, Dunmore, and Alloa, a passage boat plies daily. The valleys are fertile, and the hills afford coal and free-stone. Three ancient towers stand in this parish, at Airth, Dunmore, and Powfouls; the first of these, called Wallace's tower, is of very ancient date.

AIRTHREE, a scattered vil. Scotland, sh. Stirling; 1 m. NW. Stirling (P. T. 354). It is celebrated for a spring of strong mineral water, much resorted to by persons disordered in the stomach.

AIRTON, tnsbp. England, co. W. R. York, par. Kirkby, in Malham Dale, on the Aire; 6 m. SE. Settle (P. T. 235). Real prop. £2036. Pop. 179. Here is a twist manufacture.

AIRVAULT, or AIRVAUX, tn. France, depart. Deux Sèvres, containing 440 houses; 39 m. NNE. Niort. Pop. 2070.

AIRYHOLM and **IIAWTHORPE**, an united tnsbp. England, co. N. R. York, par. Hovingham, 6½ m. W. New Malton (P. T. 217). Real prop. £454. Pop. 42.

AIS, BRULES, or BURNT ISLE, a small island in the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, nearly opposite the vil. of Somaui, on the African coast. Lat. 11. 18. N. Long. 47. 37. 30. E.

AISA, tn. Spain, prov. Aragon, dist. Huesca, on the margin of a river, in a valley to which it gives name; 7 m. N. Jaca.

AISA, tn. Japan, on the E. coast of Nippon isle. Lat. 38. 55. N. Long. 141. 55. E.

AISAY, small tn. of France, depart. Aube, near Bar sur Seine.

AISCH, vil. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, in the Aischgrund; 21 m. sw. Bamberg.

AISCH, riv. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, rising to the s. of Seckenwald, and running northward by the tn. of Windsheim, receives the Ehe opposite Neustadt, and the Mudach between Dachsbath, Hochstadt, and Adelsdorff; after which it joins the Rednitz, 12 m. s. Bamberg.

AISDALE, ham. England, co. Westmoreland, par. Barton; 3 m. sw. Appleby (P. T. 270). Pop. &c. with par.

AISDALE, ham. England, co. N. R. York, par. Guisborough; 3 m. sse. Guisborough (P. T. 245). Pop. &c. with par.

AISE, or **ASSÉ**, riv. France, depart. Lower Alps. See **ASSÉ**.

AISE, riv. France, depart. Calvados, running into the Orne, 9 m. s. Caen.

AISEAU, vil. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 6 m. se. Charleroi.

AISENBY, or **ASENBY**, tnsph. England, co. N. R. York. See **ASENBY**.

AISEREY, tn. France, depart. Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton; 9 m. sse. Dijon.

AISH, **BIRKET**, tn. Lower Egypt, between the sea and the sandy desert; 31 m. W. El Arish.

AISHK, **ROBAUT** x, tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan; 112 m. nne. Astrabad.

AISHOLT, or **ASHOLT**, par. England, co. Somerset. See **ASHOLT**.

AISING, tn. Jutland, prov. Lundenes and Boulting, on the edge of a marsh; 19 m. ebs. Ringkiöbing.

***AISKA**, tn. Japan, island of Nippon; 40 m. se. Josen.

AISKEW, or **ASKEW**, tnsph. England, co. N. R. York, par. Bedale; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Bedale (P. T. 223), from which it is separated by a brook. Real prop. £3289. Pop. 586.

AISLABY, tnsph. England, co. Durham, par. Eaglescliff; 1 m. wbn. Yarm (P. T. 248 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £3466. Pop. 143.

AISLABY, tnsph. England, co. N. R. York, partly in par. Whitby, partly in par. Middleton; 3 m. sw. Whitby (P. T. 236). Real prop. £2329. Pop. 402. Chapelry, perpet. cur. archd. Cleveland, dioc. York.

AISLINGEN, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, on the Reid riv. 4 m. s. Dillingen. Seat of a bailiwick, with a castle. Pop. 1170.

AISMUNDERBY, or **AISMUNDERBY**, tnsph. England, united with Bondgate, co. W. R. York, par. Ripon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Ripon (P. T. 212). Real prop. £2916. Pop. 655. A portion of this tnsph. is included in the borough of Ripon for parliamentary representation.

AISNE, riv. France, rising near Vaubcourt, depart. Meuse, traverses depart. Ardennes, where it becomes navigable at Château Porcien, waters Soissons, depart. Aisne, to which depart. it gives name, and after a course of about 120 m. joins the Oise a little above Compeigne.

AISNE, depart. France, so called from the riv. Aisne, which crosses it from E. to W. nearly in the middle; about 45 m. in breadth, from E. to W. and 80 m. in length from N. to s. Capital, Laon. The surrounding, or boundary departments are, N. Le Nord; E. Ardennes and Marne; sw. Seine and Marne; W. Oise and Somme. Be-

sides the riv. Aisne, it is watered in the N. by the Oise, Serre, and Lette; in the s. by the Ourcq and Marne. The chief trade is in grain. Pop. about 432,237.

AISNET, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 10 m. E. Valenciennes.

AISNEY, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 2 m. NW. Valenciennes.

AISNEY LE CHATEAU, tn. France, depart. Allier, chief place of a canton; 24 m. NW. Moulins. The inhabitants are mostly occupied in the woollen manufacture.

AISO, riv. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, formed by the union of two streams near Macans de Cominho, and running into the Zezere opposite Cardigos.

AISTERSHEIM, mkt. tn. Upper Austria, with a fortified castle, not far from Hag.

AISTHORPE, par. England, co. Lincoln, $\frac{6}{8}$ m. NNW. Lincoln (P. T. 133 $\frac{1}{4}$). Real prop. £1088. Pop. 89. Church, ded. St. Peter, disch. rect. with vic. West Thorpe, archd. Stowe, dioc. Lincoln.

AISTIG, vil. Württemberg, cir. Upper Neckar, in the bailiwick of Rosenfeld. Pop. 525.

AISU, or **AIZU**, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Osi, on the bank of a river; *52 m. sbw. Nambu.

AISY, tn. France, depart. Yonne, on the Armançon riv. and in the road between Joigny and Dijon; 19 m. NE. Avallon.

AITA, a small sea-port of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea; 7 m. s. Varna.

AITAU, a mountain of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk. Lat. *49. 40. N. Long. *69. 14. E.

AITERBACH, riv. Bavaria, rising in cir. Regen, and running into the Danube 6 m. below Straubing.

AITERBACH, or **ATTERBACH**, riv. Upper Austria, running into the Traun, 2 m. above Wels.

AITERHOFEN, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Lower Danube, comprising about 100 houses; 5 m. se. Straubing.

AITHSTING, par. Scotland, sh. Orkney and Shetland, on the bay of Aith, in the mainland of Shetland. The bay affords good fishing and extensive anchorage: the interior, which produces excellent herbage for sheep and cattle, is almost exclusively occupied for pasturage. The parish is united with that of Sandsting. Real prop. of both, £61. Pop. 2194.

AITKIN'S ROCK, a sunken rock, about 20 leagues w. of Tory Isle, off the NW. coast of Ireland, the situation of which is variously stated; but all accounts agree as to the danger it presents to the unwary navigator. The best authorities give it lat. 55. 18. N. long 9. 51. W.

AITON, a mountain of New South Wales, in the interior, about 250 m. W. Sydney. Lat. 33. 53. s. Long. 146. 35. E.

AITONA, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia, on the Segre riv. near the confines of Aragon; 6 m. ssw. Lerida.

AITON'S PEAK, a mountain of New South Wales, co. Roxburgh; 48 m. NNE. Bathurst. Lat. 32. 55. s. Long. 150. 4. E.

AITON'S RIVER, a stream of New South Wales, co. Cambridge, rising in some rocky mountains, s. of Liverpool Plains, and running in a ssw. direction into Roxburgh co., where it borders the marsh, called Hawkins's Plain, and is supposed to flow onward into Macquarrie riv.

AITOU, vil. Transylvania, lower cir. Kolasch.

AITRACH, tn. or large vil. Württemberg, cir. Bodensee, near the confluence of a riv. of the

same name with the Iller; 6 m. sw. Memingen. Pop. 610.

AITRANG, paroch. vil. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, in the Kemptenwald. Pop. 600.

AITTING, vil. Bavaria, cir. Isar, N. of Lake Reig. 30 m. swbs. Munich.

AIUA, tn. Hayti, on the line which formerly divided the Spanish from the French territories.

AIUDA, vil. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, on the sea-coast, and bank of the South Miguel riv.

*AIUDA, vil. Brazil, prov. Puento Leguna.

AIX, an ancient city of France, depart. Mouths of the Rhône, once the capital of Provence, now the chief place of an *arrondissement*, seated in a plain surrounded by hills, a little N. of the riv. Arc, 18 m. N. Marseilles. Pop. 26,900. It is one of the oldest towns in France; having been founded, 120 years before the Christian era, by the Romans, who called it *Aqua Sexta*, on account of its mineral springs, which, after many ages of oblivion, were accidentally rediscovered in 1704, and are now occasionally resorted to, though they do not sustain so high a character as formerly. The water is clear and light, destitute of taste or smell, and moderately warm. Louis XIV. greatly embellished this city, which has eight gates, and streets in general well lighted and paved, but dirty. The chief object of trade with the inhabitants is the oil grown in the vicinity of the city, which is in much repute. Velvets and other silk stuffs are also manufactured here to a considerable extent. Other articles of export consist of brandy, wine, almonds, raisins, plums, olives, nuts, figs, capers, grain, vermicelli, fish, silk, linen, and hardware. Lat. 43. 32. N. Long. 5. 26. E.

AIX, or Ez, a small island of France, depart. Lower Charente, between Isle Oléron and Rochefort, in the bay of Biscay; 12 m. ssw. Rochelle. Lat. 46. 2. N. Long. 1. 11. W. It is between 500 and 600 toises in length, and 130 in breadth.

AIX, tn. Savoy, on the E. side of lake Bourget, 9 m. N. Chambery. Pop. 1600. Here are remains of an ancient triumphal arch; and its hot baths, which are still in much repute, are said to have been originally built by the emperor Gratian, whence, under the Romans, it obtained the name of *Aqua Gratiana*.

AIX, or ASCH REPAI, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 12 m. N. Namur.

AIX D'ANGUILLO, or AIX DAM GILON, tn. France, depart. Cher, chief place of a canton; on the Colon riv. 16 m. sw. Sancerre. Pop. 1230.

AIXE, tn. France, depart. Upper Vienne, chief place of a canton, on the Vienne riv. 7 m. sw. Limoges. Pop. 2160.

AIX EN OTHE, tn. France, depart. Aube, chief place of a canton; 12 m. wsw. Troyes. Pop. 1570.

AIXHEIM, vil. Württemberg, cir. Upper Neckar; 5 m. ss. Rotweil. Pop. about 500.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, or AACHEN, a large and handsome city, belonging to Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, of which it is the capital, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, and comprising upwards of 3000 houses; 70 m. nnw. Coblenz, 36 m. ssw. Cologne, 26 m. NE. Liege. Lat. 50. 52. N. Long. 5. 54. E. Pop. about 28,000. By the Germans, this place is called AACH; and the Flemings call it AACHEN. To the Romans it was known by the name of *Aquisgranum*, from *Aqua* waters, and *Serenus Granus*, its founder, who built it in the reign of Adrian, about A. D.

124; from this name the French have formed their appellation of AIX, to which they have added LA CHAPELLE, from a conventional chapel built here by Charlemagne, who, making the city the seat of his empire, frequently resorted to it for his own devotions. This city is seated in a valley, and surrounded with woods and mountains, notwithstanding which the climate is salubrious. On a hill it has a castle, from which, in a clear day, may be seen sixty different towns, the ocean, and even the island of Great Britain. In 451, this city was destroyed by the Huns, under Attila, and remained in a ruinous state, till the emperor Charlemagne, having repaired, beautified, and enlarged it, made it his favourite residence; and after his death, his remains were interred in the church of Notre Dame, which he had founded. Here were kept his sword, belt, and a copy of the four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, and the imperial robes and regalia which have been used at the coronation of his successors in the empire, down to the time of Napoleon Buonaparte, who had them transported to Paris for his inauguration. The city is divided into the inner and outer towns: the former is encompassed with a wall about 2½ miles in circumference, with ten gates; the wall of the outer town is about 4½ miles in circumference, and has eleven gates. The city is kept very clean, by means of several rivulets, which run through it, and turn many mills: it has also twenty public, and numerous private fountains. The neighbouring stone quarries furnish materials for magnificent buildings, among which the town-house and the masquerade room are the most remarkable. Elegant private houses are to be seen in every street. The city has four parish churches, beside the collegiate church of St. Adelbert, built by the emperor Henry II. At one period, it contained twenty-one monasteries and convents; but most of these have been suppressed. The manufactures of this city, though much decreased of late years, are still considerable: the most important are those of broad cloth, chiefly from Spanish wool, and different kinds of needlework, by which many thousands of persons are supported. It has also copper and brass works, with a thimble manufactory. Aix-la-chapelle has been long celebrated for the medicinal virtues of its baths, which are seven in number, and supplied from five distinct springs. They are esteemed efficacious in diseases arising from indigestion, obstructions of the viscera, rheumatism, scurvy, scrofula, hypochondria, paralysis, &c. and are much resorted to. The season commences on the 1st May, when the Imperial Bath, which is commonly kept locked during the early part of the year, is opened with great ceremony, in presence of the magistrates and principal visitors. Aix-la-Chapelle is memorable in diplomatic history for two important treaties of peace concluded in it: one in 1668, between France and Spain; the other, in 1748, between the different powers engaged in the war of the Austrian succession.

AIXME, or AYME, tn. Savoy, co. Tarantaise, on the Isère riv. near the Little St. Bernard.

AIZENAY, tn. France, depart. Vendée, chief place of a canton 11 m. N. Bourbon Vendée. Pop. 3500.

AIZERATH, vil. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine.

*AIZU, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, and capital of a small king, or prov. of the same name.

AJA, or **HAGIA**, tn. Greece, prov. Albania, dist. Epirus, near the sea-coast; 34 m. ssw. **Bucintoro**.

AJA, a rivulet of Italy, in the States of the Church, dist. Sabina, falling into the Tiber at Monte Rotondo. Another rivulet of the same name, in the same district, enters the Tiber at Magliano.

AJA, or **AJA BURUK**, the most southerly point of land in the Crimea.

AJABIRE, or **AJAVIRA**, tn. Peru, prov. Cuzco; 95 m. s. Cuzco.

AJACCIO, **AJAZZO**, or **ADIAZZO**, tn. Corsica, depart. Liamone, on the sw. side of the island, and delightfully seated on the N. side of a gulf, to which it gives name, lat. 41. 55. N. long. 8. 44. E. Pop. about 7000. Ajaccio is the chief port of Corsica, and the seat of the administrative offices, though Bastia disputes with it the capital title. It is remarkable as the birth-place of Napoleon Buonaparte; and is the best-built town in the island, being walled and protected by a citadel. The harbour forms, below the town, a secure and commodious haven for ships of the largest size; but the entrance is rendered rather dangerous by a small projecting rock.

AJAGU, a chain of mountains in Tatar and Siberia, branching off from the s. side of the Altai range, between the sources of the Emil and Csualiak rivers. South of the Nor-zaizan lake and the Upper Irtsch, it bears the name of **CHAMAR**.

AJAMATI, tn. Russia, gov. Circassia, prov. Imeretta, on the Rhéon riv. 10 m. se. Koutais. or **Cotatia**.

AJAN, **AZAN**, or **HAZINE** (anc. Azania), a dist. Africa, on the E. coast, situated about lat. 9. 0. N. long. 50. 0. E. but the name has been applied, improperly as it should seem, to a considerable extent of the coast, from Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Sea of Babel-Mandeb, to Mukdeesha, or Magadoxa, a space including ten degrees of latitude, and comprising several states, or kingdoms, of which the chief are Adel, or Zeila, Sertweel, and Mukdeesha. It is very little known to Europeans; but, according to Mr. Salt, it is inhabited chiefly by different tribes of the Somaui. The soil is generally sandy, flat, and barren, except in the northern part, where it becomes mountainous, and yields myrrh and other aromatics. It is also said to have a valuable breed of horses, which foreign merchants take in great numbers in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths.

AJARAFTE, an extensive plain of Spain, prov. Seville, on the Guadiamar riv.

AJASSO, or **AIAS**, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey. See **AIAS**.

AJAX, tn. Piedmont, dist. Aosta.

AJESHEIR, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the E. border of the Maragha Lake; 32 m. sw. Tabriz.

AJEETGHUR, a fortress of Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer; 25 m. N. Jyepoor.

AJELLO, tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo del Aquila, with a castle on a rock, belonging to the prince of Modena.

AJELLO, tn. Naples, prov. Lower Calabria, 9 m. ssw. Cosenza. It is the seat of a considerable signiory, with the title of a duchy.

AJL, a cape of Cefalonia, at the W. entrance of the Argostoli Gulf. Lat. 38. 9. N. Long. 20. 23. E.

AJIGHUR, or **АДЖЕОНУР**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad; 40 m. s. Bandah.

AJITMUL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra; 25 m. sw. Caunpoor.

AJKA, vil. Hungary, co. Wesprim, with a Lutheran parish church.

AJMEER, **AGMERE**, or **RAJPOOTANA**, prov. Hindoostan, of considerable extent, on the NW. side: bound. N. Lahore; NE. Delhi; E. Agra; SE. Malwah; S. Gujerat and Cutch; W. Sind; NW. Moulton; length, about 350 m.; breadth, about 220 m. It comprises many states, or governments, as Ajmeer Proper, Banawarra, Bickaneer, Joudpoor, Jyenagur, Nangore, Rampoor, Rantampoor, &c. but the three grand divisions of the province consist of, 1. Joudpoor, otherwise Marwar, the prince of which is styled Rhatore Raja; 2. Jyepoor, or Jyenagur (formerly Ambeer); 3. Offdapoore, or Mewar (formerly Chitore), the prince of which, called Rama, is esteemed the most noble of all the Hindoo chiefs. The Mahrattas have of late years got possession of a large district about the city of Ajmeer, as well as of the pergunnah of Touk Baurpoora; and the se. quarter belongs to the rajahs of Boondee and Kotah. The feudal system prevails in this country; every district, town, and village has its peculiar chief, who pays little more than a nominal obedience to the rajah; the inhabitants, who are mostly of the rajpoot, or military tribe, are deemed good soldiers; and every village, &c. is compelled to have a certain number of troopers in readiness to attend its chief, whenever called upon. The soil of the country is generally sterile; but it contains lead and copper mines. The NE. side presents only a sandy desert. The principal rivers are the Lonce, the Chumbul, and the Banass. An extensive salt lake, N. of the city of Ajmeer, supplies the north of Hindoostan with salt, and brings in a productive revenue to the government. Though frequently overrun and desolated by both Affghans and Mongols, this province was never totally subjugated by either; but domestic dissensions have afforded the Mahrattas frequent opportunities of extorting tribute from its princes and people.

AJMEER, called by the Mohammedans **Daralkhier** (house of piety), formerly the capital of the foregoing district, but now subject to the Mahrattas, is situated in the midst of the Rajpoot states of Joudpoor, Jyepoor, and Odeypoor, in a pleasant valley, at the foot of a range of hills, about 200 m. sw. Delhi, and 195 w. Agra. Lat. 26. 22. N. Long. 75. 8. E. It is reckoned six miles in circumference, and, with its surrounding district, comprehends forty-six pergunnahs, or parishes. It has a pretty strong fort, called Taragur (residence of the stars), and remains of a palace with extensive gardens, built about A. D. 1615, by the emperor Jehangire, for the accommodation of Hafza Jemmal, the daughter of a reputed saint, whose tomb, in the vicinity, is held in the highest veneration by all classes of Mohammedans. In this city, the English ambassador, Sir Thomas Rowe, had the honour of being introduced to the Grand Mongol, in 1716: since that period, the place has much declined, and a great portion of it is in a ruinous state. The surrounding country is sandy and very sultry; but the city is well supplied with water from two neighbouring lakes, one of which is six miles in circumference, and very

deep. About four miles distant, is Pooshkur, or Phokur, a celebrated place of Hindoo superstition.

AJMEERGUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, near the source of the Nerbuddah riv. 200 m. NE. Nagpoor, 40 m. NW. Ruttunpoor. Lat. 22. 45. N. Long. 81. 47. E.

AJO, CAPE, a headland of Spain, in Asturias, prov. Santander, in the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 3. 28. W.

AJOAM, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 30 m. N. Istakar.

AJOFRIN, or **ALJOFRIN**, tn. Spain, prov. New Castille, dist. Toledo; 14 m. SSE. Toledo.

AJOJAMENTO, tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, near the mouth of the Chineral riv. Lat. 26. 44. S. Long. 70. 53. W.

AJOMANIA, **AGIOMANIA**, or **HAGIOS MAMAS**, vil. Turkey, prov. Salonica; 40 m. SE. Salonica. Lat. 40. 12. N. Long. 23. 25. E.

AJOS, a small isle of Finland, at the head of the Bothnian Gulf; 18 m. SE. Tornea. Lat. 65. 39. N. Long. 24. 18. E.

AJOS, vil. Paraguay, at the foot of the mountains interposed between the Parana and Paraguay rivers, about 90 m. E. Assumption.

AJOU, tn. on the SE. coast of isle Negros, in the Philippines. Lat. 9. 25. N. Long. 123. 0. E.

AJOUND, tn. Africa, king. Benin; 18 m. SSW. Benin. Lat. 6. 15. N. Long. 5. 43. E.

AJRASCA, tn. Piedmont; 14 m. SW. Carignano.

AJSEDABAD, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi, near the Elwend mountains; 65 m. NNE. Hamadan.

AJUDA, or **WHYDAH**, tn. Africa, on the Slave Coast. Lat. 6. 15. N. Long. 2. 5. E.

AJUDUK, a branch of the Elwend mountains in Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi, forming part of the N. boundary of Louristan. Also, a mountainous ridge in the province of Fars, E. of Jaron, called by the Arabs *Djebel Arad*.

***AJUK-ZERNUCK**, tn. Great Bukharia; 6 m. NW. Cogend.

AJUR, tn. Swedish Lapland, prov. West Bothnia; 94 m. NNE. Umea. Lat. 65. 5. N. Long. 19. 30. E.

AKABA, or **KALAAT EL ACCABA** (anc. Elath), tn. Arabia, at the head of a gulf named after it, between which and Suez is a high road across the desert; about 160 m. SSE. Suez. Lat. 29. 30. N. Long. 34. 59. E.

AKABA, **GULF OF** (anc. Sinus Elaniticus), an arm of the Red Sea, formed by a tongue of land, called the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, which separates it from the Gulf of Suez. It is about 90 m. long, and 9 m. wide.

AKABA EL SIAM, a station on the road from Mecca to Jerusalem, in Arabia Petrea, between the Red Sea and the Desert. Lat. 29. 30. N. Long. 36. 0. E.

AKABA, or **THE ASCENT**, a narrow pass of North Africa, on the high road between Algiers and Constantina, over a ridge scarcely wide enough for travellers to go over, and bounded by tremendous precipices on either side.

***AKAI**, tn. Japan, isle Nippon; 60 m. SW. Meaco.

AKAIDE, riv. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, rising in the Cordillera Generale, and running into the Guapore, lat. 13. 20. S. long. 61. 44. W.

AKA-KHAN, or **AKACIAN**, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, rising in the Oorkantsha mountains.

and running into the Judoma, lat. 60. 8. N. long. 139. 39. E.

AKALGORI, or **AGHAL GORI**, city of Georgia. See **AGHAL GORI**.

AKAL-KALAK, or **ACHALKALAK**, tn. Armenia. See **ACHALKALAK**.

AKALZIK, **AKALZIKA**, **AGHALZIGHE**, **GHALZIG**, or **AKISKA**, prov. Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, on the SW. confines of Georgia. It was once part of the province of Satabago, in Georgia. The soil is fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals. Though still populous, the traveller meets with many desolate villages, indicative of a more flourishing state in former times. The aborigines are distinguished from foreign settlers, by their uncommonly large and thick beards. Husbandry and the breeding of bees and silkworms, form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The river Kur, or Cyrus, has its rise among the mountains on the SW. extremity of the province, about 12 m. distant from the chief town.

AKALZIK, or **AKISKA**, &c. chief tn. of the foregoing prov. 90 m. NNW. Erivan, 100 SW. Teflia, seated at the foot of a branch of the Caucasus, near the riv. Dalka, which runs into the Kur to the SE. of the town. Lat. 41. 38. N. Long. 42. 57. E. The town, which contains about 400 houses, has no walls, nor fortifications, but a strong and lofty castle, which baffled the attempts of the Russians to reduce it. The inhabitants consist of Christians of various denominations, Jews, and Turks, who carry on an active trade with various places on the Black Sea, particularly Battum, a port about 100 miles distant. Here are two Christian churches, a Jews' synagogue, and several Mohammedan mosques. Its name, variously pronounced and spelt, is supposed to be a corruption of *Ak Hissar*, the *New Castle*; but the inhabitants call it Taik.

AKAMAPET, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 50 m. NE. Arcot.

AKANIMINA, tn. Guinea, on the Ivory Coast, near Cape Apollonia, about 2 m. from the shore, with a good anchorage in its bay. Gold dust and ivory are its chief commodities for commerce.

AKAOT, tn. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, prov. Berar; 25 m. W. Ellichpoor.

AKAR, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 73 m. N. Arcot.

AKAR, tn. Tatar, in the country of Bokhara, situate on the bank of a river; 60 m. SE. Samarcand.

AKARA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi, pach. Bagdad, on the right bank of the Euphrates; 10 m. SE. Sura.

AKARA, **ACOURY**, or **ACKORA**, tn. Affghannistan, on the Coubul riv. about 5 m. above its junction with the Indus; 12 m. NW. Attock; 37 m. E. Peahawer.

AKARRI, tn. Greece, prov. Thessaly, near the right bank of the Fanari riv. 13 m. S. Tricala.

AKASAKA, or **OKASAKI**, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Mikawa, at the head of a Delta, formed by a river at its confluence with the sea, 14 m. SSE. Nagoja. It is remarkable for the depraved habits of its inhabitants, and the largeness of its houses; and contains some elegant inns.

AKASI, an open tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Farima, on the south coast; 68 m. WSW. Meaco. It is intersected by a broad and deep river; and has a fortress in which the governor resides.

AKASSA, riv. Africa, rising on the edge of the Sahara, and after watering the town of Non, running into the sea about 15 m. s. Cape Non. -
***AKASSEB ASSELAM**, tn. Egypt, which marks the boundary between Asia and Africa.

AKAST, tn. Arabia, in the country of the Serdes; 70 m. E. Jerusalem.

AKATO, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Sidz; 36 m. w. Meaco.

AKBARABAD, the Mohammedan name of Agra, a city of Hindoostan. See Agra.

AKBARNAGUR, the Mohammedan name of Rajmahal, an ancient city of Bengal. See RAJMAHAL.

AKBEIK-BABA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia; 20 m. NW. Eski Shehr.

AKBCEA, **Βυρσε** **ελ**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of a small river; 7 m. SW. Saide (anc. Sidon).

AKBURABAD, tn. Afghanistan, prov. Seistan; 12 m. NE. Jullalabad.

AKBUR-SIAH, **Μερα**, tn. Afghanistan, prov. Cohistan; 60 m. NBE. Attock.

AKCHECHAR, or **Ακχέσσερ**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, on the coast of the Black Sea; 15 m. SW. Ereklî, 40 m. NW. Boli. Lat. 41. 8. N. Long. 31. 15. E.

AKCHEH CALEH, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Trebisond, on a cape in the Black Sea; 12 m. NW. Trebisond.

AK DAGH, a high mountain of Persia, prov. Ghilan, in the Elburz chain. Lat. 37. 21. N. Long. 48. 49. E.

AKDAR, **Ελ**, tn. Upper Egypt, on the W. side of a branch of the Nile; 17 m. NNW. Ekhhim.

AKDASCH, tn. Russia, prov. Schirvan, on the bank of the Kur; 30 m. SW. Chamakia, containing about 300 houses. A considerable trade in silk is carried on here; and grain and fruit are plentiful.

AKDEREH, vil. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan.

AKDON, a lake of Lapland, communicating with the White Sea, through a series of smaller lakes and the river Tchavanga. Lat. 66. 50. N. Long. 37. 10. E.

AKEARADI, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

AKEBALA, or **Ακελά**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Armenia, gov. Erzeroum; 24 m. WNW. Erzeroum.

AKEBAR, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi, pach. Bagdad, on the Tigris; 30 m. NW. Bagdad.

AKEBAR, or **Αικερ**, tnshp. England, co. N. B. York, Finghall; 5 m. NE. Middleham (P. T. 229). Pop. 53.

AKEBY, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre; 4 m. NBE. Szaffad.

AKEEKSEEB, riv. United States, in the North West Territory, running into Spirit Lake, which by means of Rum riv. empties its waters into the Mississippi. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 39. 40. W.

AKELD, tnshp. England, co. Northumberland, par. Kirk-Newton; 2 m. NW. Wooler (P. T. 323). Real prop. £1503. Pop. 171.

AKELEY, par. and tnshp. England, co. Buckingham; 2½ m. NBE. Buckingham (P. T. 56½). Real prop. £1354. Pop. 291. Church, ded. St. James; rect. archd. Buckingham, dioc. Lincoln. Pat. New College, Oxon.

AKELO, tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia, on the Black Sea.

AKEN, or **Ακεν**, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburgh, near the left bank of the Elbe, on the high road between Dessau and Magdeburgh; 8 m. NNW. Dessau. It has a citadel.

AKENHAM, par. England, co. Suffolk; 4½ m. NW. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Real prop. £1052. Pop. 119. Church, ded. St. James, disch. rect. archd. Suffolk, dioc. Norwich.

AKEN'S, or **Aitkin's Rock**, a sunken rock, in the North Atlantic. See AITKIN'S ROCK.

AKER, a small fishing town of Ireland, co. Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay; 3 m. E. Lispolé, 7 m. E. Dingle (P. T. 214).

AKERBY, tn. Swedish Lapland, prov. North Bothnia, on the right bank of the Lulea river; 32 m. NW. Lulea.

AKEREN, vil. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 6 m. NBE. Ath.

AKERMAN, **Ακερμαν**, **Ακκιερμαν**, or **Βιελγορον**, a fortress of Russia. See AKERMAN.

AKERO, vil. Sweden, prov. Nykoping.

AKERSLOOT, vil. Netherlands, prov. North Holland; 6 m. S. Alkmaar. Pop. about 850.

AKERS-SKEPSLAG, a maritime dist. Sweden, prov. Stockholm.

AKERSUND, a bay of Norway, gov. Aggerhuys; 30 m. WNW. Frederickstadt.

AKERVIK, a harbour of Sweden, gov. Medelpadia.

AKHABEH EL KEBIREH, tn. Upper Egypt, prov. Ghennah, on the right bank of the Nile; 10 m. N. Es-souan.

AKHABEH EL SAGIREH, tn. Upper Egypt; 4 m. NBE. of the foregoing.

AKHAHAR, tn. Arabia Petraea, on the route from Mecca to Jerusalem. Lat. 27. 27. N. Long. 35. 33. E.

AKIHARA, tn. Beloochistan, dist. Gwuttur, on the sea-coast, between the mouth of the Bhugwur riv. and Cape Gwadur. Lat. 25. 10. N. Long. 61. 40. E.

AK-HISSAR, **Ακισσαρ**, **Ακισσατ**, **Αχαρ**, or **Azar**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, on the Hermus riv. supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Thyatira; 45 m. SE. Pergamo. Lat. 38. 53. N. Long. 28. 5. E. Pop. about 5000. This town stands in a fine plain, upwards of twenty miles in extent, in one part of which grain and cotton are cultivated, whilst another portion is covered with tamarind trees. At the entrance to this plain, on an eminence, are the remains of a Turkish castle, called *Ak-hissar*, or the *New Castle*, from which, after a time, the Turks withdrew, and built themselves a more commodious residence on the ruins of Thyatira, to which they gave the name of the castle they had quitted. In the vicinity of the town are numerous fine ruins, and in the town itself are some remarkable inscriptions on marble. The town is exclusively Mohammedan, no Christians, except a few slaves, being found in it; and the houses are mostly constructed of turf or sun-burned bricks, very low, and put together with little art. Here are, however, six or seven mosques, built of marble.

AK-HISSAR, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, on the left bank of the Sakaria riv. 24 m. SBE. Nicomedia. Lat. 39. 25. N. Long. 30. 10. E.

AKHLIRKA, tn. Russia, gov. Ukraine, on the Vorskla riv. 54 m. NW. Charkov.

AKHIMAR, **Δαιρ** **ελ**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, dist. El Hhermeil; 6 m. NE. Baalbec.

AKH NABAT, tn. Tatar, on the N. border

of the Kara-kum Desert. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 56. 9. E.

AKI, prov. Japan, isle Nippon, on the sw. side, with a town of the same name. Bound. N. Jusami; s. Bingo; s. the ocean, or Strait of Sikoke; w. Suwo. It comprises nine districts, and is about three days' journey in breadth, from s. to w.

AKIEVA, tn. Russia, gov. Perm, on the Kolva riv. 50 m. N.E. Tcherdin.

AKILI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, on the Black Sea; 25 m. ENE. Constantinople.

AKILY, or St. COLM's, an island of Scotland, among the Hebrides, better known by the name of ICOLMKILL, or I-COLM-KILL. See ICOLMKILL.

AKIM, or ACAM, a small king. Africa, in the interior of the Gold Coast, between Ashantee and Aquamboe.

AKINGA, riv. Africa, king. Benin, falling into the Bight of Benin, at Lagos. It is probably connected with the Niger, forming one of the numerous mouths of that river, the true course of which is now under investigation.

AKINGIE, tn. Africa, in the country of Soudan, visited by Major Clapperton in 1826, in his route to Boussa. It is seated on the bank of a river which runs into the Niger at Dallu, below Tabra. Lat. 10. 40. N. Long. 7. 34. E.

AKISIKI, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Judsumi; 160 m. WNW. Meaco.

AKISKA, or AKALZIK, prov. and tn. Asiatic Turkey. See AKALZIK.

AKIURECK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia; 24 m. ESE. Kastamuni.

AKKA, a station of Lower Suze, south of Morocco, on the margin of the Sahaara, containing, with its surrounding territory, about 10,000 inhabitants. Lat. 28. 27. N. Long. 8. 52. W. This place and Tatta are points of assemblage for the caravans going from Morocco to Timbuctoo.

AKKA, KERR, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Tripoli; 6 m. sbw. Tripoli.

AKKA, NAHR, riv. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Tripoli, rising in Mount Libanus, watering the tn. of Akkar, and falling into the Mediterranean at Sumra, about 15 m. N. Tripoli.

AKKABLY, a station of Africa, in the Sahaara, dist. Tuat, on the route for caravans between Gadamis and Timbuctoo. Lat. 23. 24. N. Long. 4. 5. E.

AKKAR, or AKKER, dist. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Tripoli, between the rivers Bered and Kibir. It produces fruits, in great variety and excellent in quality.

AKKAR, chief place of the foregoing dist. situate on Mount Bargylus, near the Nahr Akka; 18 m. N.E. Tripoli. Lat. 34. 29. N. Long. 36. 11. E. About four miles from the town are some ruins, called *Sumrah*.

AKKAR, MOUNT, a hill of Asiatic Turkey, s. Antioch, between the Orontes and the sea.

AKKAS, tn. Russia, gov. Finland, dist. Tavastland; 20 m. NW. Tavastehus.

AKKERENDAM, tn. South Africa, prov. Tulbagh, dist. Hantam; 160 m. N.E. Tulbagh. Lat. 31. 6. S. Long. 20. 6. E.

AKKHUI, a small lake of Tatory, N.E. of the Aral Sea. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 61. 58. E.

AKKIALI, tn. Turkey, prov. Roumelia, dist. Kirk-Kilissa; 8 m. E. Bourgas.

AKKONADDA, Ras, a cape of Algiers; 7 m. W. Algiers. Near it is a small low islet, with a

tower, under which is a safe roadstead, with easterly winds, and a good landing on the main, but the latter should be used with caution.

AKKREPATTOE, tn. Ceylon, on the E. coast; 20 m. s. Baticalo. Lat. 7. 22. N. Long. 82. 3. E.

AKKRUM, vil. Netherlands, prov. Friesland; 11 m. s. Leuwarden.

AKLAN, riv. Siberia, flowing into the Gulf of Penjinsk, which separates Irkoutsk from the peninsula of Kamtschatka.

AKLANSK, tn. Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, dist. Okotsk, on the riv. Aklan. Lat. 64. 25. N. Long. 165. 0. E.

AKLIAT, or KHALAT, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan, on the NW. coast of Lake Van; 120 m. SE. Erzeroum. Lat. 38. 50. N. Long. 42. 22. E. It comprises about 1000 houses, pleasantly situated about a mile from the lake, and surrounded by orchards. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. Aklat is frequently mentioned in the history of the wars in Armenia.

AKLEED, vil. Persia, prov. Fars; 98 m. N. Shiraz.

AKLEH, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Syria, on the border of the desert; 30 m. SE. Aleppo.

AKLI, a parochial vil. Hungary, co. Ugotsch. AKMETSCHET, or AKMETSCHIN, tn. Russia, gov. Taurida, in the steppe of the Crimea, on the Gulf of Negropila, with a road for ships.

AKNIDATORI, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Osiu; 22 m. SE. Magami.

AKO, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Kino-Kuni, on the s. coast, with a fortress, 100 m. s. Meaco.

AKOAT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Berar; 30 m. SW. Ellichpoor.

AKOLINGAN, tn. Celebes, in the Bay of Bony. Lat. 2. 5. S.

AKORA, or AKARA, tn. Affghaunistan. See AKARA.

AKOREH, tn. Armenia, between the foot of Mount Ararat and the Aras riv. on the Persian border; 55 m. NW. Nakshivan. Lat. 39. 40. N. Long. 44. 37. E.

AKOS, vil. Transylvania, co. Solnok, on the Krasna river.

AKOUBACHEVA, tn. Russia, gov. Orenburgh, near the left bank of the Biela riv. 15 m. SW. Birsik.

AKOUKA, vil. Dutch Guayana, on the Little riv. just above its confluence with the Marony.

AKOUL, the name of some small lakes of Tatory, in the country of the Kirguses; about lat. 52. 0. N. long. 74. 30. E.

AKOWLAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Berar, on the high road between Aurungabad and Ellichpoor; 48 m. SSW. Ellichpoor. Lat. 20. 41. N. Long. 76. 59. E.

AKQUEDAN, or AQUEDAN, tn. Guinea, on the Gold Coast, with a Dutch factory.

AKRA, tn. Sweden, prov. Calmar, on the sea-coast; 18 m. sbw. Calmar.

AKRA, tn. Arabia, prov. Hedjaz, on the coast of the Red Sea; 170 m. WNW. Medina. Lat. 25. 45. N. Long. 37. 10. E.

AKRAB, tn. Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 10 m. NW. Tayf; 55 m. E. Mecca. Lat. 21. 43. N. Long. 41. 1. E.

AKRARIEZ, two islets, or rocks, lying without Cape Lakida, in the isle of Milo, and extending towards Anti-Milo, in the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 47. 3. N. Long. 24. 24. E. The passage between the rocks is dangerous; but

between them and the cape, it is good, and frequently used.

AKROFROON, tn. Guinea, in the interior of the Gold Coast, on a branch of the Boempra river; 80 m. NW. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 6. 15. N. Long. 1. 10. W.

AKRON, or **ACRON**, a country of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, between the sea and Kantee, E. of Cape Coast. It is not extensive, but fertile, and abounding in game. Though small, it comprises two states, one an aristocracy, the other governed by a king. Its chief place is Apsm, or Apang, where the Dutch have a fort, with two batteries.

AKROPONG, tn. Guinea, in the Ashantee territory; 90 m. NNE. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 6. 37. N. Long. 0. 17. W.

AKSCHINSKA, vil. and fortress Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, prov. Nertchinsk, on the right bank of the Anon or Onon riv. about 150 m. SW. Nertchinsk. Lat. 50. 4. N. Long. 113. 32. E. The fortress, built in 1756, is one of a line of forts on this part of the Russian frontier.

AKSENSK, tn. Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks; 148 m. NE. Tcherkask. Lat. 47. 7. N. Long. 42. 39. E.

AKSERAI, dist. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karmania, pach. Konieh, with a tn. of the same name, on the E. bank of the Kizil Irmak, comprising about 150 houses; 94 m. SSE. Angora, 78 m. NE. Konieh. Lat. 38. 31. N. Long. 33. 55. E. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Archelais.

AK SERAI. See **SERAI**.

AKSHEHR, dist. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karmania, on the E. extremity of pach. Konieh, at the foot of the Sultan Dag. The soil is fertile; and in the numerous gardens are cultivated all the fruits and legumes of Europe, besides many peculiar to the climate.

AKSHEHR, or **THE WHITE CITY** (anc. Thymbrium), a considerable tn. in the foregoing dist. on the E. base of the Sultan Dag; 70 m. NW. Konieh. It has the advantages of a fertile soil, a plentiful supply of water, which runs in rivulets through almost every street; and is surrounded by many pleasant gardens; yet it exhibits the usual Turkish characteristics of extensive burial grounds, narrow streets, and ruinous mosques and houses; its chief ornaments are one handsome mosque, and a college consecrated to the memory of Bajazet. At a little distance from the W. entrance, is the sepulchre of Noureddin Hoja, a Mohammedan saint, which is the object of frequent pilgrimages. This tomb is surrounded by an open colonnade, supporting a roof, the columns having been borrowed from some ancient Greek building. The burial ground is full of remains of Greek architecture, converted into Turkish tombstones. The town is said to comprise 1500 houses, and it carries on a trade to Smyrna in galls, wax, gum tragacanth, wool, and carpets.

AKSHEHR, or **EBERDY**, a lake about 7 m. NE. of the foregoing tn. It communicates by a river with the lake of Bulwudun; and after a rainy season the two lakes are so swollen, that they form a continued piece of water, from thirty to forty miles in length. It is bordered on the N. by a chain of hills, and is filled with reeds, which the natives gather to thatch their houses.

AKSHEHSHEHR, or **AKSHECHAR**, tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **AKCHEHAR**.

AKSIA, riv. Armenia, flowing into the Aras.

AKSICAT, tn. Tatar, prov. Turkestan, dist. Fergana, in the territory of the Kirguses Great Horde; 80 m. SE. Taschkand, on the bank of a river, which runs into the Sihoun. Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 66. 0. E.

AKSOR, vil. Upper Egypt, occupying part of the site of the ancient illustrious Thebes. See **THEBES**.

AKSOU, or **ACSU**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, pach. Khudavend Kiar, near the source of the Nilufer riv. 15 m. E. Brusa, or Bursa. Lat. 40. 5. N. Long. 29. 32. E.

AKSU, tn. Chinese Tatar, prov. Little Bukharia, capital of a district of the same name; 105 m. NNW. Cashgar. Lat. 42. 30. N. Long. 71. 30. E.

***AKSUMA**, tn. Tatar, prov. Turkestan; 60 m. NE. Taraz.

AKTALA, tn. Russia, gov. Kartel, in Georgia; 70 m. S. Teflis.

AKTAMAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan, on a small isle in Lake Van; 20 m. WSW. Van.

AKTAN, vil. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk. *Lat. 49. 20. N. Long. 71. 0. E.

AKTAU, or **YASSARA**, a chain of mountains in Asia, branching from the Beloot Tag, about lat. 39. 40. N. long. 70. 30. E. separating Turkestan from Great Bukharia, and terminating on the banks of the Gihon Amoo, or Oxus riv. about lat. 41. 0. N. long. 56. 30. E.

AKTCHIM, tn. Russia, gov. Perm, on a river which falls into the Kolva below Tcherdin; 52 m. WNW. Tcherdin.

AK TEPE, or **WHITE HILL**, a high hill of Tatar, prov. Dahistan, on the E. shore of the Caspian. Lat. 38. 0. N. Long. 54. 0. E.

AKTUBA, riv. Russia, gov. Saratov, branching out of the Volga, about 12 m. above Tzaritzin, and rejoining it prior to its entrance into the Caspian. Mulberry trees grow in such abundance on its banks, that the Russian government has here established colonies of several hundreds of persons removed from other quarters, to promote the culture of silk.

AKUL, **DEIR**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi, pach. Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris; 70 m. SE. Bagdad. Lat. 32. 38. N. Long. 45. 15. E.

AKUL, **DEIR EL**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi, pach. Bagdad, on the left bank of the Tigris; 44 m. SE. Bagdad. Lat. 32. 51. N. Long. 44. 57. E.

AKUMI, tn. Japan, isle Niphon; 50 m. S. Acheta.

AKUNPORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude, on the left bank of the Gogra river; 15 m. SSE. Fyzabad.

AKURLA, tn. Russia, prov. Erivan; 27 m. SSE. Erivan.

AKUSCHAL, vil. Russia, prov. Schirvan, in the middle of the small island of Salian, at the mouth of the Kur river, in the Caspian. It was formerly the occasional residence of a Persian prince.

AKUSCHENSKAIA, vil. Russia, on the Khoper river, in the territory of the Don Cossacks.

AKUTAN, or **KOUTAN**, one of the Fox Islands, in the Aleutian Archipelago, to the NE. of Onalashka. Lat. 54. 0. N. Long. 166. 30. W.

AKUTOGAK, a lake of North America, at the

entrance of the peninsula of Alaska, in the Russian territory. Lat. 58. 40. N. Long. 155. 30. W.

AL, tn. Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, on the SW. margin of a lake of the same name, and by the canal which unites the Dal riv. with lake Siljan; 98 m. N. Orebro. Lat. 60. 40. N. Long. 14. 58. E.

AL, or ALA, tn. Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 60 m. NE. Hagiaz.

ALA, tn. Sardinia, prov. Sassari; 13 m. E. Ozzi.

ALA, mkt. tn. Austria, in the Tyrolean, on the Adige; 10 m. S. Roveredo. Lat. 45. 43. N. Long. 11. 1. E. Pop. between 4000 and 5000.

ALA, tn. Japan, isle Ximo, prov. Satzuma; 18 m. NE. Naka.

ALABA, or ALAVA, dist. Spain, prov. Biscay, once the seat of a kingdom, and now called VITORIA. It is about 20 m. in length, and 17 m. in breadth, and has some good iron mines. Principal towns, Vittoria (the capital), Salvaterra, Miranda, and Trevino.

ALABAHAR, riv. Florida, constituting a branch of St. Mary's riv.

ALABAMA, riv. United States, North America, in the province named after it, formed by the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, rivers of Georgia, which unite near Fort Jackson. From this point the Alabama takes a SW. direction, till it meets the Tombecbee from the NW. and then the united stream constitutes the Mobile. This fine river has pure water, a gentle current, and excellent fish. The banks, which abound in valuable mineral and vegetable productions, are about 50 feet high, and rarely overflowed. It is navigable for sea vessels as far as Fort Claiborne, full 70 miles from its mouth, exclusive of windings, and for large boats throughout its whole extent. The Coosa and Tallapoosa are navigable only for a few miles.

ALABAMA, prov. United States, North America, formed into a territorial government in 1817, and admitted into the Union as a distinct state in 1820; situated between lat. 30. 17. and 35. 0. N. long. 85. 0. and 88. 30. W. extending from N. to S. 317 m. and from E. to W. 174 m. Bound. N. Tennessee; E. Georgia; S. Florida and Gulf of Mexico; W. Mississippi. Area, about 50,800 square miles. Divided into thirty-three counties, containing, in 1830, 309,527 inhabitants, of which 42,000 are slaves. Chief tn. Cahawba. Rivers, Chatahooche, Tennessee, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Alabama, Tombecbee, Mobile, Cahawba, and Black Warrior. Climate various: in the S. hot in summer, yet qualified by breezes from the Gulf of Mexico; as the country rises in latitude, the climate becomes more temperate; and the N. part has probably as fine a climate as any in the Union. The land towards the coast is low and level, and covered with cypress, pine, and loblolly, except where it has been cleared for the culture of rice. In the middle of the state, it is hilly, with some open tracts, called prairies, where indigo, flax, hemp, tobacco, and grain of most kinds, are cultivated with success. The northern part is rather broken and mountainous, and the soil answers well for Indian corn, potatoes, and other productions adapted to a dry soil. Cotton is the staple production. The Alleghany mountains terminate the NE. point. The forest trees in the middle and northern parts, consist of black, white, and post oak, hickory, chestnut, mulberry, cedar, pine, poplar, dogwood, &c. On the margin of many of the

rivers is a quantity of cane bottom land, of great fertility; and on the outside of this is a low, wet space, intersected by stagnant water. In these parts the climate is unhealthy. Coal abounds on the Cahawba, Black Warrior, and other rivers; and in some counties valuable iron ore is found.

ALABAMA, an Indian vil. delightfully situated on the banks of the Mississippi. The inhabitants are descendants of the ancient Alabama nation, which inhabited the country on the banks of the Alabama riv. till expelled by the Creeks, or Muscogulges, who were themselves subdued by General Jackson, in the United States' service, in the battle of Tohopeka, in 1814.

ALABASTER, or ELEUTHERA, one of the Bahama Isles. See ELEUTHERA.

ALABASTER ROCKS, situated on the SE. side of the island of Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas. Lat. 24. 57. N. Long. 76. 20. W.

ALABAT, an isle in the Indian Ocean, off the E. coast of Luçon, in the Philippines. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 122. 0. E.

ALABATROSS, an island of Australasia, at the entrance of Bass's Strait, off the NW. coast of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 40. 25. S. Long. 144. 41. E.

ALABOUGA, or ALABUGA, tn. Russia, in the steppe of Astrachan, on a river of the same name, near the sea-coast; 103 m. SSW. Astrachan. Lat. 45. 16. N. Long. 46. 27. E.

ALABOUKI, tn. Russia, gov. Tambov, on the Verona riv. 78 m. SSE. Tambov. Lat. 51. 35. N. Long. 42. 9. E.

ALAC, tn. Arabia, prov. Hadramaut; 182 m. SE. Sanaar. Lat. 14. 39. N. Long. 47. 2. E.

ALACH, a bailiwick of Prussia, cir. Saxony, territory of Erfurth, consisting of thirteen villages, of which nine are Lutheran.

ALACH, vil. Bavaria, cir. Isar, dist. Munich, containing sixty houses.

ALACHUA SAVANNAH, a level green plain of the United States of America, prov. Florida, on the Suwaune or Little St. John's riv. about 75 m. W. St. Augustine. It is nearly 15 m. in breadth, and 50 m. in circumference, with scarcely a tree or shrub to be seen in it: but the high sloping hills with which it is encircled, are covered with forests and fragrant orange groves. The ancient Alucha town stood on the borders of this savannah; but the Indians removed, a few years since, to Cuscowilla, two miles distant, on account of the unhealthiness of the atmosphere, which in summer and autumn is rendered noxious, by exhalations from the marshes, as well as by the putrid exhalations from fish and reptiles, which are driven on shore by the alligators, and perish there.

ALAC-OMO, a small lake of Chinese Tartary, on the N. border of the Cobi Desert. Lat. 41. 0. N. Long. 95. 40. E.

ALACRANES, a large range of hidden rocks, shoals, and banks, off the coast of Yucatan, on the S. side of the Mexican Gulf, E. from Stone Banks, and W. from Cape S. Antonio; between lat. 22. 0. and 23. 0. N. long. 89. 0. and 90. 0. W. Some good channels and soundings may be found among them; but navigators, to avoid any latent dangers, usually go about them.

ALACTA, riv. Gautimala, prov. Nicaragua, running into the NW. side of Nicaragua Lake, lat. 12. 15. N. long. 85. 44. W.

ALA DAG, or **ALLAH DAGH**, a mountainous ridge of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, extending in the form of a crescent from the vicinity of Boli to the Kizil Irmak riv. and sending out several branches, under various names, towards the Black Sea. The name is also, by some travellers, applied to the Ramadan Oglou chain, in Karamania, about 40 m. s. Konieh.

ALADAN (anc. Scopas), riv. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, pach. Angora, rising on the s. side of the Ala Dag mountains, and running into the Sakaria below Sarilar.

ALADAS, or **ALDAS**, vil. La Plata, prov. Corrientes; 52 m. SE. Corrientes. Lat. 28. 10. s. Long. 58. 51. w.

ALADDIN, or **ALADINE ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islands, in the Bay of Bengal, constituting the s. members of the Mergui Archipelago, near the Siamese coast; extending between lat. 9. 25. to 9. 40. N. long. 98. 0. E. The most known are Alexander's Peak, Auriol's, Bruer's, Christie's, Davis's, Dunkin's, Graham's, and Watson's. The rest are chiefly rocks.

ALADJAM, or **ALADJAM**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, pach. Djanickili, at the mouth of a small river, which falls into the Gulf of Sinope, in the Black Sea, 12 m. NW. Bafra. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 35. 45. E.

ALADUA, tn. Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 100 m. NW. Mecca.

ALADULIA, prov. Asiatic Turkey; bound. N. prov. Roum; E. Algezira, from which it is separated by the Euphrates; s. Syria and the Mediterranean; w. Karamania. Chief towns, Malatia, Marash, and Adana, each the seat of a beglerbeg. It had sovereigns of its own, till Selim I. emperor of the Turks, conquered the country and decapitated the king. The country is rough and mountainous, lying in the line of the Tauridan chain; and the inhabitants are represented as hardy thieves, neither Mohammedan nor Christian, who render travelling in their country very unsafe.

ALAEJOS, tn. Spain, prov. Leon; 30 m. E. Salamanca.

ALAOENS, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, chief place of a district of the same name, comprising thirty-seven parishes; 6 m. NNE. Viseu.

ALAFATARO, tn. Russia, gov. Finland; 34 m. NNE. Abo.

ALAGADO, riv. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, running into Araguay above the island of Sta. Anna, or Banna-nal, lat. 12. 45. s. long. 51. 20. w.

ALAGNON, riv. France, depart. Cantal, rising near the tn. Cantal, and running into the Allier between Issoire and Brioude. Its stream is very rapid.

ALAGOA, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 6 m. N. Portalegre.

ALAGOA, or **LAGOA**, tn. St. Michael's, the largest of the Azores, on the s. coast; 8 m. E. Ponto Delgada. It has two parish churches.

ALAGOA, tn. Guinea, where the Portuguese have an establishment.

ALAGOA, or **ALAGOAS**, seaport tn. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, at the head of a bay, in the Atlantic; 103 m. SW. Olinda Recife. Lat. 9. 40. s. Long. 35. 59. w.

ALAGON, tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Saragossa, in a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Ebro and Xiloca, on the side of a canal; 21 m. NW. Saragossa.

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ALAGON, riv. Spain, prov. Estremadura, rising in the mountains s. of Salamanca, and after a SW. course running into the Tagus, about 5 m. N. Alcantara.

ALAGORE, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore; 23 m. E. Seringapatam.

ALAGUASH, riv. Lower Canada, dist. Quebec, connecting the Bonjo Quabon Lake, with St. John's riv. into which last it enters about lat. 47. 6. N. long. 69. 8. W.

ALAH DAGH, or **ALA DAG**, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, part of the Taurian chain. See **ALA DAG**.

ALAH SHEHR, or **ALLAH SHEHR**, tn. Asiatic Turkey. See **ALLAH SHEHR**.

ALAI, a lofty insulated volcanic peak, in the sea of Okotsk, off Paramushur, the most northern of the Kurile islands, and distant about 20 m. NW. from Cape Lopatka. It began to emit smoke in 1790, and blazed violently in 1793, to the great terror of the Kamtschatdales, who entertain some strange superstitions respecting it.

ALAIGNE, tn. France, depart. Aude, chief place of a canton; 6 m. NW. Limoux.

ALAIN, vil. Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Scheldt; 2 m. SE. Tournay.

***ALAIN**, riv. Columbia, prov. Del Escudor, dist. Quito, rising in the Andes, and running to the NE. falling into the Pucuré.

ALAI, riv. France, depart. Nièvre, rising near Luzi, passing by Taiz, and falling into the Arron below Cerci-la-Tour.

ALAIRAC, tn. France, depart. Aude, situated among the hills between Narbonne and Carcassonne, and comprising about eighty houses.

ALAIS, **ALÈS**, or **ALÈS**, tn. France, depart. Gard, head of an arrondissement, seated on the left bank of the Gardon, at the foot of the Cévennes, near a beautiful plain; 27 m. NW. N. Nismes; 38 m. NNE. Montpellier. Lat. 44. 7. N. Long. 4. 3. E. Houses, about 7800. Pop. upwards of 80,000. This populous and thriving town carries on a trade in olives, oil, wine, grain, and other agricultural products; also in raw silk, and in the manufactures of its district. A hot medicinal spring issues from the adjacent mountains; and numerous openings in the rocks indicate the former existence and working of mines in them. In 1692, it was erected into an archbishopric; the diocese being abstracted from that of Nismes.

ALAJARVI, tn. Russia, gov. Finland, dist. Wasa; 60 m. E. Wasa.

ALAJOR, a district of Minorca.

ALAKA, or **SALAKA**, a seaport of Nubia. See **SALAKA**.

ALAKOUL, a lake of Mongolia, in the country of the Songar Kalmuks. Lat. 45. 30. N. Long. 78. 30. E.

ALAKU, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan; 50 m. NW. Tabriz.

ALAM, tn. France, depart. Upper Garonne; 9 m. NE. St. Gaudens.

ALAMA, riv. Spain, in Old Castille, rising in prov. Soria, watering Corella, and joining the Ebro, near Alfaro.

ALAMA, **FUENTE**, tn. Spain, prov. Murcia; 20 m. s. Murcia.

ALAMAGAN, or **CONCEPTION**, one of the Ladrone isles, about 18 m. in circuit, situate between Pagon and Guaguan isles. Lat. 19. 20. N. Long. 146. 0. E.

ALAMAN, tn. Switzerland, can. Bern; 9 m. NE. Nion.

ALAMBARI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Trebisonde, princip. Gurie, at the mouth of a riv. which flows into the Black Sea; 15 m. s. Poti.

ALAMBAY, one of the Sonda isles, in the Java Sea; 90 m. s. Borneo.

ALAMBON, tn. France, depart. Pas de Calais, near Ardres.

ALAMEDA, tn. Spain, prov. Salamanca, near the Portuguese border; 12 m. NNW. Ciudad Rodrigo; 9 m. s. Almeida. Lat. 40. 58. N. Long. 6. 36. W.

ALAMEDA, tn. Mexico, prov. New Mexico; 60 m. s. Santa Fé.

ALAMEH, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolía, *22 m. NW. Adalia.

ALAMEIRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on a branch of the Souro riv. 8 m. NE. Leiria. Lat. 39. 49. N. Long. 8. 32. W.

ALAMILLOS, vil. Mexico, prov. New Mexico; 100 m. s. Santa Fé.

ALAMO, tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora, dist. Sinaloa, on the road between Culiacan and Papasquiario; 50 m. WSW. Culiacan. Lat. 24. 50. N. Long. 106. 20. W.

ALAMO MOCHA, tn. Mexico, prov. Luis Potosí, dist. Cohahuila, near the left bank of the Tigre riv. 38 m. SW. Cohahuila. Lat. 26. 55. N. Long. 101. 35. W.

ALAMOR, mkt. tn. Transylvania, co. Lower Weissenberg.

ALAMOS, Los, tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora, dist. Sinaloa, situated SE. of the Serra Madre; 240 m. SW. Arispe. Lat. 27. 4. N. Long. 109. 18. W. It is surrounded by rich silver mines, negligently worked.

ALAMOS, tn. Brazil, prov. Para, with a handsome church, and a fort well furnished with artillery.

ALAMPOU, or **NINGO**, a kingdom of Japan. See **NINGO**.

ALAN, a prov. Turkestan, whence, according to D'Herbelot, came the Alains. It comprises the towns of Alan, Bilcan, and Caoubari.

ALAN, POINT, a cape of North America, on the W. coast, in the Gulf of Georgia. Lat. 48. 2. N. Long. 122. 6. W.

ALAN, or **CAMEL**, riv. England, co. Cornwall, rising N. of Camelford, and falling into the sea about 2 m. below Padstow. Camel is the proper name of the main stream; the Alan being one of its auxiliaries.

ALANBY, or **ALLONBY**, tnshp. England, co. Cumberland. See **ALLONBY**.

ALANCH, tn. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhône; 6 m. NE. Marseilles.

ALANCHE, or **ALLANCHES**, tn. France, depart. Cantal, chief place of a canton; 18 m. NW. St. Fleur. Houses, 250. Pop. 2500. Here are a manufacture of fine lace, and some good tanneries.

ALAND, or **AALAND**, an isle in the Baltic. See **AALAND**.

ALAND, riv. Prussia, cir. Saxony, running into the Elbe near Schnackenburg, king. Hanover.

ALANDRA, or **ALHANDRA**, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus; 17 m. NW. Lisbon.

ALANDREAL, or **O LANDROAL**, tn. and castle of Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 5 m. s. Villa Viciosa.

ALAND'S BAY, Ireland, on the s. coast, between Waterford Harbour and Tramore Bay. Lat. 52. 8. N. Long. 7. 5. W.

ALAND'S HAGE, cape of Denmark, at the s. extremity of Amack Isle; 8 m. s. Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 34. N. Long. 12. 33. E.

ALANG, riv. Ireland, co. Kerry, formed by the union of several streams, and running into Castlemain Harbour, near Shannahail.

ALANG, KOTA, tn. Sumatra; 60 m. NNE. Padang. Lat. 0. 40. S. Long. 101. 15. E.

ALANGASI, riv. Columbia, prov. Del Ecuador, dist. Quito, rising in the desert mountain of Sincholagua, with a large and strong bridge of one arch over it.

ALANGI, **SANTIAGO DE**, or **VERAGUA**, city of Columbia. See **SANTIAGO DE ALANGI**.

ALANIEH, seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, in a dist. of the same name, near the mouth of a river flowing into the Mediterranean; 52 m. SW. Ermenek. Lat. 36. 32. N. Long. 32. 2. E. See **ALAYA**, by which name it is better known.

ALANJE, or **ALHANGE**, tn. Spain, prov. Estremadura, on the Matachel riv. near its confluence with the Guadiana; 9 m. SE. Merida.

ALANKIUI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolía; 104 m. s. Kutaiah.

ALANNO, tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo di Teramo; 11 m. W. Pescara.

ALANO, tn. Venetian Lombardy; 26 m. NW. Treviso.

ALAPAEW, or **ALAPAEV**, tn. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, dist. Ekaterinburg, on the Tagil riv. 80 m. NNE. Ekaterinburg. Lat. 56. 0. N. Long. 61. 14. E. Pop. about 1000.

ALAR, WADI, tn. Arabia Petrea, on a stream which enters the sea at El Arish; 46 m. SSE. El Arish. Lat. 30. 38. N. Long. 34. 11. E.

ALARA, tn. Majorca; 9 m. NNE. Palma. Pop. 2400.

ALARA, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, dist. Ishili; 11 m. WNW. Alanieh, situated on a river of the same name, two or three miles from the sea, in a valley enclosed between wooded hills, amidst gardens and corn fields, with neat fences. Near the village is a remarkable conical hill, with the ruins of a strong castle upon it, said to have been built by Sultan Alah-ed-din, of Iconium.

ALARA, riv. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, falling into the Mediterranean, 10 m. W. Alanieh.

ALARA, riv. Columbia, prov. Cundinamarca, falling into the Cauca.

ALARCON, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Cuenca, situated on a rock, almost insulated by the Xucar riv. 30 m. s. Cuenca. Houses, about 200.

ALARI, HADJI, tn. Greece, prov. Thessaly; 4 m. SW. Larissa.

ALARIA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Tripoli, on the sea-coast; 10 m. N. Tortosa. Lat. 35. 1. N. Long. 35. 56. E.

ALARO, riv. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra, rising at the foot of the Apennines, near Vatrizia, and running into the Ionian Sea between the tower of S. Fili and Rocella. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 16. 32. E.

ALARU, tn. Persia, prov. Ghilan; 20 m. SE. Ardebil.

ALARUARES, tn. Columbia, prov. Del Ecuador, dist. Quito; 15 m. SE. Quito.

ALAS, tn. Sumatra, on the sw. coast, near Bencoolen. Lat. 4. 15. s. Long. 102. 35. e.

ALASCHA, **ALASHKA**, or **ALIASKA**, penins. America, in the Russian territory, on the NW. coast, running to a great extent into the North Pacific, between Bristol Bay and the Strait of Chelighoff. Lat. 55. 0. to 58. 0. N. Long. 154. 0. to 163. 0. w.

ALA-SEIVISTE, seaport tn. Russia, gov. Wyburgh, at the N. entrance of the Gulf of Cronstadt; 38 m. s. Wyburgh. Lat. 60. 10. N. Long. 29. 5. e.

ALASEY, or **ALAXIA**, a chain of mountains in Siberia, branching from the main chain of the Stanovoi ridge, between the sources of the Kolima and Omecon, about lat. 61. 30. N. long. 147. 0. e. and terminating on the shore of the Frozen Ocean, in lat. 70. 30. N. long. 151. 0. e.

ALASHOURE, tn. Algiers, on a small riv. which runs into the Sibbous a few miles below it; 32 m. s. Bona. Lat. 36. 24. N. Long. 7. 42. e.

ALASJASCO, tn. Russia, gov. Finland, dist. Abo, on the Ounas riv. 82 m. NNE. Tornea. Lat. 66. 52. N. Long. 25. 30. e.

ALASS, or **ALLASS**, a strait in the Eastern Sea. See **ALLASS**.

ALASSAC, or **ALASSOC**, tn. France, depart. Corree, chief place of a canton, on the Vezere; 17 m. w. Tulle. Pop. 3160.

ALASSIO, tn. Genoa, on the sea-coast; 9 m. NNE. Oneglio. Lat. 44. 1. N. Long. 8. 7. e.

ALASSON, Lutheran vil. Lower Hungary, co. Wespri, not far from lake Balaton.

ALASSONA, tn. Greece, prov. Thessaly, on the Saranta riv. and in the high road between Larissa and Servia; 22 m. NNW. Larissa. Lat. 39. 55. N. Long. 22. 12. e.

ALATA, tn. Corsica, dist. Liamone; 6 m. N. Ajaccio.

ALATA, a small Mohammedan tn. Abyssinia, dist. Begemder, on the left bank of the Abawi, or Abyssinian Nile, about 25 m. SE. from its egress from lake Dembea, and 84 m. s. Gondar. Lat. 11. 28. N. Long. 37. 52. e. Near this place is the third cataract, which Mr. Bruce describes as possessing extraordinary grandeur.

ALATA CASTRA, a Roman fortress in Scotland, sh. Elgin, par. Duffus, situated on the Brough Head, Moray Firth. It is almost entire, and covers upwards of eleven acres of land. Within its area, a few years since, were discovered a bath, and some stones bearing the figure of a bull. The Danes made a stand here, in the reign of Malcolm II.

ALATAMAHA, or **OLTAMAWHAW**, a navigable riv. United States, in Georgia, rising in the Cherokee mountains, near the head of the Tugaloo, a western branch of Savannah river, and receiving in its descent from the mountains the waters of several auxiliary streams. After winding with a rapid course about 250 miles through the hilly country, it meanders, under the name of Oakmulgee, through an open plain for 150 miles, when it is joined by the Oconee, which also has its origin in the mountains. The united stream, which has now become a large majestic river, obtains the name of Alatamaha, and, making its way with an easy current through plains and forests for 100 miles more, falls into the Atlantic by several mouths, about 60 m. SW. Savannah. It is navigable for vessels of thirty tons as far as Milledgeville, on the Oconee

branch, 200 miles from the ocean. The bar at its mouth has fourteen feet at low water. The s. channel, which is the largest and deepest, is 500 yards wide at its confluence with the Atlantic, and bears the name of Alatamaha Sound.

ALATIR, or **ALATRA**, tn. Russia, gov. Sinbirk, at the confluence of the Alatyrv. with the Sours; 77 m. NW. Sinbirk. Lat. 54. 50. N. Long. 46. 35. e. It is built of wood, and has five churches, besides a convent for monks and nuns.

ALATRI, city of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, prov. Frosinone, situated on a hill; 45 m. SSE. Rome. Lat. 41. 47. N. Long. 13. 20. e. It is the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope.

ALATSKA, vil. Upper Hungary, co. Borschod. **ALATYAN**, vil. Hungary, in the outer county of Solnok, with a Romish parish church.

ALATYR, tn. Russia. See **ALATIR**.

ALATYRSKOL, dist. Russia, gov. Sinbirk, of which Alatir is the chief place.

ALAVA, or **ALABA**, dist. Spain, one of the three subdivisions of Biscay. See **ALABA**.

ALAVIESKA, tn. Sweden, prov. East Bothnia; 30 m. s. Brahestad.

ALAVO, tn. Russia, gov. Finland, cir. Wasa, on a small riv. 65 m. SE. Wasa. Lat. 62. 37. N. Long. 23. 30. e.

ALAUCH, tn. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhône; 6 m. NE. Marseilles.

ALAUNA (anc. Urbs), a Roman station in Scotland, sh. Perth, on the Allan riv. above its confluence with the Forth. It formerly commanded a great extent of country.

ALAU, riv. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, rising in the mountains of Bulwudun, dist. Kara-Hissar, and, taking a N. course, joins the Sakaria, about lat. 41. 43. N. long. 31. 18. e.

ALAUSI, riv. Columbia, prov. Assuay, dist. Cuenca, rising in the mountain desert of Assuay, and flowing down the w. side of the Cordilleras, into the Lopez riv. which discharges itself into Guayaquil bay.

ALAUSI, dist. Columbia, situated on the banks of the foregoing riv. abounding in mountains, but pleasant, and affording every kind of fruit and grain common to America and Europe.

ALAUSI, or **ATUASI**, capital of the foregoing dist. situated on the riv. so called; 54 m. E. Guayaquil. Lat. 2. 12. s. Long. 79. 0. w. It has a parish church and a Franciscan convent.

ALAUT, a small isle in the Kuriles, off the SW. point of Kamtschatka. Lat. 51. 5. N. Long. 155. 50. e.

ALAUT, **ALUTA**, **ALT**, or **OLT**, riv. Turkey, rising in the Carpathian mountains, on the E. side of Transylvania, across which country it takes a circuitous course westward, and enters Wallachia by the Rother Tharmer pass, waters Rimnik and Slatina, and falls into the Danube a little above Nicopolis.

ALAYA (anc. Coracesium), city of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, dist. Alanieh, situated on a rocky hill, projecting into the sea, at the mouth of a river, which flows into the Mediterranean, 52 m. SW. Ermenek. Lat. 36. 32. N. Long. 32. 2. e. Pop. from 1500 to 2000. This city, which much resembles Gibraltar, stands on a lofty promontory, of which the cliffs, on the s. and w. sides, are 100 fathoms in height, and visible at a considerable distance. On the N. the promontory commands an extensive and fer-

tile plain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus; and on the E. side, where the town is built, is a rocky and very steep declivity. The whole face of the hill is surrounded by high solid walls, some of which are of very ancient date, and of the kind called Cycloplan; these and the numerous towers with which they are surmounted, are carefully whitewashed; but being in a state of rapid decay, would make but a feeble resistance against an attack. The ground upon which the city stands is in some parts so steep, that the houses rise one above another in terraces, so that the flat roofs of one row serve as a street for the row above. Both streets and houses are, however, miserable; the few mosques in the city are mean; and here are no signs of commerce; yet Alaya is the residence of the pacha of the province. Eastward of the town is anchorage for large ships; but it is safe only in the summer months; and small vessels are drawn up on the beach. In the middle of the sea-front are some large vaulted structures, on a level with the water's edge, intended for sheltering galleys, supposed to have been built by the Genoese during their maritime superiority. They now serve for building the vessels called by the Turks *Ghirlanghitah*, generally with three masts and a bowsprit, all bearing triangular sails. Alaya is said to have its name from its founder, Alah-ed-din, son of Kai-koer Kaikobad, tenth sultan of the Seljukian dynasty, and founder of the Iconian race of princes.

ALAYOR, **AILAYOR**, or **ATALAYOR DE ALLAYOR**, tn. Minorca, chief place of a *terminos*, or district, near the SW. coast; 12 m. W. Port Mahon. The name of *Pennas de Alayor*, or *Cliffs of Alayor*, distinguishes a part of the shore, which appears of a red colour, and is lofty and steep, with a tower on the summit, in lat. 39. 50. N. long. 4. 15. E.

ALAZANI, riv. Russia, prov. Georgia, rising in mount Caucasus, and joining the Yori, a few miles above the confluence of that river with the Kur.

ALAZEIA, or **ALASEY**, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, dist. Youkaghiri, rising in mount Alasey, or Alazeia, and emptying its waters into the bay of Indjierka, in the Frozen Ocean, about lat. 70. 30. N. long. 153. 0. E.

ALAZEISKOI, tn. Siberia, in a peninsula formed by the foregoing riv. and an auxiliary stream, which here falls into it, 90 m. WNW. Niznei Kolimskoi. Lat. 67. 15. N. Long. 153. 5. E. About 66 m. above this tn. the river, by washing away its banks, disclosed the remains of a mammoth.

ALB, tn. Switzerland, can. Grisons, dist. Engadine, situated in an Alpine country, near the Inn riv. on the high road to the Tyrol; 40 m. E. Chur. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 10. 20. E.

ALB, riv. Baden, cir. Murg, rising on the W. side of Württemberg, watering Marzell, Zell, and Ettlingen, and joining the Rhine, 3 m. NNE. Muhlberg.

ALB, riv. Baden, cir. Weissen, rising in the Vogten Blaswald, passing near Wittengen and Buch, and joining the Rhine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Hauenstein.

ALBA, or **ALBI**, tn. Naples, prov. Upper Abruzzo, on the S. side of mount Velino; 18 m. S. Aquila. Lat. 42. 5. N. Long. 13. 27. E. See **ALBI**.

ALBA, tn. Piedmont, dist. Albesano, on the Tanaro riv. between Asti and Cherasco; 24 m.

SE. Turin. Lat. 44. 50. N. Long. 8. 3. E. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the abp. of Turin, with a very extensive diocese. Besides the cathedral, it has three parish churches, three other churches, and seven convents for both sexes. Pop. 9650.

ALBA JULIA, **FEJERVAR**, **KARLBURG**, or **WEISENBURG**, tn. Transylvania, on the Maros riv. 14 m. NE. Belgrade.

ALBA REGALIS, **SZEKES FEJERVAR**, or **STUHL WEISENBURG**, tn. Hungary. See **STUHL WEISENBURG**.

ALBA, or **ALVA DI TORMES**, tn. Spain, prov. Leon. See **ALVA DI TORMES**.

ALBA, **ARGAMASILLA DE**, tn. Spain, prov. New Castille. See **ARGAMASILLA DE ALBA**.

ALBACETE, tn. Spain, prov. Murcia, dist. Chinchilla; 34 m. WNW. Almanza. Lat. 33. 58. N. Long. 1. 52. W. Pop. from 7000 to 8000. Considerable quantities of wine, oil, corn, and saffron, are produced in the neighbourhood, which render the trade of the town very active. A cattle market, or fair, held here every September, is much resorted to.

ALBACH, vil. Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, in the valley of Buseck, and bailiwick of Giessen.

ALBACH, or **ALBAK**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan, gov. Van; *50 m. SSE. Van, 110 m. SW. Tabriz.

ALBACHSEN, **ALBAXEN**, or **ALBAXEN**, tn. of large vil. Prussia, cir. Westphalia; gov. Minden, on the Weser; 3 m. N. Corvey.

ALBACINA, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, prov. Macerata; 10 m. WNW. Tolentino.

ALBAID, tn. Palestine; 32 m. S. Jerusalem. Lat. 31. 18. N. Long. 35. 15. E.

ALBAIDA, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, giving title to a marquise.

ALBAIN, an ancient name of Scotland. See **ALBANY**.

ALBAIN, tn. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 3 m. S. Tournay.

ALBAK, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Hyderabad, on the left bank of the Godavery riv; 102 m. N. Ellore. Lat. 18. 13. N. Long. 80. 48. E.

ALBALADEJO DEL CUENDE, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Cuenca; 18 m. S. Cuenca.

ALBALATE, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Cuenca, chief place of a county of the same name; 18 m. NW. Cuenca. Lat. 40. 13. N. Long. 2. 26. W.

ALBALEA, tn. Spain, prov. Murcia, dist. Alicante, on the high road between the port of Alicante and Murcia; 20 m. SW. Alicante. Lat. 38. 15. N. Long. 0. 51. W.

ALBAN, tn. France, depart. Tarn, chief place of a canton, comprising about 110 houses; 10 m. E. Albv.

ALBAÑAZIR, or **ALBARRAZIN**, tn. Spain. See **ALBARRAZIN**.

ALBANCHIES, tn. Spain, prov. Andalusia, dist. Jaen.

ALBANEE, tn. Guinea, on the Gold Coast, about midway between the mouths of the Assinee and Gold rivers. Lat. 5. 15. N. Long. 2. 55. W.

ALBANETTA, or **ALBANETTI**, vil. Naples, in the Principato di Salerno; 20 m. SE. Salerno.

ALBANIA, or **ARNAUT LAROS**, a large province of modern Greece, comprehending the ancient Illyrium and Epirus, situated on the E.

coast of the Adriatic: bound. N. Servia and Dalmatia; E. Macedon and Thessaly; S. Gulf of Arta and Greece Proper; W. Adriatic and Ionian seas. It formerly was part of the Macedonian kingdom; in later times it was included in the Turkish province of Roumelia, or, rather was considered as a distinct province of the Turkish empire; and is now, with the exception of a small district N. of the Drin, comprised in the kingdom of Greece. It is about 135 m. in length, from N. to S. and from 70 to 90 m. in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into several districts. Chief towns N. of the Drin, Cattaro, Podgoritz, Budua, Antivari, and Scutari; S. of the Drin, Durazzo, El Bassan, Ochrida, Berat, Vallona, Buccintoro, Arta, and Joannina, the capital. Principal rivers: Drin, Scambi, Voujutz, and Arta; besides numerous minor streams, for the country is well watered, and the soil fertile, though badly cultivated. The natives, called ARNAUTS by the Turks, are descendants of the ancient Illyrians, whose language is still preserved among the inland mountaineers, and are characterised by great bodily strength, activity, and valour in the field of battle. They are excellent horsemen; and for a long period the grand signior drew his best troops from among them. They preserve a primitive and simple mode of life, and possess elevated traditions of the ancient grandeur of the Macedonian name; regarding themselves, improperly, as descendants of the ancient conquerors of Asia. They generally profess the Christian religion, according to the rites of the Greek church; but some are attached to the Romish form of worship; and a few declare themselves to be of the Mohammedan creed: all, however, are very lax in their religious duties; and they are no better in their morals; for they are represented as savages in disposition and inveterate thieves in their habits. Their chief manufacture is carpeting. Ancient historians speak of the Albanian men as tall, strong bodied, and, generally, of very graceful appearance; far excelling all other nations in comeliness as well as stature: but these writers have left the females unnoticed. On the other hand, modern travellers extol the beauty of the women; but take no notice of any superior grace in the men. The women partake of the vigour of the other sex, and instead of being confined, like the Turkish women, in harems, to pass away their lives in luxurious indolence, they earn their bread by severe industry. The valleys of Albania, especially in the north, yield oil, wine, and corn; and the mountains are clothed with extensive forests.

ALBANITA, PUNTA, tn. Naples. See PUNTA ALBANITA.

ALBANITICORIO, tn. Samos; 9 m. W. Cora.

ALBANKEUI, tn. Greece, prov. Macedonia, on the main road between Monastir and Callari; 11 m. S. Ostrovo. Lat. 40. 44. N. Long. 21. 48. E.

ALBANO, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese; 6 m. E. Bergamo. Lat. 45. 43. N. Long. 9. 48. E.

ALBANO, tn. Italy, in the States of the Church, prov. Rome, occupying, as some suppose, the site of the ancient Alba Longa, which is, however, denied by others; 12 m. S. Rome. Lat. 41. 45. N. Long. 12. 38. E. It is the see of a bishop, held immediately under the pope. The pleasantness of its situation makes it a place of resort among the inhabitants of Rome, particularly in spring and harvest. The surrounding

district is almost exclusively devoted to the culture of the vine; and the wine of Albano is in great estimation, as well among Italians as foreigners. Here are ruins of an ancient mausoleum, which, according to a tradition among the inhabitants, was constructed for Ascanius. Close by the town, is the Lago d'Albano. An aqueduct, constructed by the Romans, about four centuries prior to the Christian æra, for carrying off the superabundant water of the town, is in good preservation, and is a singular and ingenious piece of ancient architecture. On the top of mount Albano, near the town, was once a celebrated temple, dedicated to Jupiter and Juno. In this neighbourhood was fought the celebrated battle between the Horatii and Curiatii.

ALBANO, a lake of Italy, near the foregoing tn. of an oval figure, and about seven miles in circumference. It abounds in excellent fish; and in one place, is said to be unfathomable. The high hills with which it is surrounded, give it the aspect of a great amphitheatrical area; and at a distance they appear like a vast fortress.

ALBANO, or MONTE ALBANO, tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, near the coast of the Adriatic, on the road between Ostuni and Polignano; 5 m. WNW. Ostuni. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 17. 30. E.

ALBANOPOLI, or ALBANOPOLIS, tn. Albania, on the Tchernia or Black Drin; 43 m. E. Alessio.

ALBANS, vil. Savoy, on the road between Chambery and Geneva; 12 m. SW. Annecy.

ALBANY, ALBAIN, or ALBYN, an ancient name of Scotland, still in use among the Highlanders, as the designation of their particular district. Bredalbane, in Perthshire, is supposed to receive its name from being the highest part of Albain, or Scotland; and the long strath, in which the Caledonian canal has been formed, is called by the natives *Glen Mhor nan Albyn*, the Great Glen of Scotland. In a more limited sense, the name of Albany is applied to a mountainous district, comprehending the divisions of Glenarthy, in Argyllshire, Athol, and Bredalbane, in Perthshire, and a part of Lochaber, in Inverness-shire. Albany was long used as a ducal title in the Scottish royal family; and since the union of the crowns, it has been borne by the king's second son, along with the title of Duke of York. See ALMON.

ALBANY, dist. South Africa, in Caffraria, on the sea-coast, W. Algoa Bay, recently added to the British possessions in that quarter, extending between lat. 32. 31. and 33. 46. S. long. 25. 30. to 27. 26. E. Bound. N. and NW. Graaff Reinett; E. the Great Fish River, which separates it from the district of Fredericksburgh; S. the Southern Ocean, and part of Algoa Bay; W. the Sunday River, which divides it from the district of Uitenhage. Principal rivers, besides those already named, and their numerous branches, Bushman's, Kowie, Riet or Reed, and Kleins Monde. Chief towns, Enon, Graham's, Somerset, Bathurst, and Theopolis; at each of which are Missionary stations belonging to the different societies in England. Since 1818, when the United Brethren opened their mission at Enon, an incredible improvement has taken place in the moral character of the natives, and in the appearance of the country; towns have sprung up in deserts, schools have been opened which are well attended by children and adults for instruction; and the original places of wor-

ship have become too small to contain the congregations of Hottentots, Caffres, Mantatees, Bootsuannas, Negroes, and others, who, having, with their idols, cast away their mutual animosities, assemble peaceably together at the footstool of the true God. In May, 1828, the English system of trial by jury was first acted upon in Somerset; and it is now general throughout the colony.

ALBANY, riv. Upper Canada, flowing from Lake St. Joseph, which may be considered as its source, lat. 51. 30. N. long. 90. 30. W. It takes an easterly direction, for about 320 m. and empties its waters into James' Bay, by a large estuary, interspersed with numerous small islands, which interrupt the stream, and occasion a considerable cataract, called the Great Fall, to distinguish it from another, of minor importance, about 40 m. higher up the river. About 120 m. above its estuary, this river spreads into numerous branches, which extend far to the W. and S. so as to form a complete communication through a chain of small lakes, with the waters of Lake Superior, Lake Winnipeg, and Severn river. Four trading houses have been erected on the banks of the Albany, viz. Osnaburgh, near its issue from Lake St. Joseph; Gloucester, about 130 m. below it, on the N. shore of Lake Musquacobaston, which is formed by the river; Henley, at the fork formed by the junction of the S. branch with the main stream; and Albany Fort, on an island, below the Great Fall, at its embouchure. The navigation of this river is interrupted in many places by rapids which occasion frequent portages; but it is still important as the highway of a wilderness.

ALBANY FORT, a trading house of the Hudson's Bay company, situated on an island in James' Bay, at the mouth of the foregoing riv. lat. 52. 18. N. long. 81. 45. W.

ALBANY, a trading house of the North-West Company, in North America, situated lat. 51. 50. N. long. 101. 46. W. on the Assiniboins or Red River, between Carlton and Grant's Houses.

ALBANY, co. New York, United States; bound. N. Schenectady and Saratoga counties; E. Hudson or Rensselaer county; S. Greene county; W. Schoharie county; comprehending an area of 462 square miles, and including seven townships. Soil and surface much diversified: along the Hudson river, which forms its E. boundary, and in some other parts, are some extensive alluvial flats; but along the Mohawk river, which runs along its N. extremity, the land is rugged, broken, and generally sterile. On the W. are the Helderberg hills, composed chiefly of calcareous loam. The interior is chiefly occupied by elevated sandy plains, wooded with pine, with an intermixture of small marshes and tracts of cold wet sand or clay, producing little besides dwarf shrubby and sedge grass. Although this county contains the provincial seat of government, and is the general centre of extensive commerce, trade, and intercourse, a large portion of the lands remain in their natural state; the soil offering little encouragement to agriculturists. This county is of ancient date, having sent two delegates to the first legislative assembly of New England, in 1691. The population has of late years rapidly increased; and at the last census amounted to 38,116.

ALBANY, a city of the United States, and

capital of New York, situated in the foregoing county, on the right bank of Hudson's river, near the head of the tide water; 160 m. N. the city of New York. Lat. 42. 38. 38. N. Long. 73. 44. 15. W. Pop. 14,000. The first settlement of this city was about the year 1612, when it seems to have been selected as a military post, by a commercial people, for the purposes of a secure trade with the Indians, for which it was very commodious: but its improvement was very slow; for so lately as the year 1745, it consisted only of six wooden huts, defended with a stockade against incursions from the Indians, the last vestiges of which were destroyed by a fire in 1812. It now contains about 2000 houses, a large proportion of which are of brick, and many very extensive, large, and elegant. There are also ten churches, and various public buildings, as the capitol, or state house; the building for public offices; the city hall, three banks, two elegant banking houses, an arsenal for public stores, a theatre, an almshouse, a gaol, &c. The city is supplied with water by aqueducts of considerable extent; and commodious quays have been built along the river to the extent of nearly a mile. Here are usually to be seen from 80 to 200 sloops and schooners, in the midst of a scene of great bustle and activity. The quantity of wheat annually purchased at Albany has been estimated at 1,000,000 bushels; and the trade in other kinds of grain, as well as in every article of agricultural and other products of the country, is in full proportion. Albany ranks next to the city of New York, for wealth, population, trade, and resources; and takes about the sixth or seventh rank among the principal towns of the United States. To the view of a stranger, its situation is seldom pleasing, on account of the singular unevenness of the ground.

ALBANY, Nw., tn. United States, in Indiana, co. Harrison, on the left bank of the Ohio riv. 99 m. S. Indianapolis. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 85. 50. W.

ALBARADA, tn. Lombardy, in the Veronese; 15 m. SE. Verona.

ALBARAN, tn. Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, near the cataract, on the route between Gooz and Mograt. Lat. 19. 18. N. Long. 33. 55. E.

ALBARAZIN, **ALBARRAZIN**, or **ALBARRAZIN**, a fortified city of Spain, prov. Aragon, dist. Terruel, on the left bank of the Guadalaviv riv. a little below its source; 18 m. W. Terruel. Lat. 40. 29. N. Long. 1. 30. W. Pop. about 1800. This city stands on an eminence environed by hills, on the frontiers of Aragon and New Castille, and is one of the most ancient in Spain. It comprehends three parishes, and has some iron works; but is chiefly known for the fine wool produced in its environs. It is the seat of a bishop, suffragan of the abb. of Saragossa.

ALBARDOS, **SERRA**, a chain of mountains in Portugal, prov. Estremadura, N. Obidos and Santarem.

ALBAREDAS, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, dist. Castellon, on the left bank of the Bergantes riv. near its source; 34 m. N. Castellon de la Plana. Lat. 40. 28. N. Long. 0. 14. W.

ALBARETTO, tn. Piedmont.

ALBAREZE, tn. Tuscany, prov. Sienna, near the sea-coast; 5 m. S. Grossetto. Lat. 42. 41. N. Long. 11. 4. E.

ALBARGARIA, small tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo.

ALBARGARIA DE PANELA, dist. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho.

ALBARICOQUES, Point, a cape of Hayti, on the N. coast.

ALBAROUX, tn. France, depart. Vaucluse, near Carpentras. Pop. 800.

***ALBARREGAS**, riv. Columbia, descending from the Bogota mountains, prov. Pamplona, and after receiving various tributary streams, obtains the name of Zulua, under which it enters the lake of Maracaybo, on the sw. side.

ALBAS, tn. France, depart. Lot; 9 m. W. Cahors.

ALBASANO, or **EL BASSAN**, tn. Albania, on a branch of the Scambi riv. 28 m. SE. Durazzo. Lat. 41. 12. N. Long. 19. 58. E.

ALBATANO, tn. Spain, prov. Murcia, on the road between Chinchilla and Jumilla; 27 m. SW. Almanza. Lat. 38. 38. N. Long. 1. 35. W.

ALBATROSS, a small island, on the N. of Tasmania, at the entrance of Bass's Strait. Lat. 40. 24. S. Long. 144. 41. E. It is the NW. isle of Hunter's group, about two miles in length, and the resort of seals and albatrosses. Its shores are mostly steep cliffs.

ALBATROSS, Point, a cape of Eaheino-mauwe, the N. isle of New Zealand, on the W. side, opposite Gannet Isle. Lat. 38. 4. S. Long. 175. 30. E.

ALBATROSS ROCK, a rock off the coast of Namaqualand, South Africa, near Possession Isle. Lat. 27. 5. S. Long. 15. 5. E.

ALBAXEN, tn. Prussia. See **ALBACHSEN**.

ALBAY, a volcanic mountain on the island of Luzon, in the SE. peninsula, lat. 13. 15. N. long. 123. 40. E. It is subject to frequent eruptions, one of which, in the year 1814, laid waste the whole surrounding district, and destroyed many hundreds of the inhabitants. On the sea-coast, at the foot of the mountain, is a town of the same name, which has suffered frequent devastations from the convulsions of the volcano.

ALBAYDA, or **ALBELDA**, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Logrono, near the right bank of the Yregua riv. 6 m. S. Logrono. Lat. 42. 22. N. Long. 2. 29. W.

ALBE, riv. Belgium, prov. Liege, running into the Rechte, about 3 m. W. Stablo, or Stavelot.

ALBE, vil. Belgium, on the borders of Liege and Namur; 6 m. S. Rochefort.

ALBE, or **SAAR ALBE**, tn. France, depart. Moselle, situated near the confluence of the Saar and Albe rivers; 39 m. SSE. Metz.

ALBE, riv. Hanover, princip. Luneburgh, running into the Aller, near Rethem.

ALBE, or **ALBA**, a territory of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat. Chief tn. Alba, on the right bank of the Tanaro riv. 25 m. SE. Turin.

ALBE, or **ALBA**, tn. Naples. See **ALBA**.

ALBECA, tn. Spain. prov. Catalonia; 6 m. SSW. Lerida.

ALBECK, vil. Belgium, prov. West Flanders; 6 m. E. Menin.

ALBECK, or **ALBERG**, tn. Württemberg, cir. Fils et Rems; 7 m. NNE. Ulm. Pop. about 300.

ALBE FONTAINE, vil. Belgium, prov. Liege; 5 m. S. Viel Salm.

ALBEGNO, riv. Tuscany, cir. Sienna, running into the Gulf of Orbitello, lat. 42. 31. N. long. 11. 8. E.

ALBEKERCK, or **ALBEKIRK**, tn. Netherlands, prov. North Holland; 5 m. SW. Medenblik.

ALBELDA, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Logrono, near the right bank of the Yregua riv. 7 m. S. Logrono. Lat. 42. 22. N. Long. 2. 29. W.

ALBEMARLE, or **AUMALE**, tn. France, depart. Lower Seine, on the Bresle riv. 32 m. NE. Rouen. From this tn. the English family of Keppel has the title of Earl. Its serges are in great repute.

ALBEMARLE, a county of Virginia, so called from the small riv. Albemarle, which flows through it, and falls into James' riv. about 30 m. below Charlottesville, the chief tn. of the county. Pop. nearly 20,000.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, a large inlet of the sea, on the NE. coast of North Carolina, at the mouths of the rivers Meherrin, Roanoke, Nottaway, and other streams, which empty their waters into it. The passage into it from the sea is called Roanoke Inlet, and is situated in lat. 35. 50. to 36. 15. N. long. 75. 45. to 76. 37. W. It is 60 m. long from E to W. and from 4 to 15 m. wide, having communications with Pamlico Sound to the southward; with the ocean, by several narrow inlets; and with Chesapeake Bay, to the northward, by a canal, cut through Dismal Swamp.

ALBEMARLE ISLE, the largest of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Columbia; about 65 m. in length, and 45 m. in breadth. Lat. 1. 0. S. Long. 92. 0. W. See **GALAPAGOS**.

ALBEN, mkt. tn. Austria, in Carniola, cir. Adelsberg, situate on a mountain of the same name; 2 m. NW. Zirknitz. Mount Alben has mines of quicksilver.

ALBEN, riv. Bavaria, cir. Isar, issuing from Königs Lake, watering Berchtesgaden, and running into the Sultz, about 6 m. above Saltzburgh. An overflow of this river, in 1736, is still remembered by the inhabitants of the neighbouring district, on account of the extensive damage it occasioned, particularly to the tn. of Berchtesgaden.

ALBENDORF, a neat Catholic vil. Silesia, gov. Reichenbach, co. Glatz, dist. Wunschelburgh, with a castle, a church, and an extensive brewery. Pop. 770.

ALBENDORF, a Catholic vil. Silesia, gov. Reichenbach, cir. Bolkenhayn. Pop. 710.

ALBENGA, or **ALBENGUA**, an ancient and handsome tn. on the Genoese coast, about midway between Finale and Oneglia, near the mouth of Arosio riv. 44 m. SW. Genoa. Lat. 44. 3. N. Long. 18. 13. E. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the abp. of Genoa. Though surrounded by olive-trees, and seated in a beautiful plain, which is well cultivated, the town is almost abandoned on account of the insalubrity of its atmosphere. Between the town and the sea are several towers, built in former ages, by the captains of piratical rovers to commemorate their victories. About a mile below the town is **ALBENGA POINT**, a low sandy headland, with trees upon it, at the mouth of the river.

ALBENGA, or **GALLINARA**, a small isle, opposite the foregoing tn. Lat. 14. 1. 50. N. Long. 8. 12. 25. E.

ALBENQUE, tn. France, depart. Lot, chief place of a canton; 8 m. SSE. Cahors. Pop. 1920.

ALBENREUTH, Old and New, two considerable villages of Bavaria, cir. Regen, on the

Bohemian frontier, with iron works and mines of cobalt.

ALBENS, ABENS, or AMBS, riv. Bavaria, rising in cir. Isar, and flowing N. into cir. Regen, enters the Danube, 2 m. W. Abensburgh.

*ALBEN SEE, a lake of Austria Proper; 13 m. W. Windisch Garten.

ALBENY, vil. Little Wallachia; 30 m. W. Rimnik.

ALBERA, tn. Piedmont, at the confluence of a small river with the Pô; 10 m. SE. Pavia.

ALBERBURY, or ABBERSBURY, par. England. See ABBERSBURY.

ALBERBURY, tnshp. England, co. Salop, par. Abberbury; $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. N. Shrewsbury. Pop. &c. with par. Church, ded. St. Michael, dioc. vic. archd. Salop, dioc. Hereford. Pat. All Soul's College, Oxford.

ALBERCHE, riv. Spain, rising in the mountains of Avila, prov. Old Castille, and uniting with the Perales, on the borders of Toledo: the combined stream falls into the Tagus about 4 m. above Talavera de la Reyna.

ALBERDORFF, tn. Austria Proper, on the Bulckau riv. 36 m. N. Vienna.

ALBERG, or AALBERGEN, tn. Netherlands, prov. Overysel; 5 m. NE. Almelo. Pop. 940.

ALBERNAS, PONTA, a cape of the Azores, on the NW. extremity of Flores Isle, moderately high, sloped, and of a red colour. Between this point and Ponta Fanaes, is the islet of Maria Gadhella.

ALBERNDORFF, vil. Bavaria, cir. Upper Maine, dist. Bayreuth, near Streilberg.

ALBERONE, tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, near the foot of mount Auro; 8 m. SE. Volturara.

ALBERRI, CANAL OF, a creek of the North Pacific Ocean, on the SW. coast of Quadra, or Vancouver's Isle, not far from Nootka Sound. *Lat. 49. 0. N. Long. 124. 35. W.

ALBERSCHWENDE, or ALBERSCHWERDE, vil. Austria, in the Tyrolese, co. Bregenz, near the Lake of Constance. Pop. about 1000.

ALBERSRODA, vil. Prussia, cir. Saxony, bailiwick of Freyburgh, not far from Naumburg.

ALBERSTROFF, tn. France, depart. Meurthe; 30 m. WNW. Nancy. It was once considerable.

ALBERSWEILLER, vil. Bavaria, cir. Rhine, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. Pop. 1400.

ALBERT, tn. France, depart. Somme, chief place of a canton; 13 m. NE. Amiens.

ALBERTI, tn. Lower Hungary, in the country within the Danube; 37 m. SE. Buda.

ALBERTON, or PORT ALBERT, seaport of Africa, king. Barca, on the confines of Tripoli; 150 m. W. Alexandria.

ALBERTSHAUSEN, vil. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine; 6 m. from Wurzburg.

ALBERTSHOFEN, paroch. vil. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine; 2 m. from Kitzingen, comprising about 130 families.

ALBERTUS, vil. Belgium, prov. West Flanders, on the sea-coast, 4 m. SW. Ostend.

ALBESTI, or ALBERTI, mkt. tn. Upper Wallachia, between the rivers Chirion and Proava; 85 m. NNW. Bucharest. Lat. 45. 23. N. Long. 24. 57. E.

ALBEUVE, paroch. vil. Switzerland, can. Fribourg.

ALBI, or ALBY, city of France. See ALBY.

ALBI, ALBIE, or ALVIE, tn. Savoy, dist. Genevois, situated on the declivity of a hill, near the Cheran riv.; 14 m. N. Chambéry.

ALBI, or ALBA, tn. Naples, prov. Upper Abruzzo; 9 m. W. Celano. It was once a place of distinction; and hither the Romans usually sent their state prisoners and captives of distinction; and here, it is generally believed, Perseus, the last king of Macedon, Jugurtha, king of the Numidians, with several others, ended their days in misery.

ALBI, a forest of Naples, between the foregoing tn. and lake Celano.

ALBIALEGRASSO, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese, on the road between Milan and Mortara, in Piedmont; 14 m. WSW. Milan. Lat. 45. 24. N. Long. 8. 54. E.

ALBIANI, a small seaport of Guinea, on the Ivory coast.

ALBIANIA, CAPE, a headland on the NW. coast of Cyprus, lat. 35. 10. N. long. 32. 18. E.

ALBIAS, vil. France, depart. Tarne et Garonne; 8 m. NNE. Montauban, comprising fifty houses.

ALBICH, paroch. vil. Hesse Darmstadt, in the upper bailiwick of Alzey. Pop. about 640.

ALBICIA, or ALBIZZA, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese, not far from Lake Maggiore.

ALBIDONA, tn. Naples, prov. Lower Calabria; 11 m. NE. Cassano. Lat. 39. 55. N. Long. 16. 28. E.

ALBIDONA TOWER, stands at the head of a small bay, formed at the mouth of a river, which, rising near the foregoing tn. flows eastward into the Gulf of Tarento. Lat. 39. 55. N. Long. 16. 35. E.

ALBIGNY, or AUBIGNY, tn. France. See AUBIGNY.

ALBIN, or ST. AUBIN, tn. France, depart. Aveyron, chief place of a canton; 19 m. NE. Villefranche. Lat. 44. 33. N. Long. 2. 15. E. Pop. about 3000.

ALBIN, PORTS, tn. Switzerland, can. Fribourg, on the E. shore of the lake of Neuchâtel; 13 m. NW. Fribourg. Lat. 46. 54. N. Long. 6. 56. E.

ALBINEN, or ALPEN, tn. Switzerland, can. Valais, in an alpine dist. and near a torrent which runs into the Dala, about a mile below the tn. 16 m. NE. Sion. Lat. 46. 22. N. Long. 7. 38. E.

ALBINO, a large and well-built vil. of Lombardy, in the Milanese, dist. Bergamo, on the right bank of the Seriana riv. 7 m. NNE. Bergamo. Lat. 45. 48. N. Long. 9. 47. E.

ALBION, a name given to Great Britain by the ancients, on account, as some say, of the chalky cliffs on the S. coast, the name signifying *white*; but more probably on account of the idolatrous worship paid by our ancestors to *Alban*, a title of the moon, which entered largely into the arkite mysteries of the Druids. Hence Scotland seems to have obtained the name of *ALBANY*, and South Britain that of *ALBION*. The name is still retained among poetical writers.

ALBION, tn. United States, prov. Illinois; 54 m. SE. Vandalia. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 88. 0. W.

ALBION BANK, situated in the Caribbean Sea, lat. 18. 54. N. long. 83. 13. W. was discovered by the ship Albion, of New York, 8th Nov. 1816. It is two leagues in extent from WSW. to ENE. The least water found over it was ten fathoms; but the bottom is plainly visible.

ALBION ISLE, a name given, in 1814, by Capt. Skelton, of the ship Albion, to the middle-

most of three islets lying between Celebes and Talyabo, about lat. 1. 44. s. long. 124. 24. E. It is low and swampy, but full of wood. The surrounding sea has good soundings; at about a mile and a half from the shore, it is nineteen fathoms; but within three quarters of a mile the water is shoaly. On the E. side of the island is a passage, which Capt. Skelton named ALBION STRAIT.

ALBION, *Nzw.*, a large tract of NW. America. See *NEW ALBION*.

ALBIRSHAUSEN, or ALBERSHAUSEN, vil. Würtemberg, cir. Fils et Rema, bailiwick Göppingen, with 740 inhabitants.

ALBIS, *tn.* Switzerland, can. Zurich; 3 m. sw. Zurich.

ALBIS, vil. Upper Hungary, co. Bihar, in the country beyond the Theiss, near the Transylvanian frontier.

ALBISHEIM, vil. Nassau, containing about 650 inhabitants.

ALBISOLA, *tn.* Genoa, on the Piedmontese border; 5 m. NW. Savona. Here are a manufacture of porcelain, and several country villas of the Genoese nobility.

ALBLAS, ABLAS, or ALBLASSERDAM, vil. Netherlands, prov. South Holland, between the Meuse and the Leck, at the mouth of the small riv. Alblas; 3 m. N. Dort. Lat. 51. 52. N. Long. 4. 40. E.

ALBLINGEN, vil. Switzerland, can. Bern, at the confluence of the rivers Schwarzwassen and Sense, on the border of Friburg; 7 m. sw. Bern.

ALBLOSELE, *tn.* Lapland, dist. Asele, on the E. margin of Walgomas Lake; 28 m. N. Asele. Lat. 64. 38. N. Long. 16. 44. E.

ALBO, *riv.* Africa, on the E. boundary of the Gold coast.

ALBOFEIRA, or ALBUFEIRA, seaport of Portugal, prov. Algarve, on the S. coast; 37 m. W. Tavira. Lat. 37. 8. N. Long. 8. 11. W. Pop. about 1900.

ALBOGE, *tn.* Jutland, dist. Kalloe, on the SE. margin of Köllind Sound; 12 m. N. Ebeltoft. Lat. 56. 23. N. Long. 10. 44. E.

ALBONA, or ALVONA, *tn.* Austria, prov. Istria, near the W. coast of the Gulf of Quarnevoles, on a rising ground, about a mile from the mouth of the Arsa riv. and 22 m. E. Rovigno. Lat. 45. 5. N. Long. 14. 7. E. It is an open place, well peopled, with two collegiate churches. The surrounding country is stony and mountainous.

ALBONA, *riv.* Piedmont, running into the Po; 9 m. ESE. Lumello.

ALBONNAL, *tn.* Spain, prov. Granada; 18 m. ENE. Montril.

ALBOR, or ALVOR, *tn.* Portugal, prov. Algarve, on the sea-coast; 7 m. E. Lagos. Lat. 37. 10. N. Long. 8. 37. W. It is a well built town, and has the title of a county, with the remains of an ancient castle.

ALBOR, one of the Bahama isles, between St. Salvador and Neque.

ALBORAN, a small isle of the Mediterranean, between Capo de Gatta, in Spain, and Capo de Tres Forcas, in Africa. Lat. 35. 56. 30. N. Long. 3. 1. W.

ALBORE, CASAL, *tn.* Naples, prov. Upper Principato; 19 m. S. Campo Basso.

ALBORNE, or ALNESBORN, ham. England, co. Suffolk, par. Nacton; 4 m. SE. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Pop. &c. with par.

ALBOROUGH BAY, a bay of Upper Canada,

London dist. on the N. side of Lake Erie. Lat. 42. 25. N. Long. 81. 39. W.

ALBOURN, par. England, co. Sussex, comprising the tn. of the same name; 2½ m. WNW. Hurst Pierrepont (P. T. 32). Real prop. £1647. Pop. 362. Church, ded. St. Bartholomew, rect. archd. Lewes, dioc. Chichester.

ALBOURN, or ALDBOURN, par. England, co. Wilts. See ALDBOURN.

ALBOUZEME, or AL BOUZEM, *tn.* Fez, near the mouth of the Nocol riv. and at the head of a bay between Morro Nuevo and Cape Calalas; 110 m. NNE. Fez. Lat. 35. 9. N. Long. 3. 38. W.

ALBOX, *tn.* Spain, prov. Almeria, on a branch of the Almanzora riv. 42 m. NE. Almeria. Lat. 37. 22. N. Long. 2. 8. W.

ALBRECHTAU, *tn.* East Prussia; 20. m. E. Marienwerder.

ALBRECHTS, ALBRECHTS, or ANDEMERS, vil. Prussian Saxony, cir. Henneberg; 2 m. N. Suhl, with a parish church, and about 130 houses. Pop. 740.

ALBRECHTSBERG, or ALBRECHTSBERG, *tn.* Austria Proper; 9 m. W. St. Polten.

ALBREDIA, *tn.* West Africa, king. Barra, on the Gambia, with about 7000 inhabitants.

ALBRET, or LEBRET, *tn.* France, depart. Landes; 12 m. N. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 1000.

ALBRETS, vil. Prussian Saxony. See ALBRECHTS.

ALBRIGHT HUSLEY, ham. England, co. Salop, par. St. Mary, adjoining Shrewsbury, in which its pop. &c. are included.

ALBRIGHT LEE, ham. England, co. Salop, par. St. Alkmund; 3 m. NNE. Shrewsbury (P. T. 161). Pop. &c. with par.

ALBRIGHTON, par. England, co. Salop; 6 m. SE. Shiffnall (P. T. 143). Real prop. £6357. Pop. 1054. Church, ded. St. Mary, vic. archd. Salop, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry; pat. Haberdashers' Company, and Christ's Hospital, London, alternately.

ALBRIGHTON, *tnshp.* and chap. England, co. Salop. par. St. Mary, Shrewsbury; 4 m. N. Shrewsbury (P. T. 161). Real prop. £883. Pop. 98. Chap. ded. John Baptist, perpet. cur. pat. mayor and chief schoolmaster of Shrewsbury.

ALBRING, *tn.* Hanover, prov. Hoya; 18 m. S. Bremen. Lat. 52. 49. N. Long. 8. 46. E.

ALBRUN, *mont.* a mountain of Switzerland, forming the NE. boundary of the canton of Valais, with the Formazza valley on its E. side. Lat. 46. 24. N. Long. 8. 18. E.

ALBSEE, lake of Bavaria, cir. Isar, forming a source of the Ammer riv. near Schwangen, on the confines of the Tyrolese. Lat. 47. 34. N. Long. 10. 57. E.

ALBSHEIM, *tn.* Bavaria, cir. Rhine, dist. Spire, on the Pfim riv. 12 m. W. Worms. Lat. 49. 39. N. Long. 8. 5. E.

ALBUERA, vil. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Badajoz; 10 m. SESE. Badajoz, on a small riv. which runs into the Guadiana. Lat. 38. 32. N. Long. 6. 36. W. Here General Beresford defeated the French under Marshal Soult, after a sanguinary battle, on the 16th May, 1811.

ALBUFEIRA, or ALBOFEIRA, seaport of Portugal. See ALBOFEIRA.

ALBUFERA, a salt-water lake of Spain, prov. Valencia, near the sea, from which it is separated by a mere bank, and by the overflows of which it is supplied with water; 5 m. S. Valencia. Lat. 39. 19. N. Long. 0. 10. W. It

supplies the markets of Valencia with plenty of fish.

ALBUGLET, vil. Lower Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile; 10 m. S. Damietta.

ALBUHAT, tn. Lower Egypt, near lake Menzaleh; 56 m. S. Damietta.

ALBULA, or **ALBACH**, riv. Switzerland, can. Grisons, rises in Mount Julier, and, taking a NW. course, receives the Halbestein below Teufenkasten, and joins the Upper Rhine near Tüsis; after which the united stream has a northerly direction till it falls into the Rhine, below Bonaduz.

ALBUNUELAS, tn. Spain, prov. Malaga; 12 m. E. Alhama.

ALBUOLA, tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata; 8 m. S. Potenza.

ALBUQUERQUE, tn. Spain, in Extremadura, prov. Badajoz, on the frontier of Portugal; 25 m. N. Badajoz. Lat. 39. 12. N. Long. 6. 46. W. Pop. 5500. It is situated on a mountain, and defended by a strong castle. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wool and cloth.

ALBUQUERQUE, tn. Mexico, prov. New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte; 55 m. S.W. Santa Fé. Lat. 35. 35. N. Long. 105. 30. W. Pop. about 6000.

ALBUQUERQUE, vil. Bolivia, or Upper Peru, prov. Santa Cruz, on the right bank of the Paraguay riv. Lat. 19. 40. S. Long. 57. 25. W.

ALBUQUERQUE, **SERRA**, a range of mountains in Bolivia, prov. Santa Cruz, between Lake Ubahy and the Paraguay riv. Lat. 18. 55. S. Long. 59. 30. W.

ALBUQUERQUE, or **KAYO**, a cluster of islets and rocks off the Mosquito Shore, in the Caribbean Sea, nearly opposite New Segovia, and about 100 m. from the coast. Lat. 12. 8. N. Long. 81. 5. W.

ALBURGH, or **ALBERGHE**, par. England, co. Norfolk; 4 m. S.W. Harleston (P. T. 99½). Real prop. £2393. Pop. 586. Church, ded. St. Mary, rect. archd. and dioc. Norwich.

ALBURGH, post tnshp. and port of entrance, in Vermont, United States, co. Grande Isle, at the N. end of North Hero isle, in Lake Champlain; 40 m. N. Burlington. Pop. 1106.

ALBURY, par. England, co. Hertford; 5 m. NW. Bishop Stortford (P. T. 30). Real prop. £3852. Pop. 631. Church, ded. St. Mary, vic. peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

ALBURY, or **ALDBURY**, par. England, co. Oxford. See **ALDBURY**.

ALBURY, or **ALDBURY**, par. England, co. Surrey, on the Wye; 5½ m. S.E. Guildford (P. T. 30). Real prop. £3241. Pop. 929. Church, ded. St. Peter and St. Paul, rect. archd. Surrey, dioc. Winchester.

ALBUZEMA, **PENNON DE**, or **GARRISON ROCK**, a Spanish post on the African coast, before the mouth of the Mocor rivulet, and commanding the Moorish tn. of Al Buzema. Lat. 35. 16. N. Long. 3. 46. E. The bay is exposed to N. winds; but the anchorage is good.

ALBY, par. England, co. Norfolk; 5 m. N.E. Aylsham (P. T. 121½). Real prop. £839. Pop. 346. Church, ded. St. Ethelbert, dioc. rect. archd. and dioc. Norwich.

ALBY, or **ALDSY**, ham. England, co. N. R. York, par. Bosall, on the Derwent riv. 10 m. S.W.

New Malton (P. T. 217). It is said to occupy the site of a Roman city, called *Derwentas*.

ALBY, or **ALBI**, a city of France, depart. Tarn, of which it is the capital, on the left bank of the Tarn riv. 35 m. SW. Rhodes; 42 m. N.E. Toulouse. Lat. 43. 56. N. Long. 2. 10. E. Houses, about 1940. Pop. 9860. This is a place of great antiquity, and has some manufactures of coarse linen and woollen stuffs, serges, and baize. It is an archiepiscopal see, with a large and beautiful cathedral. The archbishop's palace is finely situated on the banks of the Tarn, and commands extensive prospects; as does also a promenade, called *La Licc*. The village of Chateauvieux, in the W. side of the city, is considered as one of its suburbs.

ALCAÇAR, a palace of Toledo, in New Castille, situate on the summit of a steep rock, and affording a fine view of the city and of the Tagus, which runs at the foot of the rock.

ALCAÇAR ÇEQUER, or **SEQUAR**, or **ZEQUER**, tn. Africa, on the coast of Fez, prov. Iabat, between Tangiers and Ceuta, in the Strait of Gibraltar, with a fortress. Lat. 35. 58. N. Long. 5. 10. W.

ALCAÇAR DE GUETE, tn. Spain, in New Castille; 20 m. from Cuenca.

ALCAÇAR QUIHER, tn. Morocco, prov. Garb, on the Suros riv. about 20 m. from the sea-coast; 50 m. S.W. Tetuan. Lat. 35. 0. N. Long. 5. 48. W. Near this tn. in the riv. Elmahassen, Don Sebastian, king of Portugal, lost his life in his celebrated expedition against the Moors, in 1578. It was then a place of importance; but is now of little consideration, owing probably to its bad situation; for it stands low, in summer is excessively hot, and in winter almost overflowed with water. A great number of storks are found in this town, living very familiarly with the inhabitants, who account them sacred birds, and allow them to walk about the streets unmolested, and to possess themselves of the tops of houses and mosques. Near the town is a ridge of mountains, running in the direction of Tetuan, and inhabited by a race of people, who, protected by the woods and natural fortresses, were never subjugated by the Moors. Any attempt upon their liberty has always been followed by a dreadful and sanguinary revenge.

ALCAÇAR DE SAN JUAN, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, situate near a lake, on a tongue of land formed by the rivers Zancara and Giguela Rianzara, at their junction, 43 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. Lat. 39. 23. N. Long. 3. 9. W.

ALCAÇAR DO SAL, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Caldao riv. 45 m. S. Lisbon. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 8. 24. W. Houses, about 650. Pop. about 4000, mostly employed in the manufacture of salt, with which the neighbouring district abounds. The town has walls, and a castle on a steep rock, which passes for impregnable. The country around is barren, producing scarcely any thing but rushes, which are carried to Lisbon, and there wrought into fine mats.

ALCAÇEVAS, or **ALCAÇOVAS**, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a small riv. which joins the Xarrama a little below it; 18 m. SW. Evora. Lat. 38. 26. N. Long. 7. 54. W.

ALCALA, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 18 m. NW. Montemor Novo. Lat. 38. 47. N. Long. 8. 17. W.

ALCALA DE CHIVERT, or **XUSAT**, tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. Castellon, near the sea-coast, on the road between Castellon and Peniscola; 22 m. s. Culla. Lat. 40. 17. N. Lat. 0. 15. s. Pop. 3600.

ALCALA DE GUADAYRA, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadaya riv. with an ancient castle; 5 m. sbs. Seville. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 6. 6. w. Here are several springs, which supply Seville with water by means of an aqueduct.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, a small but ancient tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cadiz, situate on a mountain, surrounded on all sides by a beautiful and fertile plain; 6 m. n.e. Medina Sidonia.

ALCALA DE HENAREZ, city of Spain, in New Castille, prov. Toledo, on the Henarez riv. 18 m. s.n.e. Madrid. Lat. 40. 28. N. Long. 3. 22. w. Pop. about 5000. This was the *Complutum* of Roman times; and the city, once flourishing, but now greatly reduced, stands in a very agreeable plain. The plan is oval, the streets are handsome and tolerably straight, with several open squares, and the houses are well built. Alcala has three parish churches, twenty-eight cloisters for both sexes, four hospitals, and a celebrated university, founded or re-established, in 1499, by cardinal Ximenes, who also here established a printing-office, whence issued the scarce and splendid edition of the Bible, called *Biblia Complutensis*, begun in 1512, and finished in 1517. This university was, next to that of Salamanca, in the highest repute; but the colleges, twenty-four in number, are now mostly deserted, and in ruins. The land in the immediate vicinity of this city, being watered by the Henarez and well cultivated, is very productive, and yields grain in plenty, good muscat wine, and delicious melons; but at a distance from the river, the soil is dry and sterile. Without the walls of Alcala is a spring, the water of which is so pure and well tasted, that it is enclosed for the king's exclusive use.

ALCALA LA REALE, city of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Jaen, on the frontier of Granada; 30 m. sw. Jaen. Lat. 37. 32. N. Long. 4. 12. w. Pop. between 8000 and 9000. It is built on a considerable elevation in a mountainous country, and has a fine abbey, richly endowed. The road to the city is rough and inconvenient; but the country abounds in fruits and wines of exquisite flavour.

ALCALA DEL RIO, vil. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville, on the right bank of the Guadalquivir; 6 m. n. Seville. It was formerly called Old Seville.

ALCALVAR, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Valladolid; 15 m. s.e. Valladolid. Lat. 41. 33. N. Long. 4. 17. w. It stands on the bank of a small riv. which falls into the Douro, about 6 m. below the town.

ALCAMARILLA, or **ALCANTARA**, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville, not far from the Guadalquivir; 18 m. s. Seville. The Romans built a bridge over the marshes near this town, and it still remains.

ALCAMO, or **ALCAMUS**, tn. Sicily, prov. Trapani, chief place of a county of the same name, in the Val di Mazzura, at the foot of Mount Bonifati, and about three miles from the Gulf of Castel à Mure, on the high road to Palermo, from which city it is distant 28 m. s.w. Lat. 37. 56. N. Long. 12. 49. e.

ALCAN, tn. Turkey, prov. Visa, on a small stream, which forms a bay at its mouth, in the Sea of Marmora; 15 m. n.n.w. Constantinople. Lat. 40. 59. N. Long. 28. 42. e.

ALCANAD, riv. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Huesca, rising in the Guara mountains, and after joining the Cinca riv. running into the Seger at Mequinenza, where the combined flood falls into the Ebro.

ALCANCIN, tn. Spain, in Granada, prov. Malaga, situate in a mountainous district, midway between Old Malaga and Alhama; 18 m. n.n.e. Malaga. Lat. 36. 55. N. Long. 4. 12. w.

ALCANDRO, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Logrono, on the Ebro; 12 m. from Calahorra.

ALCANEDE, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 19 m. s.w. Thomar.

ALCANHOENS, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 10 m. n. Santarem. Lat. 39. 26. N. Long. 8. 34. w.

ALCANI, or **Alkah**, tn. Lower Egypt, on the w. branch of the Nile; 30 m. n.n.w. Cairo.

ALCANIZ, or **ALCANITZ**, tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Saragossa, on the right bank of the Bergantes riv. 50 m. s.s.w. Lerida. Lat. 41. 0. N. Long. 0. 8. w. It was formerly the capital of the Moorish kingdom; and has a remarkable fountain, throwing up water through forty-two pipes. It has a good fortress, and stands in the midst of gardens and orchards.

ALCANTARA, city of Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Caceres, on the Tagus, near the Portuguese frontier; 38 m. n.w. Caceres. Lat. 39. 35. N. Long. 6. 47. w. Pop. about 3000. This city, seated on a rock, is surrounded by strong walls, bastions, and other works. An old stone bridge, which crosses the Tagus, is of Roman workmanship, and supposed to take its date from the time of Trajan. The convenience of this bridge induced the Moors to build the city, to which they applied the name of *Al Cantara*, or *The Bridge*. The knights of Alcantara have their title from this city, since the year 1214, prior to which they were called Knights of Calatrava. The surrounding country is fertile.

ALCANTARA, **VALENÇA DE**, tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Caceres, on the frontier, and in the high road between Albuquerque and the city of Alcantara; 42 m. w. Caceres; 20 m. s.w.s. Alcantara. Lat. 39. 21. N. Long. 7. 0. w.

ALCANTARA, or **ALCAMARILLA**, tn. Spain. See **ALCAMARILLA**.

ALCANTARA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Tagus, near Lisbon. It stands in an agreeable country, and has a royal palace, with beautiful gardens.

ALCANTARA (anc. Onobala), riv. Sicily, rising in the mountains of Messina, forming a boundary between that prov. and Catania, and falling into the sea about half a league sw. Point Schisò, in lat. 37. 47. N. long. 15. 15. e. This is one of the most considerable rivers of Sicily.

ALCANTARA, tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, on the w. side of San Marcos bay, opposite the isle of Maranhão. Lat. 2. 25. s. Long. 44. 25. w. This town, of recent date, is rapidly increasing in importance, as the lands in its vicinity are in request for cotton plantations. The houses are of stone, one story high, and stand on a semicircular hill. A handsome stone quay for small craft has been erected within the neck of land round which the harbour extends.

ALCANTARA, SAN PEDRO DE, tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the Ilheos riv. about 35 m. from the sea, and 135 m. ssw. Bahia. Lat. 14. 55. s. Long. 39. 30. w.

ALCANTARCA, SAN ANTONIO DE, tn. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, which has frequently suffered from the fierce animosity of the native Indians.

ALCANTARILHA, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve; 5 m. NE. Albofeira. Lat. 37. 11. N. Long. 8. 7. W.

ALCANZAS, or ALCANIZAS, large vil. or tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. Zamora; 19 m. E. Braganza. Lat. 41. 52. N. Long. 6. 24. W.

ALCARACEOIS, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir riv.

ALCARACHE, or ALCARAQUE, riv. Spain, rising in Extremadura, prov. Badajoz, and running into the Guadiana, about 20 m. SW. Badajoz.

ALCARAI, riv. La Plata, prov. Buenos Ayres, running into the Rio de la Plata.

ALCARAZ, or ALCAREZ, tn. or small city of Spain, in Murcia, prov. Chinchilla, situate on a mountain of the same name, in the fertile tract of Campo Montiel, near the source of the Guadarmena; 40 m. W. Chinchilla; 70 m. SSE. Ciudad Real. Lat. 38. 49. N. Long. 2. 30. W. Pop. 3300. It is defended by a strong castle; and has an ancient aqueduct. Here is a breed of small running horses, very fleet and strong.

ALCARAZ, vil. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Lerida, on the Aragonese frontier; 6 m. W. Lerida. It was once surrounded with walls, and was taken from the Moors in 1149, by Raymond of Moncada.

ALCARIA, tn. Spain, prov. Biscay; 9 m. E. Vittoria.

ALCARIA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Meimosa riv. 18 m. WNW. Pernamau. Lat. 40. 12. N. Lat. 7. 20. W.

ALCARIA RUIVA, vil. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 8 m. NW. Mertola.

ALCARIA, SAN PEDRO DE, vil. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the road between Alcoutim and Tavira; 4 m. ssw. Alcoutim.

ALCASSABA, tn. Fez, on the Algerine frontier; on the Enza riv. 150 m. E. Fez. Lat. 34. 12. N. Long. 2. 29. W.

ALCASSAR, or ALCAGAR. See ALCAGAR.

ALCASTON, vil. England, co. Salop; 5 m. S. Church Stretton (P. T. 160).

ALCATRACES, an isle in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Mexico, and about 21 leagues W. Acapulco. *Lat. 16. 3. N. Long. 102. 30. W.

*ALCATRACES, an islet off the N. coast of Hayti.

ALCATRAS, a rocky islet off the coast of West Africa, SW. of the mouth of the Rio Grande. Lat. 10. 37. N. Long. 15. 26. 30. W.

ALCAVARISSAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the high road between Elvas and Estremoz; 23 m. NE. Evora. Lat. 38. 46. N. Long. 7. 12. W.

ALCAUDETE, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Jaen; 23 m. WSW. Jaen; 30 m. SE. Cordova.

ALCAZAR, ALCARASSAR, or ALCAGAR. See ALCAGAR.

ALCEIRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, in a valley on the Pena riv. at the foot of the Serra de Moradal; 42 m. SSE. Coimbra. Lat. 39. 52. N. Long. 7. 48. W.

ALCESTER, AULCESTER, or ALNCESTER, par.

and post mkt. tn. England, co. Warwick, situate at the confluence of the rivulets Alne and Arrow, over each of which it has a bridge; 103 m. NW. London; 16 m. WSW. Warwick. Real prop. £6354. Pop. 2405. Market, Tues. Faira, 23d Jan. and 20th Mar. for sheep; Tues. before 5th Apr. 18th May, for corn and cattle; 2d Tues. in July, for sheep; 17th Oct. for corn and cattle; 15th Dec. for sheep and cheese. Church, ded. St. Nicholas, diach. rect. archd. and dioc. Worcester. Here are also places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, old Presbyterians, Baptists, and Quakers. The town, though not remarkable for the regularity of its buildings, is neat and clean, and pleasantly seated in a fertile vale. In Saxon times, it was a city, or fortified place; and is supposed to have been previously a Roman station, from the coins, urns, and other reliques found here. The Ickenild-street of the Romans passed through it. In the 16th and 17th centuries, it was of some consequence as a borough by prescription, when it became the property of the Beauchamps, from whom it passed to the Grevilles. The Marquis of Hertford, as lord of the manor, holds his courts in the market hall. Besides an extensive manufacture of needles, which employs a great number of the poor inhabitants, the chief trade of the place is in corn, flour, and malt. Here, are a free-school, and various almshouses and minor charities. Traces of the foundations of an abbey, founded in the reign of Stephen, are visible N. of the town. The abbey stood on a piece of ground encompassed by the river Arrow and a moat, which made it a kind of island.

ALCESTER, a liberty of England, co. Dorset, par. St. James, Shaftesbury, and partly within that borough. Pop. 227.

ALCESTES, a cluster of rocky islets, off the SW. extremity of Corea, at the entrance of the Hoang-hai, or Yellow Sea. Lat. 33. 56. N. Long. 125. 0. E.

ALCHAPHAR, a mountain of Syria, inhabited by Armenians; 18 m. W. Antakia (anc. Antioch).

ALCHESTER, ham. England, co. Oxford, par. Wendlebury; 3 m. SW. Bicester (P. T. 54). Pop. &c. with par.

ALCHINIE, vil. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Tchaia riv.; 48 m. ssw. Bender. Lat. 46. 16. N. Long. 29. 27. E.

ALCIDA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 3 m. NW. Coimbra. Lat. 40. 16. N. Long. 8. 26. W.

ALCINO, MONT, or MONTALCINO, tn. Tuscany. See MONTALCINO.

ALCIRA, tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. San Felipe, seated at the confluence of the rivers Magro and Xucar; 22 m. ssw. Valencia; 18 m. NNE. South Felipe. Lat. 39. 9. N. Long. 0. 32. W.

ALCISTON, hund. England, co. Sussex, situated in the SE. part of the county, in the rape of Pevensey, and containing three parishes.

ALCISTON, tn. in foregoing hund. 4½ m. NNE. Seaford (P. T. 59½). Real prop. £1606. Pop. 266. Diach. vic. archd. Lewes, dioc. Chichester; pat. dean and chapter of Chichester.

ALCKEN, vil. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Coblenz, with a castle, on the Moselle; 9 m. SW. Coblenz. Pop. 275.

ALCKHOFEN, the name of several market towns in Upper Austria and Bavaria.

ALCMAER, or ALEMAAR, city of Netherlands,

prov. North Holland; 19 m. NW. Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 34. N. Long. 4. 45. E. Houses about 2600. Pop. nearly 9000. This is a handsome city, situated near Scher-meer, one of the largest lakes of North Holland, about 3 m. from the sea, with a canal into the Ye, and thence to Amsterdam. The neighbouring district, formerly full of morasses, has been drained, and is now very rich pasture and meadow land, whence are produced great quantities of butter and cheese; in which, as in corn, flower-roots, and seeds, the inhabitants carry on a considerable traffic with foreign countries. In the register of this city is preserved an account of a public sale, for the benefit of the orphan institution, in 1639, when about 120 tulips, with their offsets, sold for 90,000 guilders (about £7880 sterling); among these, the root named *Admiral of Enck-huyzen* sold for 5200 guilders (about £455); another, called the *Viceroy*, produced 4203 guilders (about £367); and two others, named *Brabantons*, sold for 3800 guilders (upwards of £332). This extravagant passion for flowers ruined so many amateurs, that at last the states interposed their authority to put a stop to it. The town-house and arsenal are interesting buildings; and, besides the Catholic churches (for the majority of the inhabitants are of that persuasion), here are places of worship for Calvinists, Arminians, Lutherans, and Baptists, with a synagogue for the Jews. In 1573, the Spaniards besieged Alcaer for upward of seven weeks; but met with so much resistance, the women even signalizing themselves in its defence, that they were obliged to raise the siege. In more recent times, the city was the scene of military operations, having been taken by the British after the second general action in the invasion of Holland, in 1799.

*ALCMAER, a small island in the Eastern Sea, near the coast of Java.

ALCMAER, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the north coast of Papua. Lat. 3. 53. S. Long. 135. 46. E.

ALCOA, riv. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, rising in the Serra Albardos, and flowing into the Atlantic near Pecterneira, lat. 39. 34. N. long. 9. 9. W.

ALCOBA, *SERRA DE*, a mountain of Portugal, prov. Beira, N. of Coimbra, between the Mondego and Vouga rivers.

ALCOBAÇA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the confluence of the Alcoa and Baça rivers, about midway on the road between Obidos and Leiria, and not far from the sea; 18 m. N. Obidos. Lat. 39. 34. N. Long. 9. 1. W. Here is a celebrated Cistercian abbey, founded by Alfonso I. and the general place of sepulture for the sovereigns of Portugal.

ALCOBAÇA, *EVORA DE*, a small tn. or vil. about 6 m. SE. of the foregoing.

ALCOBAÇA, or ALCOBAZA, tn. Brazil, prov. Para, on the right bank of the Tocantines riv. 160 m. SSE. Para. Lat. 3. 45. S. Long. 49. 30. W. —Also, a town in prov. Seguro, on the sea-coast at the mouth of a small riv. 70 m. N. San Joze do Porto Alegre. Lat. 17. 40. S. Long. 39. 20. W.

ALCOBENDAS, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Madrid; 12 m. NNE. Madrid; 16 m. NW. Alcala.

ALCOCER, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, on the border of Estremadura. It gives name to a district, called Campo d'Alcocer,

which extends into Estremadura, between the Zuja and Guadiana. The vicinity abounds in honey, oil, wine, and corn.

ALCOCER, *PUEBLA DE*, tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, on the border of New Castille, near the right bank of the Guadaleña riv.; 35 m. EBS. Medellin.

ALCODRO, or HUERTAS, cape of Spain, prov. Alicant; 5 m. E. Alicant. Lat. 38. 22. N. Long. 0. 24. W.

ALCOENTRE, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 19 m. SW. Santarem.

ALCOHETE, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the road between Leiria and Thomar; 8 m. NW. Thomar.

ALCOLASTRE, riv. France, depart. Nièvre.

ALCOLEA, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, near the Guadiana; 15 m. WBN. Ciudad Real.

ALCOLEA, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville, on the Guadalquivir; 6 m. N. Carmona.

ALCOLEA, tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Huesca, situate on a peninsula formed by the rivers Cineca and Alcanad; 16 m. S. Balbastro.

ALCOMBE, ham. England, co. Somerset, par. Dunster; 1½ m. NW. Dunster (P. T. 162). Pop. &c. with par.

ALCONBURY, par. England, co. Huntingdon; 4½ m. NW. Huntingdon (P. T. 584). Real prop. £462. Pop. 765. Church, ded. St. Peter and St. Paul, dioc. vic. archd. Huntingdon, dioc. Lincoln; pat. dean and chapter of Westminster.

ALCONBURY WESTON, chap. in foregoing par.; 4½ m. NW. Huntingdon. Real prop. £2153. Pop. 441.

ALCONCHEL, fortress of Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, on the Alcaraque riv; 12 m. S. Olivença; 16 m. NW. Xeres de los Caballeros. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1709.

ALCOR, *MYRENA DEL*, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville; 11 m. NE. Seville.

ALCORA, tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. Castellon, near the N. bank of the Minjares riv. and not far from the sea; 10 m. NNW. Castellon de la Plana. The best manufacture of Spanish earthenware is in this town.

ALCORÇON, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Madrid, about 6 m. from the capital. Pop. about 250.

ALCOROCHES, vil. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Cuenca.

ALCOVENDA, vil. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Madrid; 10 m. N. Madrid.

ALCOVERT, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Tarragona; 10 m. NE. Tarragona.

ALCOUCHETE, tn. and cast. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the left bank of the Tagus; 10 m. ENE. Lisbon.

ALCOUTIN, *ALCOYTIN*, or *ALCOUTINI*, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, in a small island of the Guadiana; 22 m. N. Tavira. Lat. 37. 26. N. Long. 7. 23. W. Pop. about 1000. It has one of the best castles in the kingdom; and in the vicinity is an iron mine.

ALCOY, tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. San Felipe; 21 m. N. Alicant. Lat. 38. 42. N. Long. 0. 33. W. Pop. about 10,000. It is seated in a fruitful country, and has flourishing manufactures of cloth, paper, and soap.

ALCUBIERE, *SIERRA*, mount. Spain, in Aragon, constituting a boundary between the provinces of Huesca and Saragossa. Lat. 41. 35. N. Long. 0. 18. W.

ALCUBIERE, tn. on the foregoing mountain, on the border of the two provinces; 20 m. N. Saragossa. Lat. 41. 47. N. Long. 0. 27. W.

ALCUDIA, city of Majorca, on the N.E. coast, about half a mile from the shore of a large bay, to which it gives name; 32 m. N.E. Palma. Lat. 39. 48. N. Long. 3. 12. E. Pop. about 1000. The chapel and watch-tower of Nuestra Senora de la Victoria are on the east side of the town, on a lofty peaked hill, and serve as a sea mark. The bay, which has good anchorage in four to six fathoms water, opens between Cape Minorca on the NW. and Cape Farruch on the SE. the mouth being about 6½ m. wide.

ALCUDIA, riv. Spain, in New Castille, rising among the mountains of Ciudad Real, and running into the Guadalmez, on the border of Cordova; 10 m. W. Almadan.

ALCUDIA DE CARLET, tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. San Felipe; 8 m. NW. San Felipe. Pop. about 2000. It has a parochial church, and a Franciscan convent.

ALCUESCAR, tn. Spain, in Extremadura, prov. Badajoz, near Merida.

ALCUEZAR, tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Huesca; 12 m. N. Barbastro.

ALD, riv. England, co. Suffolk, forming a large lake on the coast between Aldborough and Orford, and entering the sea about 5 m. S. of the latter.

ALDABRA, or Aacos, two small islands in the Ethiopian Archipelago, N. of Madagascar. *Lat. 9. 26. S. Long. 46. 18. E.

ALDAN, MORAJO DE, a cape of Chili, forming the W. point of the boundary between that country and Potosi, in Bolivia. Lat. 25. 45. S. Long. 70. 48. W.

ALDAN, riv. Siberia, prov. Irkutsk, rising in the Stanovoy mountains, about lat. 55. 50. N. long. 128. 0. E. and, taking a N.E. course to lat. 62. 30. changes its direction to WNW, and joins the Lena in lat. 62. 45. N. long. 129. 30. E. The finest sables are found on the banks of this river. When the ice breaks up, in the month of May, an impetuous inundation ensues, and vast masses are drifted down the course of the river with tremendous velocity.

ALDANSKOE, tn. on the foregoing riv. about 110 m. N.E. Yakoutsk. Lat. 63. 5. N. Long. 132. 30. E.

ALDAS, tn. La Plata, prov. Entre Rios, dist. Corrientes, near a small stream, which runs into the Parana, about 8 m. below the town; 55 m. S. Corrientes. Lat. 28. 10. S. Long. 58. 51. W.

ALDATACHAN, vil. Scotland, sh. Inverness, dist. Badenock, on the border of the Forest; 34 m. SSE. Inverness.

ALDBOROUGH, tnsph. England, co. N. R. York, par. Stanwick; 7 m. N.E. Richmond (P. T. 233). Real prop. £2919. Pop. 522. From remains found here, this place is supposed to have been a Roman station.

ALDBOROUGH, or **ALDBROUGH**, par. England, co. E. R. York. See **ALDBROUGH**.

ALDBOROUGH, or **OLDBOROUGH**, par. England, co. W. R. York, comprising the tnsphs. of Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Upper and Lower Dunsforth, Minskep, Roccliff, and part of Humberton. Real prop. £11,311. Pop. 2447. Church, ded. St. Andrew, disch. vic. peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Vestiges of pavements, statues, and urns have been frequently discovered in this parish.

ALDBOROUGH, tnsph. and borough in foregoing par. seated on the Ure riv. 2 m. E. Boroughbridge (P. T. 202); 18 m. WNW. York; 208 NNW. London. Real prop. £3365. Pop. 620. Fair, 4th Sept. It is governed by a bailiff, appointed by the lord of the manor; and, though a small and poor place, sent two representatives to parliament from the reign of Philip and Mary, till disfranchised by the Reform Act, 1832. Aldborough was the Isurum Brigantium of the Romans.

ALDBOROUGH, par. England, co. Norfolk; 4½ m. NW. Aylesham (P. T. 121½). Real prop. £1108. Pop. 275. Church, ded. St. Mary, disch. rect. archd. and dioc. Norwich.

ALDBOROUGH, or **ALDEBROUGH**, par. England, co. Suffolk. See **ALDEBROUGH**.

ALDBOURN, par. England, co. Wilts, seated on a rivulet which runs into the Kennett riv. 6½ m. NE. Marlborough (P. T. 75). Real prop. £6576. Pop. 1418. Market, Tues. Church, ded. St. Michael, vic. archd. Wilts, dioc. Salisbury. The trade of this place, formerly considerable, has been transferred to Hungerford.

ALDBROUGH, or **ALDBOROUGH**, par. England, co. E. R. York, comprising the tnsphs. or villages of Aldbrough, East and West Newton, and part of Cowdons. Real prop. £10,913. Pop. 1015. Church, ded. St. Bartholomew, disch. vic. archd. and dioc. York; pat. lord chancellor.

ALDBROUGH, tnsph. in foregoing par. on the sea-coast; 11½ m. NE. Hull (P. T. 174). Real prop. £5832. Pop. 813.

ALDBURY, par. England, co. Herts; 3 m. SW. Tring (P. T. 31½). Real prop. £1942. Pop. 695. Church, ded. John Baptist, rect. archd. Huntingdon, dioc. Lincoln.

ALDBURY, or **ALBURY**, par. England, co. Oxford, including the tnsph. of the same name, and the hamlet of Tiddington. Real prop. £2453. Pop. 239. Church, ded. St. Helen, rect. archd. and dioc. Oxford.

ALDBURY, tnsph. in the foregoing par. 3 m. NW. Tetworth (P. T. 42½). Real prop. £1545. Pop. 41.

ALDBY, ham. England, co. N. R. York, par. Bosall, on the Derwent riv.; 10 m. SSW. New Malton (P. T. 217). Pop. &c. with par. It is said to occupy the site of the Roman city Derwentæ.

ALDCAMUS, vil. Scotland, sh. Berwick, situated on the sea-coast, S. the Frith of Forth; 6 m. NW. Press (P. T. 43½). It was once a vicarage, with a church dedicated to St. Helen, but is now united to the par. of Cockburnspath, in which its pop. &c. are included. Vestiges of the church are still visible near the sea-shore.

ALDCATHY, vil. and dist. Scotland, sh. Linlithgow; 4 m. E. Linlithgow (P. T. 17). It was formerly a distinct parish, but now belongs to Dalmeny, with which its pop. &c. are included, though separated from it by the parishes of Abercorn and Kirk Liston.

ALDCLEUGH, vil. Scotland, sh. Inverness, on the Nairn riv.; 4½ m. SE. Inverness (P. T. 155).

ALDCLIFFE, tnsph. England, co. and par. Lancaster; 1½ m. SW. Lancaster (P. T. 236). Real prop. £1335. Pop. 96.

ALDCLUID, or **ALDCLUTH**, an ancient title of the castle of Dumbarton, in Scotland, capital of the British kingdom of Strath Clyde, and supposed to be the Balclutha of Ossian.

ALDE, or **OLDE**, a small island on the W. coast

of Norway, prov. North Bergen. Lat. 61. 26. N. Long. 5. 10. E.

ALDEA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Zezere riv. 15 m. W. Sabugal. Lat. 40. 22. N. Long. 7. 15. W.

ALDEA, Point, the W. point of Canaria, or Grand Canary Isle. Lat. 28. 1. 20. N. Long. 15. 50. 45. W.

ALDEA DE ATALHA, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Caya riv. 14 m. NNW. Elvas. Lat. 38. 55. N. Long. 7. 6. W.

ALDEA DE ARAGURIA, tn. Brazil, prov. Goyas, on the Tocantim riv. Lat. 10. 20. S. *Long. 48. 46. W.

ALDEA DEL CANO, vil. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Caceres, on the Salor riv. 18 m. SW. Caceres.

ALDEA DE CARAJAS, tn. Brazil, on the Negro riv. 170 m. NW. Fort Rio Negro.

ALDEA DE CURUA-VASU, tn. Brazil, prov. Goyas. Lat. 12. 10. S. *Long. 51. 51. W.

ALDEA DO ERVEDEL, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 7 m. SSS. Ferreira.

ALDEA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, vil. Brazil, prov. Bahia, dist. Todos Santos, at the mouth of the Joana riv.—Also, a vil. in prov. Seregippe, at the entrance of the Rio Real.

ALDEA GALLEGA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, seated on a creek of the estuary of the Tagus; 11 m. N. Setubal.

ALDEA GRAVIA, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, near the Spanish border, and on the road from Xeres de Caballeros to Evora; 6 m. SE. Mourao. Lat. 38. 17. N. Long. 7. 4. W.

ALDEA ILHAMBARANAS, tn. Brazil, prov. Para, on the E. side of Lake Ilhambaranas; 155 m. SW. Santarem. Lat. 3. 20. S. Long. 56. 59. W.

ALDEA DOS INDIOS, tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the sea-coast; 10 m. S. Ilheos.

ALDEA DOS MALOS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the road between Evora and Santarem, and near the Ervedal riv. 15 m. N. Montemor Novo. Lat. 38. 52. N. Long. 8. 3. W.

ALDEA DE MERCIANA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 10 m. SE. Lisbon. Lat. 38. 36. N. Long. 9. 3. W.

ALDEA DE MAROANES, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a riv. which runs into the Guadiana, 9 m. E. Mertola. Lat. 37. 36. N. Long. 7. 26. W.

ALDEA DE MATA, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 15 m. SE. Abrantes. Lat. 39. 17. N. Long. 7. 42. W.

ALDEA DE MUNDRUCUS, vil. Brazil, prov. Para, on the left bank of the Tapajós riv. 172 m. S. Obidos. Lat. 4. 15. S. Long. 55. 45. W.

ALDEA EL MURO, or ALDEA DEL POZO, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Soria, on the border of Saragossa; 6 m. E. Soria. It is believed to be the Augustobriga of Ptolemy.

ALDEA NOVA, tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Caceres; 32 m. E. Placencia. Lat. 40. 8. N. Long. 5. 32. W. Pop. about 1500.

ALDEA NOVA, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a stream which runs into the Chanza, on the Spanish frontier; 18 m. SE. Serpa. Lat. 37. 52. N. Long. 7. 15. W.

ALDEA NUEVA, tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. Salamanca, on the Agueda riv. on the road between Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida; 8 m. NW. Ciudad Rodrigo. Lat. 40. 58. N. Long. 6. 30. W.

ALDEA DEL OBISPO, vil. Spain, in Estre-

madura, prov. Caceres, near the right bank of the Salor riv. 17 m. SW. Caceres.

ALDEA DE PANUCO, tn. Brazil, prov. Goyas, in the Cordillera Grande; 250 m. N. Villa Boa. *Lat. 12. 35. S. Long. 50. 25. W.

ALDEA DO REDONDO, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, in the Serra Redondo; 5 m. N. Leiria. Lat. 39. 48. N. Long. 8. 41. W.

ALDEA DEL RIO, vil. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cordova, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir riv. 24 m. NW. Cordova.

ALDEA DE SAHANTE DE CUX, tn. Brazil, prov. Goyas, in the Cordillera Grande; 300 m. N. Villa Boa. *Lat. 12. 0. S. Long. 50. 26. W.

ALDEA DE TAPUYAS, tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, in the Serra Chappada; 300 m. W. Bahia. *Lat. 13. 0. S. Long. 42. 40. W.

ALDEA VIEJA, vil. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Avila; 15 m. NE. Avila. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 4. 25. W.

ALDEBURGH, or ALDBOROUGH, post mkt. tn. and seaport of England, co. Suffolk, on the Ald riv. 9½ m. NE. London; 25½ m. NE. Ipswich. Real prop. £2005. Pop. 1341. Markets, Wed. and Sat. Fairs, 1st March and 3d May. Church, ded. St. Peter and St. Paul, dioc. vic. archd. Suffolk, dioc. Norwich. The town, though mean, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen and sea-faring people, is pleasantly seated in the vale of Slaughden, with the river Ald on its SW. and the sea on its E. where one out of three streets of which the town formerly consisted, has been nearly washed away. Of late, it has become a place of fashionable resort during the bathing season, it being deemed by the faculty one of the most healthy places along the coast. Lobsters, soles, and most other fish, are here very abundant. Aldeburgh is a town corporate, under the government of two bailiffs and twenty-two burgesses, annually elected from among the freemen. From the 15th Eliz. this borough sent two representatives to parliament; but it was disfranchised by the Reform Act, in 1832.

ALDEBY, par. England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. NE. Beccles (P. T. 110). Real prop. £3867. Pop. 530. Church, ded. St. Mary, perpet. cur. archd. Norfolk, dioc. Norwich; patr. dean and chapter Norwich.

ALDEGO, riv. Lombardy, in the Veronese, rising near Montebello, and running into the Adige between Zerpato and Albarino.

ALDEKERCK, vil. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine; 34 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. about 600. It is a large village, and has manufactures of silk, ribands, linens, &c.

ALDENAIH, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, gov. Cologne, with a bailiwick annexed; 20 m. S. Cologne. Lat. 50. 42. N. Long. 7. 0. E.

ALDENAU, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, gov. Cologne; 30 m. S. Cologne.

ALDENBERG, or ADENBURG, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, gov. Cologne; 12 m. NE. Cologne.

ALDENBURGH, tn. Germany, du. Anhalt; 4 m. N. Bernberg.

ALDENBURGH or ALTENBURGH, tn. Sax. Gotha. See ALTENBURGH.

ALDENBURGH, vil. Belgium, prov. Limburgh, near the Meuse; 3 m. N. Ruremond.

ALDEN-EYCK, tn. Belgium, prov. Limburgh, on the Assch, at its confluence with the Meuse, about 2 m. below Maeseyck.

ALDENHAM, par. England, co. Hertford;

3 m. N.E. Watford (P. T. 14½). Real prop. £8962. Pop. 1494. Church, ded. John Baptist, vic. archd. Huntingdon, dioc. Lincoln. The church is ancient, and built mostly of flints.

ALDENHOFEN, or ALDENHOVEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, midway on the road between the town of that name and Juliers, 5 m. WSW. Juliers. Pop. about 1050. Lat. 50. 54. N. Long. 6. 16. E.

ALDER, or ADAR, riv. England, co. Sussex, rising near Cuckfield, passing by Wivelsfield, Twineham, Shermanbury, Beeding, Bramber, and falling into the sea at Shoreham.

ALDERS, or AULNAIS, riv. Lower Canada. See AULNAIS.

ALDERBURY, par. England, co. Wilts, in the vicinity of Salisbury, comprehending the tnsnp. of the same name, and the chapelries of Farley and Pitton. Real prop. £3502. Pop. 1323. Dioc. vic. peculiar of the treasurer of Salisbury. It is watered by the Avon, has the Salisbury and Southampton canal passing through it, and is much frequented for field sports.

ALDERBURY, tnsnp. in foregoing par. situated on a hill near the Avon, 3 m. S.E. Salisbury (P. T. 83). Real prop. £1689. Pop. 690. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the fustian manufacture. In 1777, the town was destroyed by fire.

ALDERBURY, hd. of England, co. Wilts, of which the foregoing tnsnp. is the chief place. Pop. males, 2293; females, 2176; total, 4469. It lies between the E. side of the Avon and the border of Hampshire.

ALDERFORD, par. England, co. Norfolk; 3 m. S.E. Recpham (P. T. 112½). Real prop. £532. Pop. 40. Church, ded. St. John, dioc. rect. archd. Norfolk, dioc. Norwich; pat. dean and chapter of Norwich.

ALDERFORD, ham. Ireland, co. Roscommon, par. Killronan, bar. Boyle. Here, in 1738, died the celebrated Irish bard, Carolan, who was buried in the parish church.

ALDERG, par. Ireland, co. Dublin; 1½ m. S. Leixlip (P. T. 8). Liv. vic. in the union of Leixlip, dioc. Dublin and Glandclagh, prov. Dublin.

ALDERHOLM, island of Sweden, gov. Gefle, formed by the three branches of the riv. Gefle, at its entrance into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 80 m. N. Stockholm. It is a pleasant spot, and has a wharf, with a repository for deals and planks, in which a considerable trade is carried on, a custom-house for receiving toll of the ships, an arsenal for cannon, a granary, and two packing-houses.

ALDERHOLT, ham. England, co. Dorset, par. Cranborne; 4 m. E. Cranborne (P. T. 93).

ALDERLEY, par. England, co. Chester; 5½ m. WNW. Macclesfield (P. T. 166½); comprising three tnsnps. Alderley Superior, Alderley Inferior, and Great Warford. Real prop. £8826. Pop. 1338. Church, ded. St. Mary, rect. archd. and dioc. Chester.

ALDERLEY, INFERIOR, tnsnp. in foregoing par. Real prop. £3782. Pop. 587.

ALDERLEY, SUPERIOR, another tnsnp. in last-named par. Real prop. £2844. Pop. 402.

ALDERLEY, par. England, co. Gloucester, situate on the side of a hill, between two rivulets, which here unite, and run into the Avon; 2 m. S.E. Wotton-under-edge (P. T. 108). Real prop.

£1787. Pop. 200. Church, standing and visible many miles around, dioc. and dioc. Gloucester. In this par. a great and learned judge, Sir Ma. Fossil sea shells are found on neighbouring hills.

ALDERMAN JONES'S SOUND, a small bay, towards the NW. extremity of the island of Anglesey, having Cape Hardwick on its Lindsay on its S. about 23 m. wide at its mouth, and about 14 m. deep. Lat. 76. 47. 30. W.

ALDERMAN'S HAW, a dist. priory, of England, co. Leicester, upon Soar; 2 m. N. Mount Sorrell. Pop. &c. with par.

ALDERMAN'S HEAD, a cap. co. Cork, at the entrance of Croc the S. coast. Lat. 51. 28. N. Lon.

ALDERMASTON, par. and m. land, co. Berks, on the Kennet riv. Reading (P. T. 38), and 3 m. from station of Silchester. Real prop. £636. Market, Frid. but nearly dis. 6th May and 7th July, for horses; and for pedlery. Church, ded. St. Mar. Berks, dioc. Salisbury; pat. Queen.

ALDERMINSTER, par. Englan. ter; 5 m. S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Real prop. £3831. Pop. 454. Ch. Mary, vic. archd. and dioc. Worcester. chancellor.

ALDERNAU, tn. Prussia, prov. gov. Coblenz; 46 m. N.E. Treves. Long. 6. 53. E.

ALDERNEY, an island in the Channel, off the coast of France, but peopled by the kings of England, in their ancient quality as dukes of Normandy, to which duchy it was, in the middle ages, an appendage; 7 m. W. N. Cape La Hague; 18 m. NNE. Guernsey. Lat. 49. 45. N. Long. 2. 15. W. It has a church, and, ecclesiastically, belongs to the see of Winchester, and county of Hants. Alderney is about 4 m. long, from E. to W. and about 1½ m. broad; circuit, about 10 m. surrounded with rocks, which give it a doleful barren aspect from the sea. Pop. estimated at upwards of 1300. The air of this island is salubrious, and the soil fertile in grain; a great deal of which is exported for the English markets. It is also celebrated for its valuable breed of cows, which yield a richer milk than others. On the S. coast is a small harbour, the only one in the island, called *Crabby*, and fit only for small vessels, about 2 m. from the town; and on the E. coast are remains of a castle, begun by the earl of Essex, in the time of queen Elizabeth, but left unfinished. The people are industrious; but a custom, similar to that of gavel-kind, in some parts of England, by keeping the land in very small parcels, precludes them from becoming rich. Their habits, appearance, and manners, resemble those of France rather than of England; and they generally use the Norman dialect, or a kind of *patois*, equally difficult to be understood by a Parisian and a Londoner. The island is governed by laws and a magistracy of its own; but decisions of the latter are subject to revision by the court of Guernsey. Some antiquaries suppose this island to have been called *Aricia* by the ancients; others, *Riduna*. Its earliest appellations in English history are *Aurney*, *Aureny*, and *Au-*

re generally called *La* and stands nearly in the middle of the rocks, called *The* they towards the w. and much dreaded by mariprince William, son of the retinue of nobility, their lives; and an event, happened to the 744, when the whole of 30 men, with their commander John Balchen, perished. The island and Cape La the RACE OF ALDERNEY, migration in stormy weather, and two currents; safe, and has sufficient largest ships. Through it effected an escape,

OURLY, an island in the Pacific Ocean, broad. Lat. 11. 10. s. discovered by Capt.

EL, a channel of the coast of Tanasserim, peninsula; between N. and Kelsal's and at 10. 28. N. Long.

England, co. Hants, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Real prop. £1864. Randall; perpet. cur.

England, co. Stafford, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Wolverhampton (P. T. 123). Pop. &c. with par.

ALDERTON, par. England, co. Northampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. Towcester (P. T. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £1096. Pop. 162. Church ded. St. Margaret, rect. archd. Northampton, dioc. Peterborough: pat. lord chancellor.

ALDERTON, par. England, co. Suffolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. Woodbridge (P. T. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £3418. Pop. 575. Church, ded. St. Andrew, rect. archd. Suffolk, dioc. Norwich.

ALDERTON, par. England, co. Wilts; 7 m. SW. Malmesbury (P. T. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £2822. Pop. 213. Church, ded. St. Giles; chap. annexed to vic. Sherston Magna; perpet. cur. pat. dean and chapter of Gloucester.

ALDERTON, ham. England, co. Salop, par. Middle; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Pop. &c. with par.

ALDERTON-WITH-DIXON, par. England, co. Gloucester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW. Winchcomb (P. T. 93 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £3108. Pop. 330. Church, ded. St. Margaret, rect. archd. and dioc. Gloucester. Remains of a Saxon encampment are to be traced here.

ALDERTON POINT, a headland of the United States, at the SW. extremity of Boston Harbour, on the Massachusetts coast. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 70. 54. W.

ALDERTOWN, vil. Ireland, co. Wexford, on a bay formed by the Barrow riv. 6 m. S. New Ross; 7 m. ENE. Waterford.

ALDERVALLY, vil. Scotland, sh. Sutherland, dist. Fornavan, on the W. coast; 10 m. WBS. Cape Wrath.

ALDERWASLEY, tnsbp. England, co. Derby, Vol. I.

par. Wirksworth, to which it is a chap. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. EBS. Wirksworth (P. T. 140). Real prop. £3475. Pop. 424. Living in pat. dean of Lincoln.

ALDEYA, or ALDEA. See ALDEA.

ALDFIELD, tnsbp. England, co. W. R. York, par. Ripon, to which it is a chap. in conjunction with Studley; 4 m. WBS. Ripon (P. T. 212). Real prop. £1251. Pop. 146. Church, ded. St. Lawrence, perpet. cur. In a vale beneath the town, are some medicinal springs, and remains of Fountain Abbey.

ALDFORD, par. England, co. Chester, on the bank of the Dee, including the tnsbps. Aldford, Great Boughton, Buerton, Churton, Edgerley, and the chap. Churton Heath, or Bruera. Real prop. £8371. Pop. 1710. Church, ded. John Baptist, rect. archd. and dioc. Chester.

ALDFORD, tnsbp. in foregoing par. pleasantly situated near the Dee; 6 m. SSE. Chester (P. T. 183). Real prop. £3323. Pop. 488.

ALDHAM, par. England, co. Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. Coggeshall (P. T. 44). Real prop. £2345. Pop. 407. Rect. archd. Colchester, dioc. London.

ALDHAM, par. England, co. Suffolk; 2 m. NNE. Hadley (P. T. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £1953. Pop. 318. Church, ded. St. Mary, rect. archd. Sudbury, dioc. Norwich.

ALDHAM, par. Scotland, sh. Haddington, united with Whitekirk and Tynningham; 3 m. SSE. North Berwick (P. T. 22). Pop. &c. with Whitekirk. This ancient parish once had a church, standing on a cliff, near the mouth of the Forth: but all traces of it have been long since obliterated.

ALDIE, a barony of Scotland, on the borders of Kinross and Perthshire, par. Fossaway; 6 m. SW. Kinross (P. T. 25). Pop. &c. with par. The castle, built in the 16th century, is going to decay; and on a mound, called *Carleith*, are the ruins of a circular building, of unknown origin. Before the abolition of the heritable jurisdiction, a man was hanged here for the slight offence of stealing a 'capp fu' corn, and when brought to the gibbet, is said to have uttered a malediction upon the family of the baron, to the effect that the estate of Aldie should never be inherited by a male heir, for nineteen generations. And the country people remark that the present proprietrix, lady Keith, is daughter of an heiress, who was granddaughter and successor to another heiress, and is herself the mother of an only daughter.

ALDINGBOURN, par. England, co. Sussex, including the hamlets of Lidsey and Westergate; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. Chichester (P. T. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £4854. Pop. 833. Church, ded. St. Mary, vic. archd. and dioc. Chichester.

ALDINGEN, tn. Württemberg, circ. Enz, and bailiwick of Ludwigsburgh; 6 m. N. Stuttgart. Pop. 900.

ALDINGEN ON THE BAAR, vil. Württemberg, cir. Upper Neckar, and bailiwick of Tuttlingen, about midway on the road between Tuttlingen and Rotweil. Pop. about 100.

ALDINGHAM, par. England, co. Lancaster, including the tnsbps. of Upper and Lower Aldingham, Glaston, and Leece. Real prop. £4800. Pop. 884. Church, ded. St. Cuthbert, rect. archd. Richmond, dioc. Chester.

ALDINGHAM, Lower, tnsbp. in foregoing par. situate on the W. side of Morecomb Bay; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Ulverstone (P. T. 270 $\frac{1}{2}$). Pop. &c. with par.

ALDINGTON, par. England, co. Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$

m. **WNW.** Hythe (P. T. 674). Real prop. £4811. Pop. 732. Church, ded. St. Martin, rect. with Smeath chap. exempt from visitation, dioc. Canterbury. Erasmus of Rotterdam once had this living; as had also Richard Mustor, who was hanged for aiding the imposture of Elizabeth Burton, surnamed the *Holy Maid* of Kent, a native of this parish, in the reign of Henry VIII.

ALDINGTON, ham. England, co. Worcester, par. Badsey, with a chap. attached to cur. Bradferlen; 2½ m. **E.** Evesham (P. T. 95). Real prop. £1339. Pop. 104.

ALDOMA, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, rising from several springs in the Stanovoy mountains, and running into the sea of Okotsk, by Aldomish Bay, in lat. 56. 58. N. long. 138. 45. E.

ALDOVEN, vil. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, on the road between Tortosa and Tarragona; 8 m. **NE.** Tortosa.

ALDOURIE, or **ALDOURY**, vil. Scotland, sh. Inverness, near the **NE.** coast of Loch Ness; 5 m. **SW.** Inverness. In 1645, the royalists, under the Marquis of Montrose, obtained a victory over the Covenanters, near this place.

ALDRIDGE, par. England, co. Stafford, comprising the tshp. of the same name, the liberty of Bentley, and the chap. Great Bar. Real prop. £12,842. Pop. 1804. Church, ded. St. Mary, vic. archd. Stafford, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The overflowing of a pool, called Druidmuir, in this par. is considered by the inhabitants a certain sign of impending dearth.

ALDRIDGE, tshp. in foregoing par. 3 m. **ESE.** Walsall (P. T. 126½). Real prop. £5128. Pop. 841.

ALDRINGHAM, par. England, co. Suffolk; 2½ m. **NW.** Aldeburgh (P. T. 94½). Real prop. £692. Pop. 362. Church, ded. St. Andrew, perpet. cur. with Thorpe, chap. archd. Suffolk, dioc. Norwich.

ALDRINGTON, vil. England, co. Sussex, par. Portlade, on the sea-coast; 5 m. **W.** Brighton. Pop. &c. with par. The sea has made, and is still making great encroachments here.

ALDSTATT, tn. East Prussia, near Preuschkark, about 68 m. **SW.** Königsberg.

ALDSTONE MOOR, or **ALSTON MOOR**, par. England, co. Cumberland, with Garrigill chap. annexed, on the Tyne riv. Real prop. £25,590. Pop. 6858. Church, ded. St. Austin, disch. vic. archd. Northumberland, dioc. Durham; pat. Governors of Greenwich Hospital. This parish, situate on the borders of Northumberland, presents the most picturesque and romantic scenery in the whole county. Satin spar is obtained here; and the slime of a pool on Gildersdale Fell is used for painting yellow. About three miles from the town, are the earth works of Whitley Castle, where ancient relics are frequently found. Lead mines abound in the vicinity of the town; they formerly belonged to the Derwentwater family; but on the attainer of the last earl, for the share he took in the rebellion of 1715, they became forfeited to the crown, and were subsequently granted in aid of the support of Greenwich Hospital. Upwards of a thousand workpeople are employed in these mines.

ALDSTONE, post mkt. tn. in foregoing par. 302 m. **NNW.** London; 25 m. **ESE.** Carlisle. Real prop. included in par. Pop. 5244. Market,

Sat. Fairs, last Thurs. May; first Thurs. Sept. for horses, cattle, and linen and woollen cloths. The town stands in a romantic situation on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Tyne. It is populous, and indebted for its trade to the lead mines in its vicinity.

ALDSWORTH, par. England, co. Gloucester; 4½ m. **SE.** Northleach (P. T. 82). Real prop. £2735. Pop. 353. Church, ded. St. Peter, seated on a hill, in the midst of down lands, constituting, with its spire, a picturesque object for many miles around; perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Gloucester; pat. Christchurch College, Oxon.

ALDWARD, or **ALDWARKE**, tshp. England, including Wheatcroft, co. W. R. York, par. Ecclesfield; 2 m. **N.** Rotherham (P. T. 160). It consists of little more than Aldward Hall, once a seat of the Fitzwilliam family, and a farm house.

ALDWARD, tshp. England, co. Derby, par. Bradburne; ¼ m. **NW.** Wirksworth (P. T. 140). Real prop. included with tshp. Brassington. Pop. 97.

ALDWICK, hund. England, co. Sussex, rape of Chichester, in the **SW.** part of the county, comprising three parishes.

ALDWINCKLE, ALL SAINTS, par. England, co. Northampton; 2½ m. **NNE.** Thrapston (P. T. 73). Real prop. in conjunction with St. Peter's, £3798. Pop. 247. Rect. archd. Northampton, dioc. Peterborough. In the rectory house of this par. Dryden the poet was born.

ALDWINCKLE, ST. PETER'S, par. adjoining the foregoing, with which real prop. is conjoined. Pop. 171. Rect. archd. Northampton, dioc. Peterborough. Fuller, the church historian, was born here; his father being rector of the parish.

ALDWORK, tshp. England, co. N. R. York, par. Alne; 5 m. **SE.** Boroughbridge (P. T. 207). Real prop. £2031. Pop. 190. The riv. Ure is here navigable.

ALDWORTH, par. England, co. Berks; 4 m. **ESE.** East Ilsley (P. T. 54½). Real prop. £2201. Pop. 288. Church, ded. St. Mary, vic. archd. Berks, dioc. Salisbury; pat. St. John's College, Cambridge.

ALE, or **ALN**, riv. Scotland, sh. Roxburgh, flowing from Alemoor Loch, sh. Selkirk, and, taking an **E.** course, falling into the Tiviot, a little below Ancrum.

ALE, riv. Scotland, sh. Berwick, rising in Coldingham par. and after an **E.** course, joining the Eye, about a mile above its mouth.

ALEA, **BARROÇA DE**, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the **E.** bank of the Tagus, nearly opposite to Lisbon. Lat. 38. 45. N. Long. 9. 0. W.

ALECE, riv. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria, running into the sea near Cape Spartivento.

ALED, riv. North Wales, co. Denbigh, issuing from Llyn Aled, and after running in a **N.** direction about 7 m. joining the Elwy, near Llany Tydyd.

ALEDO, vil. Spain, prov. Murcia; 19 m. **SW.** Murcia.

ALEE BEG, **KUNDUN**, tn. Turkestan, prov. Budukshan, on the left bank of the Oxus, or Punj Ammu riv. 70 m. **N.** Fyzabad. Lat. 37. 16. N. Long. 69. 5. E.

ALEFCHIMO, dist. Corfu, comprising 28 villages and about 10,000 inhabitants. Some

remains of the ancient city Gradichio are observable on the sw. side.

ALEFCORA, tn. Cyprus, 10 m. SE. Baffa.

ALEFF, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 5 m. s. Rochefort.

ALEGRE, tn. France, depart. Upper Loire, chief place of a canton, 12 m. NE. Le Puy-en-Velay. Houses, about 200. Pop. 900.

ALEGRE, tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande da Curitiba; 200 m. WSW. Paranagua. Lat. 26.15. s. Long. 50. 52. w.

ALEGRE, riv. Upper Peru, or Bolivia, rising in the Serra Agoapetry, on the border of Brazil, and running into the Itenez, or Guapora, at Cuzalbazco, 25 m. above Villa Bella. Lat. 15. 25. s. Long. 60. 28. w.

ALEGRE, SAN JOSE DO PORTO, sea-port of Brazil, chief place of prov. Seguro. Lat. 18.35. s. Long. 39. 20. w.

ALEGRETO, ALEGRETE, or ALEGRETTA, fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Caja riv. near the Spanish frontier; 8 m. N. Arronches. Lat. 39. 7. N. Long. 7. 8. w.

ALEGRIA DE DULANCI, tn. Spain, in Biscay, prov. San Sebastian; 9 m. from Tolosa.

ALEGUIN, riv. Luzon, in the Philippines, on the NE. coast, entering the Pacific Ocean about lat. 18. 3. n. long. 122. 12. E.

ALEI, riv. Siberia, prov. Kholynav, running into the Obi, about 40 m. above Barnaul, in lat. 52. 40. N. long. 83. 0. E.

ALEIXO, or ALEXO, a small island of Brazil, at the mouth of the Serenben riv. prov. Pernambuco, to the s. of Cape S. Augustin. Lat. 8. 40. s. Long. 35. 2. w.

ALEKIAM, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolu, dist. Kara-Hissar; 68 m. SSE. Kutaiah. Lat. 39. 7. N. Long. 31. 32. E. Its site is probably that of Orcistus, of ancient times; it stands in an open plain, containing ruins and inscriptions.

ALEKSEVSKOI, or ALEXIEVSK, the name of several towns of Russia. See ALEXIEVSK.

ALEKSIN, tn. Russia, gov. Tula, on the Occa riv. in the road between Tula and Kalonga; 28 m. NW. Tula. Lat. 54. 35. N. Long. 36. 55. E.

AIEM, vil. Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, on the Meuse; 7 m. N. Bois le Duc. Lat. 51. 48. N. Long. 5. 20. E.

ALEMANN, riv. Switzerland, can. Vaud, running into the lake of Geneva.

ALEMBADDY, or ALLAMBADDY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Coimbatore; 74 m. SSE. Seringapatam. *Lat. 12. 8. N. Long. 77. 36. E.

ALEMOOR LOCH, a small lake of Scotland, sh. Selkirk, in the NW. quarter of Robertson par. nearly two miles in circumference, and abounding in perch and pike.

ALEMOUTH, AILMOUTH, or ALNMOUTH, sea-port tshp. England, co. Northumberland, par. Lesbury, at the entrance of the Aln riv. 5½ m. SSE. Alnwick (P. T. 308). Real prop. £200. Pop. 415. Though small, this town carries on a considerable trade in exports of corn and other produce, and imports of timber and general merchandise from the Netherlands. It once had a chapel, which is now in ruins; and on an eminence near the sea are remains of an ancient church, the cemetery of which is still in use.

ALEMPARVE, or ALLAMPARVA, fortress Hindoostan, on the Carnatic coast; 67 m. SSW. Madras.

ALEMPIGON, NEEPIGON, or 'RED STONE RIVER, in Upper Canada, flowing from Red

Lake, and falling into Lake Superior by Nee-pigon Bay, in lat. 48. 52. N. long. 88. 30. W.

ALEMQUER, tn. Portuguese Guayana, at the E. end of Lake Curuamama, where it receives the riv. Surubio; 68 m. WSW. Obidos. Lat. 2. 0. s. Long. 54. 30. w.

ALEN, or AHLEN, tn. Prussia. See AHLN.

ALEN, riv. Hanover, prov. Calenberg, flowing into the Weser, near the convent of Lippoldesberg.

ALEN, or ALLEN, riv. North Wales. See ALLEN.

ALENBY, tn. Norway, prov. Drontheim, dist. Gulelal; 50 m. s. Drontheim.

ALENÇON, tn. France, depart. Orne, of which it is the capital, on the Sarthe riv. 103 m. SW. Paris; 58 m. SSE. Caen. Lat. 48. 25. N. Long. 0. 4. E. Houses, between 1500 and 1600. Pop. nearly 14,000. Alençon has five suburbs, one of which, Montsor, on the opposite side of the river, is larger than the town itself. Of the ancient fortifications, only part of the wall remains, with the four gates, by which the town is entered, and a large and strong castle, in which is a square tower, 150 feet in height, worthy the attention of visitors. A considerable trade is carried on in this town in cloth, linen, coarse and fine, and particularly in point-lace, for the manufacture of which Alençon has been long celebrated. Extensive tanneries, glass-houses, and smelting furnaces, also contribute to the business and wealth of the place. In the vicinity are free-stone quarries; and at Hertre, a village about three miles W. of the town, is found the Alençon diamond, a mineral which, when cleaned and polished, has equal lustre with the real diamond, but is deficient in hardness. The surrounding country abounds in corn and fruits.

ALENDIN, or ELMEDIN, tn. Morocco, prov. Hascora, situate in a valley, surrounded by four mountains, about 3 m. E. Almedine, and comprising nearly 1000 houses.

ALENIA, an open tn. of Austria, prov. Galicia, cir. Halicz.

ALENJIK, tn. and fortress of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan.

ALENQUER, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, chief place of a dist. of the same name, on the high road between Lisbon and Santarem, about 9 m. W. of the Tagus; 23 m. NBE. Lisbon. Lat. 32. 9. N. Long. 9. 5. w.

ALENSLAK, tn. Baden, cir. Constance, on the Lake of Zell; 4½ m. SE. Radolfzell, 8 m. NW. Constance. Lat. 47. 43. N. Long. 9. 3. E.

ALENSTEIG, or ALLENSTEIG, tn. Austria Proper, on the high road between Vienna and Budweiss; 9 m. SSE. Bohmisch-Weidhofen. Lat. 48. 43. N. Long. 15. 25. E.

ALENT, tn. Austria Proper; 20 m. WNW. Baden, 28 m. SSW. Vienna.

ALENTAK, a small dist. Russia, on the E. border of the gov. Revel, between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus. Narva is the capital.

ALENTEJO, or ALEMTIO (i. e. Beyond the Tagus), prov. Portugal; bound. N. Beira; E. Spanish Estremadura and Andalusia; S. Algarve; W. the Atlantic and Portuguese Estremadura. About 150 m. in length from N. to s. and 100 m. in its widest part, from E. to W. It comprises the fourteen jurisdictions of Castello do Vide, Crato, Portalegre, Arronches, Aviz, Estremoz, Elvas, Villa Viciosa, Evora, Mourao, Moura, Beja, Serpa, Ourique, each named after

its chief town, four of which are a *so* cities. The total number of towns in this province is 105; parishes, 358; houses, about 80,000; inhabitants, 330,480. The Guadiana flows through its *E.* side, and in other respects it is well watered by numerous streams. The soil is so fertile as to have obtained for this province the title of "granary of Portugal;" and it is met by a corresponding industry on the part of the inhabitants. Principal mountains, Ossa, Maro, S. Jovo, Martinhel, Abela, and Malhao.

ALENTO, riv. Naples, prov. Principato, running into the sea between Pollica and Brucia, about lat. 40. 11. N. long. 15. 8. E.

ALEPE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Travancore; 28 m. S. Cochin. Lat. 9. 30. N. Long. 76. 25. E.

ALEPPO, PACHALIC OF, one of the five Turkish governments into which Syria is divided. It comprehends the country extending from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, between two lines, one drawn from Iskenderoon to Beer, along the mountains; the other from Belis, to the sea by Marrah and the bridge of Shogar. This space consists principally of two plains, that of Antakia or Antioch to the west, and that of Aleppo to the east: the north, called Aentab, and the sea-coast are occupied by some high mountains known to the ancients by the name of Amanus and Rhœsus. In general, the soil of this province is rich and fertile: but its actual produce is inconsiderable. The greater part of the lands lie waste, and out of cultivation. Some wheat, barley, and cotton, are grown in the flat country, but in the mountains the culture of the vine, the mulberry, the fig, and the olive, is preferred: the sides of the hills are generally appropriated to the tobacco plant. But little account is to be taken of the pasturage, because that is usually abandoned to the wandering hordes of Turcomans and Kourds. The Pachalic of Aleppo contains about 9000 square miles of territory, and 450,000 inhabitants. In most provinces of the Turkish empire, the pacha is (as his title imports) at once the viceroy and farmer-general of the country; but in that of Aleppo, he does not possess the latter office, being allowed, instead, a fixed revenue of about £8500 sterling. This allowance has always been found inadequate to his expenses; for besides the troops he is obliged to maintain, and the repairs of the highways, fortifications, &c. he is obliged to make large presents to the ministers at the Porte, in order to keep his place. To meet the deficiency in his income, he levies contributions upon all who are under his power; and the Porte winks at his oppressions. In consequence of such bad government, the greater part of the Turkish pachalics are impoverished, agriculture is neglected, and the lands are thrown out of cultivation. This is particularly the case with Aleppo. In the ancient *defters*, or registers of imposts, upwards of 3200 villages were reckoned; but at present, the collector can scarcely find 400: and the traveller meets hardly anything in his journeys but houses in ruins, and abandoned fields. On the 13th August, 1822, a dreadful earthquake happened in this pachalic and its vicinity. Aleppo, Antakia, with several other towns, and every village in the pachalic, with some towns beyond it, were in ten or twelve seconds almost totally destroyed and thrown into heaps of stone and rubbish; by which, on the lowest computation, 20,000 human beings perished, and an equal

number were maimed or wounded. Flashes of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night resembling the light of the full moon; but no chasm of any extent was known to be left in the ground, although in the low lands many slight crevices gave vent to an issue of water, which, however, soon subsided. Between the 13th August and 20th September, thirty-eight shocks were felt, and the desolation increased: they then became less frequent, and seem to have terminated in a violent one on the 19th October. We have no record of an earthquake so sudden, so frequently reiterated, so long continued, and attended with such destruction of human life and comfort as this of the year 1822.

ALEPPO, or HALAB, the third city of the Turkish empire, capital of the foregoing pachalic, and of all Syria; 50 m. E. Antakia, 175 m. N.W. Damascus. Lat. 36. 11. N. Long. 37. 10. E. It is situated in the vast plain which extends from the Orontes to the Euphrates, and is built on eight hills: the highest of these eminences is supposed to be the ancient Berda, and on this the castle is built. The houses of Aleppo are large and commodious, having terraces on their tops, and, generally, skylights in form of a dome. The houses are so equal in height as seldom to require any steps to ascend or descend in going from one house to another; and by means of several large arcades a passage is afforded to almost every part of the city without descending to the streets. The open streets are well paved, and are conspicuous for a cleanliness unknown in other Turkish cities. The mosques are numerous, and some of them very magnificent. Before each is an area, with a fountain in the middle, designed for the ablutions of the worshipper before he enters; and behind, generally, some gardens. Here are also many khans or caravanserais, consisting of a capacious square, surrounded, on the ground floor, with rooms fitted up as chambers, warehouses, &c. Above stairs, a colonnade, or gallery, on every side, gives access to a number of small rooms, wherein the merchants, native and foreign, transact most of their business. The bazaars, or market places, are long covered narrow streets, on each side of which are a great number of small shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesman and his goods, the buyer being obliged to stand without. Each separate branch of business has a particular bazaar, which is locked up, as well as the streets, an hour and a half after sunset. The slaughter-houses for cattle are in the suburbs, open to the fields. The tanners work in a khan, near the river. To the southward, in the suburbs, lime is burned; and a little beyond, is a village where ropes, cord, &c., are manufactured. On the opposite side of the river, to the westward, is a glass-house, for making the coarser articles of this ware; the better sort coming from a village about 40 miles off. The situation of Aleppo is very fine; besides the advantage of a rich and fruitful soil, it has a stream of fresh water continually running through it. This rivulet, about the size of the New River which supplies London, rises in the mountains of Aentab, and terminates six leagues below the city, in a morass, the resort of wild boars and pelicans. This city is, or rather was, one of the best built in the whole Turkish empire. On which side soever it is approached, its numerous minarets and domes present agreeable objects to the eye of the traveller,

fatigued with the continual monotony of brown and parched plains by which he has come. In the centre of the city is an artificial mountain, surrounded by a dry ditch, on which is a ruinous fortress. From hence, there is a fine prospect of the whole city; to the north are seen the snowy tops of the mountains of Bailan; on the west, those which separate the Orontes from the sea; while to the south and east, the eye can discern as far as the Euphrates. The air of Aleppo is very dry and piercing: but very salubrious for those who are free from pulmonary complaints. The inhabitants are computed at about 150,000, of whom upwards of 20,000 are Christians, mostly of the Greek church; there are also several thousand Jews. The common language is the vulgar Arabic, but the upper classes of the Turks use the Turkish tongue. Armenian and Syriac are also spoken; as is Hebrew among the Jews. The people in general are of a middle stature, and tolerably well proportioned; but they seem neither vigorous nor active. Both sexes are handsome when young; but the men are soon disfigured by their beards, and the women fade soon after coming to maturity. Females marry very young, generally soon after fourteen, and some much younger. The people of rank are for the most part very polite and affable. The bread of this city is of wheaten flour, made into thin cakes, and generally eaten as soon as it comes out of the oven. The upper orders have small loaves of finer flour, which are well fermented and baked. Besides these they eat a variety of biscuits, most of which are strewed with some kind of seeds. All the natives of both sexes are immoderately fond of smoking tobacco; even the slaves have generally a pipe in their mouths. Coaches are not used here; but persons of quality ride on horseback in the city, preceded by a number of servants, according to their rank. Ladies of the first distinction are seen on foot when going moderate distances; in longer journeys they are carried by mules, in a kind of couch, closely covered. In the year 1822, this place was visited by tremendous earthquakes, which destroyed more than half of the houses, and swept away nearly 10,000 of the inhabitants. Aleppo is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Berœa.

ALEPPO, OLD, or **KINERIN**, an anc. tn. Syria, now in ruins, 15 m. s. Aleppo, supposed to occupy the site of Chalcis, capital of Chalcidone, of former times. The ruins cover an extensive area, and the foundations of the walls shew that they were about a mile in circuit, 10 feet in thickness, and fortified with square towers, equidistant from each other. On the summit of a high hill, w. of the city, stood the castle, surrounded by a double wall; and three or four large cisterns, excavated in the rock, still remain.

ALEPU, a cape of Anadolia, on the sw. coast, forming the E. boundary of the Gulf of Symi. Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 27. 59. E.

ALER, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, running into the Atiger at Aleurska, about 64 m. NE. Nertschinsk.

ALERIA, tn. Corsica, on the E. coast, near the mouth of the Tavignano riv. 20 m. SE. Corte. Lat. 42. 6. N. Long. 9. 32. E. Formerly, it was a considerable city, and the see of a bishop; but its unhealthy situation caused it to be abandoned; so that it is now reduced to about 10 houses and a church; the latter of which, serving as a sea

mark, is frequently called the *Tower of Aleria*. It gives name to the surrounding district.

ALERIA, vil. Corsica, on the NE. coast; 5 m. s. Cape Corso.

ALERS, PLAIN OF, in South Africa, country of the Betjouanas, NE. of Old Lattakoo. Lat. 27. 0. s. Long. 25. 10. E.

ALES, tn. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 14 m. NE. Oristagno. Lat. 39. 52. N. Long. 8. 50. E.

ALESANI, tn. Corsica, dist. Aleria, possessing a jurisdiction over nine villages.

ALESCHANY, mkt. tn. Lower Wallachia, on the Chricou riv.

ALESCHKI, or **ALESZKI**, tn. Russia, gov. Taurida, in the Steppe of the Crimea; 40 m. NW. Perekop. Lat. 46. 40. N. Long. 33. 30. E. It has a small fortress, and is the capital of a circle named after it.

ALESHAM, or **AYLESHAM**, par. and tn. England, co. Norfolk. See **AYLESHAM**.

ALESHEIM, tn. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, near the left bank of the Altmühl riv. 5 m. NW. Weissenburgh. Lat. 49. 3. N. Long. 10. 53. E.

ALESSANDRIA, or **ALESSANDRIA DE LA PAGLIA**, city of Piedmont, and capital of a dist. named after it, on the Tanaro riv. 46 m. ESE. Turin, 48 m. SW. Milan. Lat. 44. 54. N. Long. 8. 35. E. Pop. about 36,000. This city and its castle, built about the year 1168, by the Lombard confederacy, formed to oppose the emperor Frederick I. (Barbarossa), was named after Pope Alexander III. the emperor's enemy, and who made it a bishopric, with many privileges and exemptions. The emperor besieged it in vain for six months, and is said to have bestowed upon it the appellation *DE LA PAGLIA* (of straw) in contempt of his rival the pope, to whom, however, he was ultimately obliged to submit. Being considered as the key to Italy, Alessandria has frequently suffered from contending parties. In the war of the Spanish succession, the French made themselves masters of the town and citadel: but were dispossessed by prince Eugene, in 1706. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Alessandria was assigned to the king of Sardinia, from whom it was taken by the French in 1745, but retaken by him in the following year. During the French revolutionary war, it was alternately taken by the French and Austrians; but after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, it remained in the hands of the former till 1814, when it reverted to the king of Sardinia with the rest of his Italian states. The town contains a cathedral, twelve parish churches, two collegiate churches, seventeen monasteries or nunneries, and numerous handsome private buildings. The fairs, held at the end of April and beginning of October, are inferior to none in Italy, except, perhaps, those of Sinigaglia, and are attended by merchants from all parts of Italy, and even from Switzerland and France.

ALESSANDRIA, tn. Sicily, prov. Girgenti, near the source of the Maccasoli riv. 19 m. NW. Girgenti. Lat. 37. 31. N. Long. 13. 25. E.

ALESSANDRIN, or **ALESSANDRINO**, a small dist. or country of Italy surrounding the city of Alessandria de la Paglia, from which it receives its name, extending to Montferrat, which bounds it on the W. and S. as does the dist. of Tortona on the E.

ALESSANDRO, or **NORTH ISLE**, an islet or rock, forming the most northerly of the Sulphur group, in the Eastern seas, NE. of the Philipines. Lat. 25. 15. N. Long. 141. 5. E.

ALESSANO, tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, see of a bishop, suffragan of Otranto; 18 m. ssw. Otranto. Lat. 39.55. N. Long. 18.19. E.

ALESSIO, or **ALESSIO LISSUS**, tn. Greece, prov. Albania, on the left bank of the Drin, not far from its mouth; 27 m. nne. Durazzo. Lat. 41.44. N. Long. 19.37. E. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Durazzo. In its castle, the celebrated Scanderberg died and was buried, in 1467; and the Turks have so great a veneration for his memory, that they consider fragments of his tomb as powerful charms, or amulets, to animate their courage in battle.

ALESSONE, or **ALESSONE**, tn. Greece, prov. Thessaly. See **ALASSONA**.

ALESTIN, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur, near the Meuse; 7 m. s. Namur.

ALESWORTH, or **AILES WORTH**, ham. England, co. Northampton. See **AILES WORTH**.

ALET, or **ALETTI**, tn. France, depart. Aude, chief place of a canton, on the Aude riv. 18 m. s. Carcassone. Lat. 42.59. N. Long. 2.12. E. Houses 180. Pop. about 1060. Its baths are in repute; and grains of gold and silver are found in a stream which flows by it from the Pyrenées.

ALETHORPE, or **ALTHORPE**, ham. England, co. Norfolk, par. Fakenham—Lancaster; 2 m. ne. Fakenham (P.T. 109). Pop. 8.

ALETI, tn. Eastern Greece, dist. Attica; 8 m. ne. Athens.

ALETSCII, a glacier of Switzerland, can. Valais, between the Rhône riv. and the Shrekhorn mountain. Lat. 46.25. N. Long. 8.2. E.

ALEVAIA, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, rising on the E. side of the Stanovoy mountains, and running into the Penjinsk Sea, in the ne. part of the Sea of Okotak, *lat. 62.0. N. long. 159.8. E.

ALEURSKA, or **KOULARSKA**, tn. Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, prov. Nertchinsk, situate at the confluence of the Ajila with the Aler riv. 64 m. ne. Nertchinsk.

ALEUTIAN, or **ALEYOOTSKIN ISLES** (so called from the Russian word **ALEUT**, a rock), a chain of islands, in the Northern Pacific Ocean, extending from the se. coast of Kamtschatka, upwards of 1000 m. towards Cape Alashka, in North America, i. e. from long. 172.0. E. to 164.0. W. their medium latitude being 52½, and forming a s. boundary to the sea of Kamtschatka. They include what were formerly called the Fox Islands, the Copper Islands, and Behring's Islands: but these distinctions no longer exist. The Aleutian isles are in number about 100, and together contain about 10,000 square miles. Some of these islands were discovered by Behring in 1741, and the rest at different periods since that time. Captain Cook visited them in 1778, and directed his researches to a survey of them, and of the adjacent coasts of Asia and America. In 1790, Captain Billings, by command of Catherine Empress of Russia, explored the whole of them; and they have since been visited by Krusenstern. These islands are all extremely rocky; many of them contain volcanoes and hot springs. The soil is similar to that of Kamtschatka, and affords the same kind of edible wild berries and roots, with a few vegetables of foreign extraction; but not a single tree of any size has yet been seen. The land animals are bears, wolves, otters, beavers and ermines. The waters abound in seals, dolphins, and whales. Salmon is caught here in great abundance, and halibuts of an immense size are frequently taken. The winter in these

islands is tolerably mild, but the summer is short and unpleasant. The inhabitants are pretty numerous; in stature rather short, but plump and well-shaped. With regard to their character, Captain Cook describes them as the most inoffensive people he ever met with, and perfect patterns of honesty; but more recent voyagers have observed that, although this is their general character, yet when excited, they are exceedingly malevolent, and in pursuit of revenge indifferent to every kind of danger. Their habitations are holes dug in the earth, covered with a wooden roof, over which they throw earth and sow grass, which makes their villages resemble European churchyards full of graves. The religion of these islanders, like that of most uncivilized nations, consists chiefly in superstitious observances. Many of them have been baptized, and are nominally professors of the Greek faith; of which, however, they understand little more than making the sign of the cross. Their principal occupations are hunting and fishing, and preparing the implements for these. The whole group is included in the Russian government of Irkoutsk.

ALEWIN NOSS, a cape of Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, at the E. entrance of the Gulf of Taunaka. Lat. 59.20. N. Long. 152.10. E.

ALEXAIN, vil. France, depart. Mayenne; 12 m. N. Laval.

ALEXANDER, co. United States, prov. Illinois, in an angle formed by the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi. Pop. 626.

ALEXANDER, tnspp, United States, prov. Ohio, co. Athens, near the Hocking riv.

ALEXANDER, BAY or, a bay on the E. side of the Caspian Sea. Lat. 43.0. N. Long. 51.40. E.

ALEXANDER, CAPE, a headland, in the ne. extremity of Baffin's Bay. Lat. 77.50. N. Long. 75.30. W.

ALEXANDER, CAPE, a headland on the W. coast of New Georgia, in Solomon's Archipelago. Lat. 6.45. S. Long. 157.6. E.

ALEXANDER, FORT, a castle of Germany, in the Black Forest, situate on a mountain, on the borders of Würtemberg (cir. Black Forest), and Baden (cir. Kinzig); 15 m. W. Offenburgh. Lat. 48.29. N. Long. 8.17. E.

ALEXANDER, FORT, a trading station in Upper Canada, towards the se. extremity of Lake Winnipeg. Lat. 50.32. N. Long. 96.3. W.

ALEXANDER, FORT, a trading station of the United States, in the Missouri Territory, on the Taoutche Tease riv. 20 m. N. Attuas. Lat. 53.0. N. Long. 122.30. W.

ALEXANDER THE FIRST'S ISLE, a rocky islet in the Southern Ocean, within the Antarctic circle. Lat. 69.50. S. Long. 74.48. W.

ALEXANDER, POINT, a cape on the E. coast of an isle at the entrance of Duncan's Canal, off the NW. coast of America, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat. 56.36. N. Long. 132.42. W.

ALEXANDER, POINT, a cape of Australia, on the se. side of Caledon Bay, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 12.50. S. Long. 136.38.30. E.

ALEXANDER, POINT, the ne. extremity of the isle of Psara, or Ipsara, in the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 38.36. N. Long. 25.34. E.

ALEXANDER, PORT, or BIRD'S BAY, on the sw. coast of Benguela. Lat. 15.52. S. Long. 12.3. E.

ALEXANDER, or MUDDY RIVER, in South Africa, in the country of the Bosjemans, running

into the Hart or Malalareen riv. about lat. 29.1.s. long. 24. 46. E. It is also called *MAAF*, and *MODDER*.

ALEXANDERS, post vil. South Carolina, York dist.

ALEXANDER'S PEAK, a headland in a group supposed to consist of three isles among the Aladin cluster, in the Mergui Archipelago. * Lat. 9. 8. N. Long. 98. 10. E.

ALEXANDRETTA, SCANDEROON, or ISKENDER-ROON, seaport of Syria. See ISKENDERROON.

ALEXANDRIA, vil. Scotland, sh. Dumbar-ton, par. Bonhill, on the right bank of the Leven, 4 m. N. Dumbarton (P. T. 58). Pop. &c. with par. It is chiefly inhabited by work people engaged in the neighbouring extensive bleaching and print grounds.

ALEXANDRIA, tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, on the Hovyn riv. 50 m. SSE. Luck or Loutzk. It comprises about 120 houses.

ALEXANDRIA, tn. Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav; 70 m. W. Ekaterinoslav.

ALEXANDRIA, tn. Russia, gov. Caucasia, on an island at the mouth of the Terek riv. 170 m. SW. Astrachan. Lat. 43. 58. N. Long. 46. 59. E.

ALEXANDRIA, called by the Turks *SCAN-DERRIA*, or *ESCANDERRIA*, a city of Lower Egypt, and for a long time its capital, situated on an isthmus, called the *Pharos Isle*, in the Mediter-ranean sea; 125 miles. NW. Cairo. Lat. 31. 12. N. Long. 29. 53. E. This celebrated city was built by Alexander the Great, soon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 332 years before the Christian era. In ancient times, it was one of the most splendid cities of the world; the account given of it by Strabo, the Greek geographer, is truly magnificent; but very few relics of its former grandeur are now to be seen. The most remark-able of these remains are Pompey's Pillar, and the two obelisks, commonly called Cleopatra's Needles. The former is a Corinthian column, composed of red granite: the capital is 9 feet high: the shaft 90 feet in height and 9 feet in diameter; and the base is 15 feet square; making the entire height 114 feet; the whole is well polished and scarcely at all injured by time. Travellers agree in their accounts of the majes-tic appearance of this vast column. Seen from a distance, it overtops the town, and serves as a signal for vessels entering the harbour. "Ap-proaching it nearer, it produces an astonishment mingled with awe." The Needles of Cleopatra, are formed of Thebaic stone, and covered with hieroglyphics. One of them is prostrate and broken; the other is still entire, and on its base. Each of these pillars formerly consisted of a single stone 60 feet high, and 7 feet square at the foot. The one that is thrown down, was, some years ago, presented to the English gov-ernment, by the Pacha, but the difficulty of con-veying a mass of stone weighing 400,000 lbs. has hitherto prevented its removal. On the SW. side of the city, about a mile distant, are the famous catacombs, the ancient burial place of the Alexandrians, and objects of great curiosity to modern travellers. In this city was deposited the celebrated Alexandrian library, the most ex-tensive collection of MSS. ever known, amount-ing to 700,000 volumes; the whole of which were destroyed by fire, and according to some historians by command of the Calif Omar; though others report they were victims to the

barbarous ignorance of Christian fanatics, headed by an archbishop named Theodosius. At the division of the Roman dominions, Alex-andria, with the rest of Egypt, was comprehended in the Eastern empire. The Arabs got posses-sion of it A. D. 640; and, in 868, it fell under the power of the Turks; from which time it gra-dually declined till the end of the fifteenth cen-tury, when the discovery of a passage to the East Indies by sea, deprived the Alexandrians of the remains of their commerce, and gave the finishing blow to their prosperity. The popula-tion, it is said, at one time amounted to 300,000, but is now below 14,000. The present city stands on a kind of peninsula, situated between the two ports. That to the SW. is called the *Old Harbour*, and is by far the best. The other to the NE. is called the *New Port*; but is so clogged with sand, as to afford a very uncertain anchorage in stormy weather. The inhabitants are described as filthy to an extreme, both in their persons and habitations. The British and French carry on a considerable trade with them, and have each a consul residing here. This city was taken, in 1798, by the French, under the com-mand of Napoleon Buonaparte. It fell into the hands of the British in 1801, but, by an article in the treaty of Amiens, it was restored to the Ottoman Porte. In 1806, it was again taken possession of by the British, but abandoned soon after. It is now in the hands of a revolted pacha. The houses of the city have all flat ter-races; and are nearly all built with bricks taken from the Roman remains of the ancient city. Many of the houses are handsome structures; but the streets, excepting in the quarter of the Franks, are narrow and dirty. The Franks' quarter of the town, where the consuls and Eu-ropean merchants chiefly reside, is on the bank of the Old Harbour. Here the houses, called *Okellias*, are on the same plan of construction with the khans of the Levant; a small door leads into a large quadrangle, surrounded by a gallery, one story high, from which entrance is gained to open apartments occupied by different families, or travellers, the windows looking towards the street. The population of Alexan-dria is variously represented at from 5,000 to 20,000. It consists of Arabs, Turks, Copts, and Jews. The Turks compose the officers of gov-ernment and the garrison. Of the Arabs, the higher order are merchants, and the lower petty tradesmen, porters, camel drivers, &c. The Copts, though numerous, are held in contempt, a few only acquiring wealth by commerce. But the mercantile transactions here are chiefly in the hands of the Jews; and about a dozen great merchants of that nation, by the extent of their capital and influence, exercise a kind of sovereignty over their brethren. The city is sup-plied with water from the Nile, by means of a canal from Faoua, through which the water flows during the inundation to reservoirs sufficiently capacious for the service of the year. This canal, indeed, makes Alexandria an Egyptian town; for from its situation without the Delta, it really belongs to Libya. The modern city does not cover more than one fifth of the area of the ancient Alexandria, the walls of which still exist, and include two elevated forts, exten-sive gardens, three convents, Greek, Coptic, and Catholic, a synagogue, the ancient cisterns, ruins, &c. The surrounding country is a flat

andy desert; and the only trees in the city are a few palms.

ALEXANDRIA, tn. United States, in New York, at the N. extremity of Lake George; 84 m. N. Albany. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 73. 25. W.

ALEXANDRIA, tn. United States, in Pennsylvania, co. Huntingdon, on the Frankston branch of the Junatta riv. 192 m. WNW. Philadelphia.

ALEXANDRIA, tnsbp. United States, in New Jersey, co. Hunterdon. Pop. 2271.

ALEXANDRIA, co. United States, in Virginia, dist. Columbia, on the W. side of the Potomac riv. Pop. 9703, of whom 1857 are slaves.

ALEXANDRIA, city and port of entry in foregoing county, on the W. bank of the Potomac; 7 m. S. Washington. Lat. 38. 49. N. Long. 77. 4. W. Houses, about 1500. Pop. 8218, of whom 1435 are slaves. Among the public buildings are a court-house, a jail, an alms-house, a theatre, a market-house, and eight places of public worship. The situation of this city is considerably elevated, with easy and gradual descents to the river, which is neatly wharfed for about half the length of the city, with water sufficient for the largest merchant ships. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and a great part of them are neatly paved. The city is favourably situated for commerce, nearly at the head of the tide-water of the Potomac, having an extensive and fertile back country, and carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in flour, maize, tobacco, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, tn. United States, in Missouri; 80 m. NE. Jefferson. Lat. 39. 8. N. Long. 90. 58. W.

ALEXANDRIA, a new and flourishing settlement of the United States, in Louisiana, on the right bank of Red riv. 120 m. from its mouth, and 80 m. below Natchitoches. Lat. 31. 15. N. Long. 92. 30. W.

ALEXANDRIE, tn. Russia, gov. Nicolaev, on the road between Elizabethgrad and Poltova; 37 m. ENE. Elizabethgrad. Lat. 48. 40. N. Long. 33. 10. E.

ALEXANDRINA, settlement of the United States, in Ohio, near the junction of the Scioto with the Ohio, consisting of about twenty log-houses, in a situation so unfavourable, that the plan of a town on the spot, though arranged some years since, has never been carried into execution.

ALEXANDROV, or ALEXANDROW, tn. Russia, gov. Vladimir, chief place of a circle, 60 m. NE. Moscow. Lat. 56. 20. N. Long. 38. 50. E. The first printing press in Russia was set up in this town by the Czar Ivan Basilowitch.

ALEXANDROV, or ALEXANDROVKA, tn. Russia, gov. Caucasias; 56 m. SE. Stavropol. Lat. 44. 31. N. Long. 42. 59. E. Pop. about 500. This is one of the towns which Catherine II., in 1781, directed to be established near the banks of the Kourma, for the purpose of peopling the country, and strengthening the line of the Caucasian frontier.—It is also the name of several small towns in the governments of Nicolaev, Ekaterinoslav. Tambov, &c.

ALEXANDROVSK, tn. Russia, gov. Archangel; 120 m. S. Archangel. Lat. 62. 55. N. Long. 41. 50. E.

ALEXANDROVSK, or ALEXANDROVSKAIA, tn. and fortress of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper; 56 m. SSW. Ekaterinoslav. Lat. 47. 48. N. Long. 35. 12. E.

ALEXANDROVSKAIA, fortress of Russia, gov. Nicolaev; 85 m. NW. Cherson.

ALEXANDROVSKAIA, settlement in Russian America, near Cape Elizabeth, on the E. side of the entrance to Cook's Inlet. Lat. 59. 15. N. Long. 151. 50. W.

ALEXANDROVSKAIA, Fort, in Russian America, at the mouth of a riv. on the NW. side of Bristol Bay. Lat. 59. 10. N. Long. 158. 30. W.

ALEXANDROWK, tn. Russia, gov. Voronez, 32 m. WSW. Kalitva. Lat. 49. 56. N. Long. 39. 21. E.

ALEXANDROWKA, the name of several small towns in the SE. governments of Russia.

ALEXAPOL, or ALEXOPOI, tn. Russia, gov. Poltova, on the right bank of the Ouriel riv. capital of a circle, 44 m. SSW. Poltova. Lat. 48. 54. N. Long. 34. 29. E.

ALEXIATEVSK, fortress of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav; 52 m. WNW. Mariopol. Lat. 47. 15. N. Long. 36. 20. E.

ALEXIEVSK, tn. Russia, gov. Pakov, on the road between Great Louki and Porkhov. Lat. 56. 35. N. Long. 30. 7. E.

ALEXIEVSK, tn. Russia, gov. Tver; 38 m. NNE. Tver. Lat. 57. 23. N. Long. 36. 15. E.

ALEXIEVSK, or ALEXEYEVSKOI, tn. Russia, gov. Simbirsk, near the confluence of the Kinel and Samara rivers; 20 m. E. Samara. Lat. 53. 18. N. Long. 50. 28. E.

*ALEXIEWKA, tn. Russia, gov. Saratov, on the borders of Astrachan.

ALEXIN, tn. Russia, gov. Tula, on the Oka riv. containing about 400 male inhabitants.

ALEXIN, tn. Lower Wallachia. 48 m. NE. Bucharest.

ALEXINTA, ALEXINITZA, or ALEXINZA, tn. Servia, on the right bank of the Morava riv. 18 m. NNW. Nissa.

ALEXO, or ALEXO, isle of Brazil, belonging to prov. Pernambuco, at the mouth of the Serenben riv. S. of Cape S. Augustin. Lat. 8. 40. S. Long. 35. 2. W.

ALEXOPOL, tn. Russia. See ALEXAPOL.

ALF, paroch. vil. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine. Pop. about 500.

ALFAÇAR, tn. Spain, in Andalusia; 5 m. NE. Granada.

ALFAHAR, or HALFAIA, tn. Nubia. See HALFAIA.

ALFALTEN, vil. and castle of Bavaria, cir. Regen.

ALFANDEGA DA FE, tn. Portugal, prov. Tras os Montes; 12 m. N. Torre de Moncorvo.

ALFAQUES, or ALFACHS, a harbour of Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, in an island formed at the mouth of the Ebro riv. 16. m. S. Tortosa. Lat. 40. 30. N. Long. 0. 45. E. This harbour is capable of accommodating a great number of vessels, not exceeding frigates. The port has been formed by alluvial deposits from the Ebro; so that all the ground to the N. and E. is marshy, and full of small lakes and ponds, where a great quantity of salt is procured, and constantly exported.

ALFAQUES, tn. Tunis, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Cades.

ALFAR, DAGH, mount. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolias, dist. Kastamuni, not far from the Black Sea. Lat. 41. 35. N. Long. 33. 5. E.

ALFARA, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Tarragona; 10 m. WNW. Tortosa. Lat. 40. 52. N. Long. 0. 21. E.

ALFARAQUE, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Huelva, at the mouth of the Odiel riv. 6 m. n.w. Huelva. Lat. 37. 17. N. Long. 6. 49. W.

ALFARO, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Logrono, on the right bank of the Ebro, at the conflux of the Alama with that riv. 11 m. E. Calahorra. Lat. 42. 16. N. Long. 1. 52. W.

ALFARIG, or **ALFRAIG**, dist. Scotland, sh. Ross, abounding in extensive woods, chiefly of firs.

ALFAYA, tn. Western Africa, on the Kalinkie riv. about 50 m. from the sea, and *80 m. sw. Teemboos.

ALFAYATES, fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, near the Spanish frontier, containing one par. and about 250 inhabitants; 12 m. NE. Sabugal, 23 m. sw. Guarda. Lat. 40. 27. N. Long. 6. 47. W.

ALFDORF, a large vil. with two castles, in Wirtemberg. Pop. about 950.

ALFECHIMO, one of the four districts of the island of Corfu, containing about twenty-eight villages and 10,000 inhabitants.

ALFEIZARA, **ALFEIZARAO**, or **ALFEISARANG**, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Leiria, on the sea-coast; 30 m. sw. Leiria. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 9. 12. W. Pop. about 700.

ALFELD, tn. Hanover, prov. Hildesheim, on the Leine riv. 14 m. sw. Hildesheim; 27 m. s. Hanover. Lat. 51. 58. N. Long. 9. 48. E. Pop. about 2300.

ALFELD, vil. Baden, cir. Odenwald; 11 m. N. Heilbron. Lat. 49. 20. N. Long. 9. 15. E. Pop. about 600. It is the seat of a bailiwick of the same name, with a pop. about 1900.

ALFELD, vil. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, dist. Herschbruch, a few miles NE. Nuremburgh, in a very mountainous country. Pop. about 600.

ALFELDHA, mount. Persia, prov. Kerman, forming part of the Djebel Abad; 36 m. s. Kerman.

ALFEN, or **ALPHEN**, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Meuse; 15 m. W. Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 51. N. Long. 5. 29. E. See **ALPHEN**.

ALFEO (anc. Anapus), riv. Sicily, prov. Syracuse, rising in mount Laura, and running into the Bay of Syracuse, lat. 37. 2. N. long. 15. 14. E.

ALFEO, or **CARBONARE** (anc. Alpheus), riv. Greece, and the most considerable in the Morea, rising in the mountains about Leondari, and taking a NW. course, waters Caritena, Loannis, Concora, and Agolinitza; about three miles below the latter, it falls into the Bay of Arcadia, in lat. 37. 36. N. long. 21. 28. E. about 7 m. SE. Cape Katacolo. This river watered the ancient Arcadia and Elis; and on its banks the Olympic games were celebrated. It passes under the various names of Alfea, Orpheia, Routhio, Darbon, Carbon or Carbonare, Alabo, and some others.

ALFERE, tn. Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 72 m. s. Medina.

ALFEREZ, riv. Brazil, prov. Seregippe del Rey, communicating with Lake Mini.

ALFERME'E, tn. Switzerland, can. Berne, on the W. margin of Lake Biene; 6 m. NNE. Neustatte. Lat. 47. 8. N. Long. 7. 12. E.

ALFERSE, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, at the foot of mount Foya de Monchique; 11 m. NW. Silves. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 8. 34. W.

ALPHAUSEN, vil. Hanover, prov. Osna-
burgh, occupied by Roman Catholics.

ALFIDEN, **PUEBLA DE**, vil. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Saragossa; 10 m. E. Saragossa.

ALFIDENA, tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo dell Aquila, on the right bank of the Sangra riv. 5 m. E. Sangro, 24 m. SSE. Pescara. Lat. 41. 44. N. Long. 14. 2. E.

ALF KARLEBY, vil. Sweden, gov. Upsal, at the confluence of the Dal Elf with the Gulf of Bothnia.

ALFOCEA, tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Saragossa, on the left bank of the Ebro; 7 m. N. Saragossa. Lat. 41. 47. N. Long. 0. 52. W.

ALFODEN, tn. Norway, gov. North Bergen, on the N. margin of Lake Breum; 98 m. NNE. Bergen. Lat. 61. 45. N. Long. 6. 20. E.

ALFOLD, par. England, co. Surrey; 8½ m. SE. Godalming (P. T. 33). Real prop. £1225. Pop. 514. Living, rect. archd. Surrey, dioc. Winchester.

ALFON, or **HALIFOON**, tn. Sennaar, on the right bank of the Nile. See **HALIFOON**.

ALFONDSTOWN, a small tn. United States, in North Carolina, co. Moore.

ALFONSAO, or **ALPHONSE**, a small island in the Indian Ocean, in the western group of the Ethiopian Archipelago, NE. Madagascar. Lat. 7. 3. 31. s. Long. 52. 20. 30. E. It is about three miles in length, from N. to S. About four leagues due S. of this isle, is a sand-bank, a little above water, with a reef of high breakers adjoining, and extending NE. and SW. 5 or 6 m. At a mile from the sand no soundings are found.

ALFONTES, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve; 18 m. ESE. Silves. Lat. 37. 11. N. Long. 8. 4. W.

ALFORD, or **ALDFORD**, tns. England, co. Chester. See **ALDFORD**.

ALFORD, par. and neat post mkt. tn. England, co. Lincoln, parts of Lindsey, seated on a small brook, which runs into the German ocean; 5 m. from the sea, 7 m. NE. Spilsby, 34 m. E. Lincoln, and 140 m. N. London. Real prop. £3637. Pop. 1784. Market, Tues. Fairs, Whit Tues. and 8th Nov. for cattle and sheep. Church ded. St. Wilfred, disch. vic. with Rigby chap. annexed, archd. and dioc. Lincoln; pat. Bp. Lincoln. Here is an endowed free grammar school, founded in 1565, open to all the children of the parish, with a presentation of two scholars, every five years, to Magdalen College, Cambridge. Alford has also a national school for children of both sexes; almshouses for six poor people; and a savings' bank. About two miles NW. of the town, are the ruins of Aby Abbey; and at Markby, two miles to the SE. was an Augustan priory, founded in the reign of John. Upon the heath, one mile SW. of Alford, near the village of Well, are three curious ancient tumuli, in which, in 1725, were discovered two urns, containing about 600 Roman coins. A salt spring was discovered here in 1670, the waters of which have been recommended as a cooling, attenuating aperient, beneficial in nephritic complaints.

ALFORD, par. England, co. Somerset, on the Brue rivulet; 1½ W. N. Castle Carey (P. T. 113). Real prop. £964. Pop. 137. Church ded. All Saints, rect. archd. Wells, dioc. Bath and Wells. A mineral spring in this parish is held in great estimation in the west of England.

ALFORD, par. and post tn. Scotland, sh. Aberdeen, on the banks of the Don, over which it has a bridge of three arches; 15 m. W. Inverary, 123 m. N. Edinburgh. Real prop. £2616. Pop. 894. Living in presb. Alford, syn. Aberdeen; pat. the crown. This par. which contains two

the most extensive cairns in Scotland, is remarkable for the victory obtained, in 1645, by the Marquis of Montrose over the Covenanters, under Gen. Baillie. The agriculture is here very much neglected; and the town, according to Mr. Birnie, contains only three families.

ALFORD, *tnshp.* United States, in Massachusetts, Berkshire co. Pop. about 600.

ALFORDSTOWN, *post tn.* United States, in North Carolina, and capital of Moore county.

ALFORDSVILLE, *post. vil.* United States, in North Carolina, Robeson co.

ALFRAIG, or ALFARIG, *dist.* Scotland, sh. Ross, abounding in forests of firs.

ALFRED, *post tnshp.* United States, in Maine, York co. 22 m. sw. Portland. Pop. about 1200.

ALFRETON, *par. and post mkt. tn.* England, co. Derby, pleasantly seated on an eminence; 16 m. NNE. Derby; 141 m. NNW. London. With this par. is conjoined or included that of Alfreton Outseats. Real prop. £9634. Pop. 5691. Market, Mond. and Frid. Fairs, 30th July, for horses and black cattle; 22d Nov. statute for servants. Church, a rude ancient structure, ded. St. Martin, disch. vic. archd. Derby, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The town is reputed to derive its name from Alfred the Great, who is said to have been its founder. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the stocking manufacture, and in the neighbouring collieries. Earthenware is also made here. Its corn market on Friday is considerable.

ALFRICK, or AUFRICK, *ham. and chap.* England, co. Worcester, par. Suckley; 8 m. wbs. Worcester (P. T. 111). Real prop. £1719. Pop. 493. Living, perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Worcester, appended to rect. Suckley.

ALFRINGTON, a *tything* of England, co. Dorset, par. Corfe; 1 m. ss. Corfe Castle (P. T. 116). Pop. &c. with par.

ALFRISTON, *par.* England, co. Sussex; 3½ m. NE. Seaford (P. T. 59). Real prop. £2656. Pop. 694. Church, ded. St. Andrew, disch. vic. archd. Lewes, dioc. Chichester; pat. Lord Chancellor. Tumuli are numerous in this parish, where ancient urns, with other reliques, have been discovered.

ALFTER, a lordship, with a castle, of Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine. Pop. about 900.

ALFUNDAO, *tn.* Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 14 m. Nbw. Beja. Lat. 38. 14. N. Long. 7. 58. W.

ALFUNDAO, *vil.* Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 9 m. sw. Beja. Lat. 37. 58. N. Long. 7. 58. W.

ALGAIOLA, ALGAJOLA, or ALGAYIOLA, a fortified vil. and seaport of Corsica, on the NW. coast, at the mouth of the Aregno riv. 3 m. E. Cape Spano, 6 m. NE. Calvi. Lat. 42. 36. 35. N. Long. 8. 51. 25. E. About 2 m. NNW. of Algajola is a shoal, with only four feet of water over it; and at 4 m. E. is the Isola Rousse (Red Isle), with a watch tower and mounted guns on its SE. point.

ALGAIRA, or ALIARA, *riv.* Spain, prov. Valencia, running into the Cabriel, a little above its confluence with the Xucar.

ALGAR, *tn.* Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville, 24 m. from Xeres de la Frontera. It comprises about 100 houses.

ALGAR, *CAPE*, a headland of Majorca, on the NW. side. Lat. 39. 41. N. Long. 2. 34. E.

ALGARINEJO, *tn.* Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Granada.

ALGARKIRK, *par.* England, co. Lincoln; 8 m. NNE. Spalding (P. T. 101). Real prop. £6692. Pop. 651. Church, ded. St. Peter and St. Paul, rect. archd. and dioc. Lincoln.

ALGAROBO, *riv.* Columbia, prov. Magdalena, dist. Sta. Marta, running into the Cauca, about lat. 8. 57. N. long. 74. 46. W.

ALGARRIA, a fertile dist. Spain, in the NW. part of New Castille, in which is seated Madrid, the capital of the kingdom.

ALGARROBA, *POINT*, a headland of Hayti, on the N. coast, to the SE. of Point Isabella. Lat. 19. 55. N. Long. 70. 57. W.

ALGARROBA, *POINT*, a headland of Porto Rico, on the W. coast. Lat. 18. 14. N. Long. 67. 7. 30. W.

ALGARRO, *VILLA*, *tn.* Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, dist. Merida.

ALGARS THORPE, *ham.* England, co. Norfolk, par. Great Melton; 6 m. WSW. Norwich (P. T. 108). Pop. &c. with par.

ALGART, *vil.* Luxemburgh; 7 m. NW. Arlon.

ALGART-ST.-JOHANS, *vil.* Luxemburgh; 5 m. NW. Arlon.

ALGARVE, ALGARVA, or ALGARBIA, the most southerly prov. of Portugal. on the sea-coast; about 70 m. from E. to W. and 20 m. from N. to S. Bound. N. prov. Alentejo, from which it is separated by the Serra do Malhao; E. riv. Guadiana, which separates it from Andalusia, in Spain; S. and W. the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 36. 58. to 37. 30. N. Long. 7. 18. to 9. 12. W. It includes 4 cities, 12 towns, 60 villages, 67 parishes, and a population of about 100,000. Chief places; Faro, the capital; Tavira, the residence of the governor; Silves, Lagos, Villa Nova de Portimao, and Albufeira. The soil is very fertile, and yields figs, almonds, dates, olives, and vines, in great perfection. The fishery on the coasts is also very productive and profitable. Algarve was once an independent kingdom, subject to the Moors, who were expelled towards the close of the 13th century, by Alfonso III. king of Portugal, after they had possessed it about 180 years.

ALGAS, *riv.* Spain, on the borders of Aragon and Catalonia, running into the Matarana, near Nonaspe.

ALGAVA, *vil.* Spain, in Andalusia, near Seville.

ALGAYIOLA, a seaport of Corsica. See ALGAIOLA.

ALGEMISI, or ALGEMESIA, *tn.* Spain. prov. Valencia, not far from the riv. Xucar; 18 m. S. Valencia. In the vicinity grow large quantities of what the natives call *pita*, of which they make cordage; and the Catalans spin from it a thread fine enough for lace.

ALGERI, ALGHERI, ALGIERI, or ALGHERO, seaport of Sardinia. See ALGHERO.

ALGESHEIM, or INGELSHHEIM, a walled town of Hesse Darmstadt, near the left bank of the Rhine, on the road between Mayence and Bingen; 6 m. W. Mayence or Mentz. Houses, 250. Pop. 1430.

ALGEZIRA, or DIARBEEK (anc. Mesopotamia), a large prov. of Asiatic Turkey, between the Euphrates and Tigris, extending nearly 300 m. in length, and about 260 in breadth, in its largest dimensions, between lat. 34. 0. and 39. 0. N. long. 38. 0. and 43. 0. E. Bound. N. Turcomania, or Armenia, from which it is separated by part of mount Masius; E. the Tigris, which parts it

from Kourdistan; s. prov. Irak Arabi and the Syrian Desert; w. riv. Euphrates, which separates it from Syria and the E. provinces of Asia Minor. It is difficult of access, very mountainous, interspersed with narrow and fertile valleys, and full of romantic scenery. Chief towns, Diarbekir, Jezireh, and Karkissia.

ALGEZIRA, **ALOGZIRA**, or **ALZIRA**, tn. Spain, in Valencia. See **ALZIRA**.

ALGEZIRAS, or **ALOGZIRAS**, an ancient seaport tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cadiz, situated on an island, formerly called *Old Gibraltar*, now *Isla Verde* or *Green Isle*, in the Bay of Gibraltar; 10 m. N.E. Tarifa, 8 m. W. Gibraltar. Lat. 36.9. N. Long. 5.32. W. Pop. about 4500. The island is of moderate height and fortified; and chains of rocks extend from it towards the N.E. and S.W. with channels sufficiently large to admit feluccas. The mole of Algeziras is about half a mile from Isla Verde, and admits coasting vessels at high water. At half a cable's length S. from the mole is the rock Galera, even with the water's surface, with a reef on its N.E. side. The town is agreeably situated on a gentle slope by the sea side; and the small river Miel, which rises in the neighbouring mountains, passes its W. side, in its way to the sea. Off the town is a shoal, with some rocks. At the N. extremity of the town is Fort San Antonio, and about three-quarters of a mile from thence is the tower of Almirante, standing on a point of moderate height, surrounded by rocks and stones. Algeziras was formerly a port of great trade, and comprised two towns, but is now much on the decline. It is supplied with water by a fine stone aqueduct, a quarter of a league in length. By this town, the Saracens entered Spain, in 713; and they kept possession of it upwards of 600 years. In 1342, Alfonso, king of Castille, laid siege to Algeziras; but, though assisted by England, France, and the pope, could not compel the Saracens to surrender till the close of 1344, when they had consumed all their provisions and warlike stores. This siege is the more remarkable from the Spaniards first availing themselves of the use of gunpowder at it.

ALGEZUR, or **ALJESUR**, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, near the mouth of a small riv. which there flows into the Atlantic; 17 m. NNW. Lagos. Lat. 37.20. N. Long. 8.56. W. Its castle, of ancient date, makes part of the royal arms of Portugal.

ALGHEMI, a country of Western Africa, on the Slave Coast.

ALGHERO, **ALGHERI**, or **ALGIERI**, a populous city of Sardinia, prov. Sassari, seated on an eminence, near the W. coast; 17 m. SSW. Sassari. Lat. 40.26. N. Long. 8.16. 45. E. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Sassari. The coast here forms a considerable bay, called the *GULF* or *ALGHERO*, where vessels may anchor in eight or ten fathoms of water, but with an exposure to W. and S.W. winds.

ALGHISE, tn. Lombardo-Venetia, dist. Bresciano, on the riv. Savarona. Pop. about 3000.

ALGI, tn. Soudan, in Major Clapperton's route between Bergoo and Yarriba, about 70 m. S.W. Boussa. Lat. 9.15. N. Long. 5.42. E.

ALGIBAROTTA, or **ALJUBARROTTA**, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura. See **ALJUBARROTTA**.

ALGIENTA, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese, 10 m. N. Milan.

ALGIERS, a country of Northern Africa,

and one of the most important of the Barbary States. Bound. N. the Mediterranean; E. the river Zaine, which divides it from Tunis; S. the Atlas mountains, which separate it from the Bled-el-Jereede, or Country of Dates; W. Morocco, from which it is separated by the desert of Angad. Breadth, from E. to W. about 450 miles; from N. to S. in some places 100 miles, in others scarcely 40. Algiers is divided into three provinces, or districts: the Eastern, Western, and Southern. The Eastern or Levantine government, called also **TITTERIE**, or **ALGIERS PROPER**, is by far the most considerable. It contains Algiers, the capital of the whole territory, Boujeiah, Bona, Stessa, Constantia, and several other garrison towns. The Western division, called **TLAMSAR**, or **TREMECEN**, has several important places, as Oran, Tremecen, Mostagan, Tenez, &c. The Southern division is said to contain neither town, village, nor even a house, all the inhabitants, not excepting the governor, living in tents. Algiers is traversed by several branches of the Atlas mountains, which do not, however, rise to the same stupendous height as those which overlook the plains of Morocco, and they are clothed nearly to their summit with vineyards and forests. From these mountains descend numerous streams; which, from their vicinity to the sea, have generally a very short course, but they contribute to fertilize and enliven the country. The largest of these streams is the Shellif, which, with its windings, is computed at 300 miles in length. Other rivers of some magnitude are the Zowan, the Scibus, and the Rumel. The Adjidi, another river of consequence, takes a southern course towards the desert, where it is lost in a large lake. Here and there in this territory, sandy wastes occur; but the soil is in general of the most exuberant fertility, and yields wheat and barley in great abundance. Most of the fruits and vegetables of Europe here grow in great luxuriance. Its mineral productions are chiefly lead and iron; salt is found in abundance. The manufactures are very inconsiderable, consisting principally of silk goods, especially sashes, handkerchiefs, and carpets: to which may be added a coarse kind of linen. The chief exports are grain, bees' wax, timber, ostrich feathers, hides, goat and sheep skins, camels' hair, wool, and cattle: but the whole value is said not to exceed £100,000 per annum. The imports consist of European manufactures of all descriptions, every kind of colonial produce, fine linens, muslins, and hard-ware. The inhabitants along the sea-coast are a mixture of different nations, but chiefly Moors, descendants of those who were driven out of Catalonia, Aragon, and other parts of Spain. Here are also great numbers of Turks, who come from the Levant to seek their fortunes, as well as multitudes of Jews and Christians, descended from those who, having been captured at sea, were brought hither and sold for slaves. The Berebers are some of the most ancient inhabitants of the country; and are supposed to be descended from the ancient Sabeans, who came hither at an early period, from Arabia Felix: though some believe them to be the posterity of one of the Canaanitish nations, which were expelled by Joshua. They are dispersed all over Barbary, and divided into a multitude of tribes, under their respective chiefs: most of them inhabit the mountainous parts; or, ranging from place to place, live in

tents and portable huts. They are a stout and warlike race, but greatly addicted to robbery; for, looking upon themselves as the original proprietors of the soil, and dispossessed of their patrimony by the new comers, they make no scruple to plunder all they meet, by way of reprisal. The climate of Algiers is in most places so temperate, that a constant verdure reigns: the leaves of the trees being neither parched by heat in summer, nor nipped by the cold of the winter. They shoot forth their buds in February, and the fruit is generally ripe in May. The barren districts of Algiers, towards the mountains, harbour vast numbers of wild animals, as lions, tigers, buffaloes, porcupines, monkeys, and ostriches. The government of Algiers is, or rather was, a complete despotism. The ruling prince, under the Ottoman power, was called the Dey. He was elected by the Turkish soldiers, or, when a vacancy occurred in the vice-regal office, the boldest and most popular among the soldiery seized it; if successful, he generally received the recognition of the Porte; if not, he was immediately consigned to the bow-string. The instances of a Dey of Algiers meeting a natural death are by no means common, such is the tumultuous and ill-regulated polity of this place. This kingdom was formerly a part of ancient Mauritania, and was reduced into a Roman province by Julius Cæsar. After the decline of the Roman power, it fell into the hands of the Vandals. These were driven out by the forces of the Greek emperor Justinian, under Belisarius, and the country continued subject to the Greek empire till it was absorbed by the Saracen power. This last revolution happened about the middle of the seventh century, and from that time it continued under the sway of the descendants of the Calif till the commencement of the sixteenth century, when Spain (then in the height of her power) sent out a fleet, which took possession of Oran, Boujeiah, and other towns, erected a fort at the mouth of the harbour of Algiers, and obliged that city to pay tribute. Upon this the Algerines obtained the aid of the famous Turkish corsair Barbarossa, who having succeeded in expelling the Spaniards, himself usurped the government; nor could the utmost efforts of Charles V. expel him from his strong hold. Since that period, nearly 300 years ago, Algiers retained the ferocious and piratical character then assumed; by her continual depredations, molesting the commerce of every civilized nation, capturing its ships, and dragging their crews into captivity. Great Britain was the first European power that interfered effectually to suppress these disgraceful depredations. In 1816, a powerful fleet was despatched under Lord Exmouth; and on the 27th of Aug. after a most dreadful conflict, in which the British lost from six to seven hundred men, a complete victory was obtained over this lawless nation. Its fleet and the powerful batteries which defended the harbour were completely destroyed, and peace was concluded on condition that all Christian slaves should be immediately liberated without ransom. Still more lately, Algiers has been again reduced by the French, whose unconditional occupation of the city will probably terminate for ever the power of this piratical state.

ALGIERS, the metropolis of the foregoing state. Lat. 36, 48, N. Long. 3, 2, E. Pop. about

100,000, in which are included 5000 Jewish and 300 or 400 Christian families. This city is supposed to be the ancient Icosium; the Arabs called it Al-Jezier, i. e. *the island*, because there was an island before the city, to which it has since been joined by a mole. It is built on the declivity of a hill by the sea side, in the form of an amphitheatre, one house rising above another. The city has one broad street, running through it from E. to W. and containing the shops of the principal merchants, the corn and other markets. The rest of the streets are so narrow, that two persons have hardly room to walk abreast. The walls of Algiers, forty feet high, have the lower part of stone and the upper portion of brick; and these are surrounded by a fosse, twenty feet broad and seven feet deep. The city is greatly inconvenienced by want of sweet water, for which, as there is no supply within the walls, the inhabitants chiefly depend upon a spring at some distance, the water of which is conveyed by pipes to a number of fountains, where bowls are fixed for the accommodation of passengers. The city contains ten large and upwards of fifty small mosques; three colleges or public schools, and a great number of smaller seminaries for children. The houses are square, built of stone or brick; flat roofed, with a court in the middle and galleries all round. Here are four fundies, or public inns, similar to those in Turkey: and six cazernes, or barracks for soldiers, each capable of holding 600 men. The Turkish soldiers are represented as great tyrants; for they not only turn out of the way persons whom they meet in the streets, but will frequently quarter themselves upon farm-houses in the country, and make free use of every thing they contain. The people of Algiers are altogether so degenerate and vile a race, that no Englishman of character would voluntarily reside among them: national or commercial purposes can be the only inducement. The different *castes* are Turks, Moors, a mixture of both, called *Cologiers*, and Jews. The Turks, who usurped the government of the country in the middle of the sixteenth century, constitute the aristocracy; and in their hands are all offices and public employments; the other inhabitants being kept by them in a state of ignorance and subjection. The Algerines take their meals in the Turkish fashion, sitting cross-legged round a table about four inches high; using neither knives nor forks; and when they have finished eating, a slave pours water on their hands, after which they wash their mouths. Their principal drink is water, coffee, and sherbet. Wine is forbidden by their religion, yet many are immoderately fond of it, and make no scruple to quaff it in private. The country in the immediate vicinity of Algiers is very beautiful, being adorned with splendid villas and magnificent gardens, and watered by a variety of fountains and rivulets. Thither all the principal inhabitants resort in hot weather.

ALGIERS, BAY OF, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the Algerine shore, between Cape Matifou, or Mafafuz, on the E. and Cape Caxine on the W. about 12 m. wide, and 6 m. deep. At the bottom of the bay is the Saffaon or Haratch riv. and on the W. side is the city of Algiers, with a lighthouse upon its mole, in lat. 36. 48. N. long. 3. 2. E. At the entrance of the bay, the water is about forty fathoms, shoaling gradually to fif-

teen and ten near the s. shore. Off Cape Matifou, are a few rocks, which mostly shew themselves; and about the head of the mole are some others. Off Cape Caxine are also two rocks, rising above water, with a passage between them sufficient for small vessels to pass through without danger.

ALGINSKI, a range of mountains in Tatar, in the Kirguis' country. Lat. 49. 0. N. Long. 72. 0. E.

ALGIZARAO, or **ALGIZARIO**, tn. Portugal. See **ALGIZARIO**.

ALGOA BAY, a bay of South Africa, on the E. coast of the Cape of Good Hope territory, between Punto Padram, on the NE. and Cape Recife on the SW. about 25 m. wide at its mouth, and 10 m. deep. The Zwartkop's riv. runs into it; and hence it is sometimes called **ZWARTKOP'S BAY**. It has five fathoms of water, and abounds in black whales, with a variety of other fish. Central lat. 33. 50. s. long. 27. 10. E. The anchorage in this bay is good, and vessels may anchor within a mile of the shore; but as there is no harbour, they are exposed, during part of the year, to the prevailing winds; and a heavy surf renders landing difficult. Besides the Zwartkop, the rivers Kooka and Sunday fall into this bay; but the entrances of all three are choked with sand, till an accumulation of water in the channel removes it, and then the banks are speedily replaced by the S.E. winds, which also force a quantity of salt water into the rivers. Algoa Bay was selected by the British government as the place of landing for the new settlers in this part of the colony; but the settlement is at a considerable distance from the shore, and about 500 miles from Cape Town.

ALGOCA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 9 m. NNE. Coimbra.

ALGODON, a small island in the West Indies, N. of Hayti.

ALGODRES, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 3 m. NW. Castel Rodrigo.

ALGOIRE, a small tn. Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle.

ALGON, a small island of Sweden, prov. Angerman, in the Gulf of Bothnia. *Lat. 63. 9. N. Long. 18. 34. E.

ALGONALES, Los, a cluster of small isles, or rocks, off the W. coast of Bolivia, prov. Potosi. Lat. 22. 10. S. Long. 70. 10. W.

ALGONQUINS, a nation of North America, divided into several tribes, and dispersed in various parts. Formerly, they possessed extensive tracts of land along the left bank of St. Lawrence riv. and had no rivals as hunters and warriors. The Iroquois were their allies, to whom they afforded protection, and gave them a share of their venison, on condition of their slaying their game, curing the flesh, dressing the skins, and paying a certain tribute out of their agricultural produce. By degrees, the Iroquois, who seem to have been little better than slaves, got tired of this servitude; they injured themselves to war; and at length rose upon the Algonquins, at unawares, and, but for the interposition of the French in Canada, would have extirpated the race. Since that period, they have been few in number, and those of Canada do not at present exceed 150 families. Those of the village of Two Mountains, near the lake of the same name, dist. Montreal, have become civilized, adopted many of the manners and customs of the Canadians, and speak the French language fluently. They are quiet and inoffen-

sive, preserving the greatest harmony among themselves, and civility towards the other inhabitants. Their village consists of about sixty houses, a church, and a parsonage house, where a missionary, in whom they place an implicit confidence, always resides. They cultivate the lands which have been assigned them with maize, wheat, and other grain; and of late they have grown potatoes in considerable quantities: from these sources, increased by the products of the chase, which they pursue in the winter, they enjoy a subsistence with many of the comforts of civilization.

The Algonquins of **RAINY LAKE**, lat. 48. 40. N. long. 93. 30. W. roam about in quest of a precarious subsistence from the chase; the game in that part of the country being nearly exhausted by the injudicious practice of foreign hunters, who destroy the young as well as the full grown animals. These people are immoderately fond of ardent spirits, with which they are furnished by the North-west traders, in exchange for their bark canoes and for furs.

The Algonquins of **PORTAGE DE PRAIRIE**, dwell in a flat marshy country, well covered with woods and full of game. They are emigrants from the district about the Lake of the Woods, and were settled in their present abode by the North-west traders, to hunt the country on the lower parts of the Red River dist. which abounded in various animals of the fur kind. They are orderly and well disposed: but like their relations at Rainy Lake, are immoderately addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

ALGORA, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Guadalajara, on the high road between Guadalajara and Calatayud; 32 m. NE. Guadalajara. Lat. 40. 57. N. Long. 2. 44. W.

ALGORAVALS BAXAS, dist. La Plata, prov. Pampas, on the left bank of the Colorado riv. Lat. 37. 25. S. Long. 63. 48. W.

ALGOZO, tn. Portugal, prov. Tras os Montes; 20 m. WSW. Miranda de Douro.

ALGRISTAN HEAD, cape of Scotland, sh. Ross, on the NW. coast. Lat. 57. 46. N. Long. 5. 44. W.

ALGUADA REEF, or **DROWNED ISLAND**, a collection of rocks off Porian Point, near the W. mouth of the Erawadi riv. at the SW. extremity of Pegu. Lat. 15. 41. S. Long. 94. 11. 30. E.

ALGUEDA, par. and tnsip. Majorca, situate in an extensive and fertile plain, near Manacor. Pop. about 1200.

ALGUEL, tn. Morocco, prov. Hea.

ALGUERY, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Lerida, dist. Balaguer.

ALGYOGY, vil. Transylvania, co. Hunyad, near Marosch.

ALHAMA, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Calatayud; 8 m. S. Calatayud. It is celebrated for its medicinal waters and baths.

ALHAMA, tn. Spain, prov. Murcia; 15 m. SW. Murcia. Pop. about 3500.

ALHAMA, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Granada, situate on the Motril riv. in a valley surrounded by hills; 25 m. SW. Granada, 28 m. NE. Malaga. Its warm baths are in great celebrity.

ALHAMA, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cordova, near the Sierra Morena; 9 m. N. Cordova.

ALHAMA, riv. Spain, rising in the mountains of Old Castille, prov. Soria, crossing Logrono, and falling into the Ebro near Alfaro.

ALHAMA DE LOS BANOS, vil. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Calatayud, on the border of Aragon; 12 m. w. Calatayud.

ALHAMA LA SECA, a small tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Almeria, on the riv. of that name; 10 m. NNW. Almeria.

ALHAMBRA, vil. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. La Mancha; 48 m. ESE. Ciudad Real.

ALHAMBRA, tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Teruel, on a riv. of the same name; 7 m. N. Teruel.

ALHAMBRA, riv. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Teruel, rises on the s. border of the province, and, taking a circular course, first to the NW. then to the s. joins the Guadalaviar at Teruel.

ALHAMBRA, an ancient and still splendid palace of the Moors, in the city of Granada. See GRANADA.

ALHAMPTON, tithing of England, co. Somerset, par. Ditchet; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. N. Castle Carey (P. T. 113). Pop. &c. with par.

ALHAMRUD, tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the s. coast of the Caspian Sea; 30 m. w. Farrabad. Lat. 36. 40. N. Long. 52. 31. E.

ALHANDRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the right branch of the Tagus, and in the road between Lisbon and Santarem; 18 m. NNE. Lisbon. Lat. 38. 57. N. Long. 9. 2. W. Pop. about 1400.

ALHANDRA, tn. Brazil, prov. Paraiba, near the sea-coast; 9 m. SE. Paraiba. Lat. 7. 15. S. Long. 35. 10. W. Pop. about 600, mostly Indians.

ALHANGA, tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Badajoz; 12 m. N. Merida.

ALHAUR, or ALAUR, riv. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, dist. Kara Hissar, running into the Sakaria, lat. 39. 44. N. long. 31. 15. E.

ALHIAURIN, vil. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Malaga; 12 m. SW. Malaga.

ALHAUS, tn. West Prussia; 4 m. S. Culm, on the road to Thorn.

ALHAUSE, vil. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Treves; 4 m. N. Bittburgh.

ALHO, tn. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, on the Capibaribe riv. 38 m. W. Olinda. Lat. 8. 0. S. Long. 35. 30. W.

ALHOL VEDROS, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 6 m. SE. Lisbon.

ALHUE, tn. Chili, dist. Colchagua; 50 m. SW. Santiago.

ALI, tn. Sicily, prov. Messina, on the E. coast; 16 m. SW. Messina. Lat. 37. 58. N. Long. 15. 26. E.

ALI, tn. Russia, prov. Georgia, gov. Kartel; 50 m. W. Teflis.

ALI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Armenia; 22 m. SW. Akalzik.

ALI, ABBA BUKR, vil. Abyssinia. See ABBA BUKR ALI.

ALI BEL HUSSEIN, tn. Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the left bank of the Karoon riv. 21 m. NW. Dorak.

ALI EL GENOWA, SIRD, tn. Sennaar, on the left bank of the Bahr el Azergue. See SIRD ALI EL GENOWA.

ALI, MESJID, tn. Arabia, in the Syrian Desert, on the right bank of the Euphrates; 16 m. W. Anah. Lat. 34. 18. N. Long. 41. 30. E.

ALI, POINT, a headland of Patagonia, in the Gulf of St. George. Lat. 45. 30. S. Long. 67. 0. W.

ALI, SADUK, tn. Abyssinia, dist. Tigré. See SADUK ALLI.

ALI, SHARK, tn. Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 4 m. N. Es-souan. Lat. 24. 11. N. Long. 32. 55. E.

ALIA, vil. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, near the Sierra de Guadalupe, on the frontier of Estremadura; 10 m. ESE. Guadalupe. Lat. 39. 18. N. Long. 4. 59. W.

ALIABAD, vil. Persia, prov. Mazanderan; 30 m. SSE. Farrabad, containing about thirty houses. Near this vil. is a royal seat, with a garden, formerly the private retreat of Shah Abbas, who built it.

ALIABAD, vil. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi, dist. Ardelan; 85 m. NE. Senna.—Also another vil. in the same prov. dist. Kashan; 15 m. NW. Kashan.

ALIBALI, ALIBALUCH, or ALIBULACH, an island of the Caspian Sea, off the W. coast, between the mouth of the Araxes and the Plain or Desert of Mogan. * Lat. 39. 5. N. Long. 49. 6. E.

ALIAGA, tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Teruel, on the Guadalupe riv. 25 m. NE. Teruel. Lat. 40. 38. N. Long. 0. 44. W.

ALIANA, or ALIANO, tn. Naples, prov. Lavara; 2 m. W. Gaeta.

ALIANELLO, ALIANNELO, or ALIENNELLO, tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata; 32 m. SSE. Potenza. Lat. 40. 19. N. Long. 16. 14. E.

ALIANSKOI, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tobolsk, prov. Kholyvan; 120 m. SW. Kholyvan. * Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 79. 34. E.

ALIAPETTA, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore, near Salem; 26 m. S. Darampoor. Lat. 11. 15. N. Long. 78. 11. E.

ALIASKA, ALASKA, or ALASCHA, a large peninsula of North America, on the NW. coast, in the Russian territories, between Bristol Bay and Cook's Inlet, lat. 55. 0. to 58. 0. N., and extending into the Pacific Ocean, from long. 153. 0. to 164. 0. W.

ALIBALUCH, or ALIBALI, an island of the Caspian Sea. See ALIBALI.

ALIBAMONS, a native tribe of North America, ranging between Louisiana and the Carolinas.

ALIBANI, or ALIBINALI, tn. Arabia, prov. Seger, on the Prim riv. chief place of a district of the same name; 140 m. SE. Amazirifdin.

ALIBEG-REVI, tn. Bulgaria; 24 m. E. Silistria.

ALIBEI, a lake of Moldavia, prov. Bessarabia, near the coast of the Black Sea, about 30 m. SW. Ackerman. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 30. 3. E.

ALICA, tn. Tuscany; 29 m. WSW. Florence.

ALICAMA, tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora; 62 m. NW. Culiacan. Lat. 25. 15. N. Long. 108. 10. W.

ALICANT, or ALICANTE (anc. Lucentum), a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, prov. Alicante, of which it is the capital, situate at the foot of a hill, on the N. side of a bay called after itself, in lat. 38. 19. 20. N. Long. 0. 28. 56. W. It is rated as the fourth commercial city of Spain, and has a pop. of about 17,000. On the summit of the hill, on which the city is built, stands the castle, commanding the town, and the communication with it, which is confined between two walls. The mountain consists of white rock, and is visible at a great distance at sea, so as to be a mark for seamen. The pier, or mole, though large, admits only of small craft, large vessels anchor without, in about seven fathoms of water. The town is well built; and as its duties of entry are lower than at Valencia and

Carthage, it carries on a much greater commerce. Its exports comprise silk, wool, barilla, antimony, alum, anise, cummin, saffron, capers, raisins, dates, figs, brandy, and especially wine and soap; which last, made in the city, is of superior excellence, and preferred in all woollen manufactories. The Alican wine, called *Tent*, is also in much estimation. The chief imports are linens from France, Switzerland and Silesia, with camlets and woollens from France.

ALICANT, BAY OF (anc. Gulf of Ilici), formed by Cape de la Huerta, or Alcodra, lat. 38. 22. N. long. 0. 24. W. on the N.E. and Cape Sta. Pola, lat. 38. 12. N. long. 0. 31. 20. W. on the S.W. is about 10 m. wide. The former cape is distinguished by the tower of Alcodra, and a reef of rocks extends from it to the E. about a quarter of a mile. At the edge of the sea, Cape de la Huerta is a low flat point; but about half a cable's length within, the ground rises in a whitish rock, or stone, on which stands the tower. The surface above, uneven and broken, extends to the small peak *Piacho de las Matas*, which is an useful mark for the coast. The usual anchorage off Alican, is exposed to winds from E.N.E. to S.W. but the ground being good, when the sea is not remarkably heavy, ships ride tolerably well with all winds. Some geographers consider the Bay of Alican as commencing with Cape St. Martin, lat. 38. 46. N. long. 0. 10. E. and terminating at Cape Palos, lat. 37. 37. N. long. 0. 40. W. including an extent of between 90 and 100 m. of coast.

ALICANT, tn. Ceylon, near the W. coast; 10 m. S. Caltura, or Calitour.

ALICATA, or LICATA (anc. Phintia), a fortified tn. of Sicily, situate on a promontory in the Val di Mazzara, prov. Girgenti; 24. m. S.E. Girgenti. Lat. 37. 2. N. Long. 13. 54. E. Houses, about 2700; but though the town is a place of some trade in the summer season, the general appearance is that of neglect and poverty. Over the river Salso, which flows through the town into the bay, Alicata has a large bridge of one arch, built by order of the Emperor Charles V. The town has two tolerable forts, but the walls, gone to decay, lie in fragments on the beach. It has also several churches and convents. Grain and sulphur are the chief exports. West of the town, is a hill, the ancient *Enomus*. The want of a port here is severely felt; nature has afforded local advantages for such an establishment, which might be accomplished at a trifling expense; but want of attention and energy on the part of the government has hitherto prevented the execution of so desirable an undertaking. The usual anchorage is about a mile S.W. of the town, in from seven to twelve fathoms of water, but exposed in winter to all winds from W.B. to E. At the entrance of the Salso is a shoal of nearly a mile, on which the surf beats heavily with S. winds. Boats can find their way into the river; but the pass is narrow and difficult.

ALICE, POINT, or PUNTA DEL ALICE, a cape of Naples, prov. Upper Calabria, on the W. side of the Gulf of Taranto; 19 m. N. Cotroni. Lat. 39. 24. 15. N. Long. 17. 15. 25. E. It constitutes the extreme W. point of the Gulf of Taranto.

ALI CHUNGEE, vil. Persia, prov. Fars, near the coast of the Persian Gulf; 11 m. E. Bushire. Lat. 28. 57. N. Long. 51. 3. E.

ALICUDI, or ALICURI (anc. *Ericusa*), one of the Æolian or Lipari isles, off the N. coast of Sicily, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 38. 32. 41. N. Long. 14. 16. 30. E. Pop. about 260, consisting of sturdy peasants, who, from the salubrity of the air, are nearly exempt from disease: in cases of illness, abstinence is their universal panacea; and oil is their chief nostrum for the cure of accidental injuries. The island rises abruptly from the sea, like a conical crater, which it has been originally, with irregular ravines and precipitous hills, on which the lava of former ages is seen in wild grotesque streams, from the summit down to the sea, so harsh and durable as still to retain the sterile appearance of recent eruptions. Nevertheless, the soil is cultivated with great industry, in every place capable of vegetation; and barilla, flax, pulse, and capers are produced; besides wheat of peculiarly fine quality. The church, on the S.E. side, is built on a high precipice, so that a view from it is similar to one taken from the mast head. The coasts are craggy and precipitous; among which are two small insecure landing places; that to the S.E. under Point Palomba is the best, and there the fishermen draw up their boats on a small sandy beach; but both are difficult of access during fresh winds.

ALICUN, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Granada, celebrated for its medicinal waters and baths; 12 m. from Granada.

ALI DAGH, mount. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, on the borders of Konieh and Marash provinces; 10 m. S.E. Kaissaria. Lat. 38. 28. N. Long. 35. 30. E.

ALIETAB, tn. Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile; 62 m. N. Goos. Lat. 18. 53. N. Long. 34. 8. E.

ALIFE, or ALIFI, an anc. tn. Naples, prov. Lavora, on the left side of the Volturno riv. 15 m. NNW. Capua. Lat. 41. 20. N. Long. 14. 20. E.

ALIGA, riv. Hindoostan, prov. Canara, flowing into the sea, near Carwar.

ALIGHUR (orig. Kole), a celebrated fortress of Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, situated nearly midway between the Ganges and Jumna. Lat. 27. 56. N. Long. 77. 59. E. In 1193, it was taken by Cattub, the first Mohammedan sovereign of Delhi, and for some time he made it his residence. It is now the station of a British judge. At a little distance from the fort, is the modern town of Alighur.

ALIGUAI, one of the Philippine islands, off the N. coast of Mindanao. Lat. 8. 40. N. Long. 123. 10. E. It is of small compass, low and woody.

ALIHAMMAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan, on the Tigris, 20 m. from Mossul.

ALI KHAN, HUSSEIN, tn. Persia, prov. Fars. See **HUSSEIN ALI KHAN**.

ALIKSIEVSK, tn. Russia, gov. Vologda, on a small riv. which joins the Soukhona; about 40 m. below the town; 96 m. E. Vologda. Lat. 59. 12. N. Long. 42. 50. E.

ALIMA, a small riv. Hindoostan, prov. Coimbatour.

* **ALIMA, riv.** Mexico, rising in prov. Valladolid, and running into the Pacific Ocean, lat. 19. 20. N.

ALIMANES, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, on the borders of Cordova and Malaga; 38 m. NW. Malaga. Lat. 37. 15. N. Long. 4. 38. W.

ALIMENA, tn. Sicily, in a mountainous dis-

trict, on the borders of Palermo and Caltanissetta; 18 m. N.W. Caltanissetta. Lat. 37. 40. N. Long. 14. 5. E.

ALIMOJU, a lake of North Bothnia, gov. Lulea. Lat. 67. 40. N. Long. 17. 45. E.

ALIMPAPON, tn. Mindanao, on the W. coast. * Lat. 7. 0. N. Long. 122. 0. E.

ALINAGHUR, or ALLINAGHUR, tn. Hindoostan. prov. Oude; 20 m. N. Garypoor.

ALINAGORE, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 10 m. W. Tricoloor.

ALINE, Loch, a small but beautiful lake of Scotland, sh. Argyle, dist. Morvau, off the sound of Mull. On a spot of ground, at the head of this lake, the celebrated Jenny Cameron passed the latter years of her life, in a cottage constructed chiefly of osiers.

ALINGHERY, or ALLINGHERY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 38 m. SW. Arcot.

ALINGHY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Dindigul; 30 m. SW. Dindigul.

ALINGSAS, or ALINGSÅHS, tn. Sweden, prov. West Gothland, gov. Elfsborg; 5 m. S. Bohus. It has manufactures of tobacco and tobacco-pipes, woollens, and silks.

ALINGTON, ham. England, co. Somerset, par. Weare; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Pop. &c. with par.

ALIPATOK, an island of British America, in Hudson's Strait, at the entrance of Ungava Bay, Labrador. Lat. 60. 0. N. Long. 67. 0. W.

ALIPPEE, or ALIPEA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Cochín, on a stream which runs into the Quiloan riv. Lat. 9. 30. N. Long. 76. 32. E. The place is populous, and the residence of several merchants, as agents for houses at Bombay. Exports, chiefly timber, grain, and pepper.

ALIPORE, or ALLIPORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah; 30 m. NW. Gwalior.

ALISE, vil. France, depart. Côte d'Or; 24 m. WNW. Dijon.

ALISHUN, or ALISHUNG, a dist. of Caubul, prov. Cohistan, so called from a river of the same name, which rises on its border, and runs through it. The district is surrounded with lofty mountains, generally covered with snow. Chief tn. Punsjhehr, lat. 34. 57. N. long. 68. 32. E. The inhabitants have, within the last few years, embraced Mohammedism.

ALISOS, TARAILON DE LOS, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of California; 80 m. NNW. Cinaloa.

ALISTRATI, tn. Turkey, prov. Galipoli, on the road between Seres and Drama; 5 m. WBN. Zigna. Lat. 41. 6. N. Long. 24. 0. E.

ALITATIS, a small island of South America, off the Brazil coast, opposite Murajo Isle.

ALITORY, or ALLITORY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 5 m. SW. Trichinopoly.

ALIVARCOUCHY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 21 m. W. Tinnevely.

ALIVERY, tn. Negropont, on the Egripos Channel; 16 m. SSE. Egripos. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 24. 0. E.

ALIXEN, tn. France, depart. Ardèche; 6 m. ENE. Valence.

ALIZY, tn. Caubul, or Afghaunistan; 20 m. N. Sira Kila. Lat. 30. 56. N. Long. 66. 55. E.

ALJAKI, tn. Russia, gov. Kiev; 20 m. SE. Tcherkaaki.

ALJIRACA, riv. Bolivia, or Upper Peru, prov. La Paz, dist. Cicasca, running from the Andes into the Chuquiabo.

ALJEZUR, or ALGEZUR, tn. Portugal. See ALGEZUR.

ALJIZARIO, or ALGIZARAO, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, about 5 m. from the sea coast; 13 m. N. Obidos. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 9. 7. W.

ALJOFRIN, tn. Spain in New Castille, prov. Toledo, near the E. range of the Sierra Guadalupe; 15 m. S.W. Toledo. Lat. 39. 47. N. Long. 3. 58. W.

ALJUBARROTA, or ALGUBARROTTA, mkt. tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 15 m. SW. Leiria. Lat. 39. 34. N. Long. 8. 54. W. Pop. about 1600. Near this tn. in 1385, John I., surnamed the Great, King of Portugal, obtained a signal victory over his namesake the King of Castille and Leon, with a slaughter of 12,000 Castillians, besides a great number of prisoners.

ALJUCEN, tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, on a small riv. of the same name; 14 m. NNW. Merida. Lat. 38. 52. N. Long. 6. 12. W.

ALJUCEN, riv. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, rising on the S. side of the Sierra Guadalupe, and running into the Guadiana; about 9 m. below Merida.

ALJUSTREL, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, situate on the left bank of a river, at the foot of the Serra Alqueida; 12 m. SSE. Leiria. Lat. 39. 35. N. Long. 8. 34. W.

ALJUSTREL, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, in the Campo de Ourique; 10 m. S. Ferreira. Lat. 37. 58. N. Long. 8. 8. W. It is a neat town, with about 1500 inhabitants.

ALKAISAN, or ALKAISAR, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi, W. of Bagdad.

ALKAMARE, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi.

ALKAN, or AALKAM, tn. Lower Egypt. See AALKAM.

ALKEN, tn. Jutland, prov. Skanderberg, on the NE. end of Moss Lake; 3 m. NE. Skanderberg. Lat. 56. 4. N. Long. 9. 53. E.

ALKEN, vil. Belgium, prov. Liege; 8 m. NW. Liege.

ALKERTON, par. England, co. Oxford; 6 m. WNW. Banbury (P. T. 75). Real prop. £1019. Pop. 192. Church ded. St. Michael, rect. archd. and dioc. Oxford.

ALKETH, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Pelews.

ALKHAM, par. England, co. Kent; 4 m. WBN. Dover (P. T. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$). Real prop. £2246. Pop. 542. Living, vic. with chap. of Capel-le-Ferne annexed, archd. and dioc. Canterbury; patr. Abp. Canterbury.

ALKI, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, dist. Shahnoor, or Savanore.

ALKINGTON, tything and tnsnp. England, co. Gloucester, par. Berkeley, near the Severn riv. 1 m. SE. Berkeley (P. T. 113 $\frac{3}{4}$). Real prop. £7298. Pop. 1167.

ALKINGTON, ham. England, co. Salop, par. Whitchurch; 2 m. S.W. Whitchurch (P. T. 163). Pop. &c. with par.

ALKMAAR, ALKMAER, or ALCMAER, city of North Holland. See ALCMAER.

ALKMAR, a small isle in the Java Sea, off the island of that name, and within sight of Batavia.

ALKMEAR, ham. England, co. Salop, par. St. Chad, adjacent to Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Pop. &c. with par.

ALKMONTON, or ALKMANTON, tnsnp. Eng-

land, co. Derby, par. Longford; 6 m. s. Ashborne (P. T. 140). Real prop. £917. Pop. 79.

ALKOTH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, dist. Kumaon, on a branch of the Gogra riv. Lat. 30. 4. N. Long. 80. 30. E.

ALKRINGTON, tnsbp. England, co. Lancaster, par. Oldham-cum-Prestwick; 5 m. s. n. Manchester (P. T. 180). Real prop. £1436. Pop. 367. The district abounds in coal.

ALLA, or ALA, tn. Austria, in the Tyrol. See ALA.

ALLA, riv. East Prussia, communicating with the Pregel.

ALLA, tn. Bornou, about 30 m. sw. of Lake Tchad, in Major Clapperton's route; 60 m. s. Kouka. Lat. 12. 12. N. Long. 14. 45. E.

ALLACHY, or ALLAGHY, riv. Scotland, sh. Aberdeen, par. Aboyne, running into the Tanar, after which the combined stream falls into the Dee, about a mile above Aboyne.

ALLADALE, GLEN, a stream of Scotland, sh. Ross, issuing from a small loch, in the N. part of the county, which, after being combined with the streams of Glen More, Diebidale and some others, runs into the Carron Water, which conveys the whole into the Frith of Tain.

ALLAGEN, paroch. vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arensburg.

ALLAGOUVAT, tn. Russia, prov. Orenburgh, on the Biela riv. 14 m. s. Sterlitamak. Lat. 53. 30. N. Long. 55. 46. E.

ALLAHABAD, or ALLABASH (House of Allah, or God), prov. Hindoostan, lying between lat. 21. 15. and 26. 10. N. and between long. 77. 0. and 84. 0. E. Bound. N. prov. Agra and Oude; E. prov. Bahar; s. Gundwana; W. Khandeish and Malwa. Chief towns: Allahabad, Bandah, Chatterpoor, Callinger, Chunar, Benares, Ghazypoor, Mirzapoor, Chunargur, Sasaram, Rotasghur, Burgowa, Sangur, Jonapoor. Principal rivers: Ganges, Jumnah, Cane, Caramnassa, Toonsee, Soane. Produce: grain of most kinds; fruit in great variety; sugar, opium, indigo, cotton, saltpetre, and diamonds. The whole of this extensive province is subject to the British government; about seven-eighths of the inhabitants are Hindoos; and the remainder, with few exceptions, are Mohammedans. Christian missions have been opened in several of the principal towns, and schools have been established, through which the course of truth is making a slow, but, it is to be hoped, a steady progress upon the minds of the natives.

ALLAHABAD, an ancient city of Hindoostan, and capital of the foregoing province, situate at the confluence of the Jumnah with the Ganges, about 550 m. w. Calcutta. Lat. 25. 27. N. Long. 81. 54. E. Pop. about 90,000. At the distance of about two miles E. of the town is the fortress Allahabad, founded by the Mongol emperor Akbar, in 1583, on the site of the ancient Hindoo town Priag, or Tirbuny, one of the most esteemed places of Hindoo superstition, on account of the junction here of their two sacred rivers. Every summer, multitudes of devotees resort to this spot, from all parts of Hindoostan, and, encamping on the sands between the two rivers, perform their ablutions and other ceremonies for nearly two months: many of them are drowned, by allowing themselves to be conducted to the middle of the stream, where they sink with pots of earth tied to their feet. Formerly, many of these deluded people would sacrifice their lives

by self-decapitation, which they effected by means of a machine constructed for the purpose: but this practice was prohibited, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, by the emperor Jehau. Since that time, they have adopted the plan of drowning, as above described, which is not so easily detected, and, consequently, not so readily prevented. The Baptist missionaries of Serampore have had a station here since 1814, but have not yet excited any general attention to the object of their preaching. The fort of Allahabad, originally built of red free stone, had walls nearly forty feet in height, and gateways ornamented with domes and cupolas; but, being incapable of resisting a siege with cannon, the British have taken down those on the land side, and fortified it after the European method. In the interior of the fort is a cave, in which is a tree growing, of date immemorial, and held in as great reverence by the Hindoos as was the sacred olive in the Athenian Acropolis by the ancient Greeks. In the same cave is also a spring of water, which is equally revered by the pilgrims. In the midst of the fort, stands a stone column, or obelisk, with inscriptions upon it, in the Sanscreeet and Persian languages. The characters of the former are illegible; the latter records the building of the fort by Akbar, with a genealogical list of his ancestors. In forming the glacis for the present fortifications, the workmen discovered another cavern, wherein were several images, belonging to the tribe of Scrawgy, of the sect of Jains: these were soon afterwards claimed by certain persons, who pretended they had been there deposited by their ancestors, during the persecution of the Hindoos by the emperor Aurengzebe, about the year 1680. This fort was taken by the British, in 1765, but afterwards restored to the nabob of Oude, by whom, in 1801, it was transferred back again, with the rest of the province.

ALLAH KILISSIA (Castle of Allah; anc. Pella), tn. Greece; prov. Macedonia, on the road between Salonica and Jenidjé or Jenitza; 6 m. s. e. Jenidjé. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 22. 33. E.

ALLAH SHEHR (City of Allah; anc. Philadelphia), a city of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anatolia, dist. Aidin; 80 m. E. Smyrna. Lat. 38. 22. N. Long. 28. 47. E. This city is of large extent, spreading upon the declivities of three or four hills; and has numerous remains of a thick and lofty wall, strengthened by round towers. It is the see of a Greek bishop, whose palace, so called, is a mean edifice, built with clay. The cathedral is large, and ornamented with carving, gilding, and portraits of saints. Of twenty-four churches, six only are in repair, the remainder being mostly in ruins. About 300 Greek families constitute part of the population, and they live in harmony with the Turks. Indeed, the whole population is esteemed courteous. Being situated on one of the principal roads to Smyrna, this city is much frequented, especially by Armenian merchants, and a brisk trade is carried on. Here is a manufacture of coarse cotton goods; and the inhabitants are skilled in dyeing, to their success in which art, the peculiar quality of the water is said to contribute. The baths and coffee-houses are places of great resort. Storks are very numerous here, and are protected from injuries by the Mohammedans, who con-

sider their presence as propitious. The ancient town of Philadelphia was founded by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamus. It was taken by assault by John Ducas, the Greek emperor of Nice; and, after several vicissitudes, it fell into the hands of the Turks, under their Sultan Bajazet. According to Strabo, this city suffered severely from earthquakes, and the inhabitants, who lived under constant apprehensions, were always repairing the damage done by them. An ancient wall in the vicinity is popularly believed to have been built of human bones; but on examination by persons of more science than credulity, it proves to be the remains of an aqueduct, which having conveyed water of a petrifying quality, vegetable substances found in it became incrustated, and after their decay left those appearances which have been mistaken for bones.

ALLAIAD, tn. Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile; 22 m. N. Goos. Lat. 18. 18. N. Long. 34. 14. E.

ALLAINE, tn. France, depart. Morbihan, near the Villaine riv. 30 m. E. Vannes.

ALLAIS, EL AICE, or HALISIT ALLAIS, tn. Kordofan, on the left bank of the Bahr el Abiad, and capital of one of the three governments into which the country is divided; 72 m. W. Sennaar. Lat. 13. 26. N. Long. 32. 33. E.

ALLAKI, Mourr, in Nubia, near Aidhab, on the Red Sea.

ALLAKNANDARA, riv. Hindoostan, rising in the Himmaleh mountains, and running into the Ganges, 20 m. S. Serinagar.

ALLA MADONNA, vil. Lombardy, in the Valteline.

ALLAMON, tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud, dist. La Côte, on the NW. coast of the Lake of Geneva; 12 m. SW. Lausanne. Lat. 46. 28. N. Long. 6. 22. E.

ALLAMPE, tn. France, depart. Meurthe, chief place of a canton; 9 m. S. Toul.

ALLAN, Mourr, in New South Wales, N. of Lachlan's riv. Lat. 33. 6. S. Long. 147. 6. E.

ALLAN, or CAMEL, riv. England, co. Cornwall, running into the sea at Padstow.

ALLAN, riv. Scotland, sh. Perth, rising at Gleneagles, par. Blackford, and running into the Frith of Forth, 2 m. above Stirling. This beautiful little river, which abounds in trout, gives the name of Strathallan to the vale through which it flows, and presents in its course a variety of highly romantic and picturesque scenery: hence its fame in Scottish song.

ALLAN BRIDGE, a small vil. Scotland, par. Lecropt, on the banks of the preceding stream, over which it has a bridge; 3 m. NW. Stirling (P. T. 35½). Pop. &c. with par. The great western and northern military roads branch off here; and the vicinity abounds in coal, and indeed with most of the necessities of life. In summer, it is a place of fashionable resort, as well on account of its rural beauties as its vicinity to the mineral well at Airthrie. On the bank of the river are several corn and paper mills, a large brewery, and a fine bleaching ground.

ALLAN, or ELWAN, a small riv. Scotland, sh. Ross, rising on the N. boundary of Melrose par. and running into the Tweed a little above the chain bridge at Melrose. On its banks are ruins of an old border tower, called *Hillock*. The rains

have occasionally washed down curious little stones, which, from their multifarious yet apparently systematic forms, are believed by the ignorant peasantry to be the manufacture of a subterraneous race of fairies.

ALLAN, or ALLAN WATER, another streamlet in Scotland, co. Ross, par. Hawick, rising in Wisp Hill, and running into the Tiviot riv. about 3 m. above Hawick.

ALLANCHE, tn. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhône, chief place of a canton; 6 m. NE. Marseilles.

ALLANCHE, tn. France, depart. Cantal, chief place of a canton; 22 m. NWS. Aurillac.

ALLANDE, tn. Spain, in Asturias, prov. Oviedo; 28 m. W. Oviedo.

ALLANDER, a rivulet, or burn, of Scotland, sh. Dumbarton, par. New Kilpatrick, which turns several mills, and runs into the Kelvin above the aqueduct bridge of the Forth and Clyde canal.

ALLAN'S CREEK, riv. United States, in New York, co. Genesee, running into the Genesee riv. after a devious course of 40 m. The united stream passes onward into Lake Ontario.

ALLAN'S WATER, riv. New South Wales, of which both spring and outlet are as yet unknown: so much of it as has been explored is on the W. side of Macquarrie's riv. near the Stony Hills, in lat. 32. 30. S. long. 148. 3. E.

ALLANTOWN, vil. Scotland, sh. Berwick, par. Edrom, at the confluence of the Blackadder and Whiteadder; 5 m. E. Dunse (P. T. 40½).

ALLARIZ, or ALLARISO, tn. Spain, in Galicia, prov. Orense, on the Arnoya riv. 8 m. SE. Orense. Lat. 42. 15. N. Long. 7. 43. W.

ALLASCH, vil. Russia, gov. Riga.

ALLASS, tn. Sumbawa, at the W. extremity of the isle. Lat. 8. 40. S. Long. 116. 35. E.

ALLASS, STRAIT or, a passage between the islands of Sumbawa and Lombok, about 48 m. long, and six across in its narrowest part. Central lat. 8. 30. S. long. 116. 30. E. On either side are towns and villages, which may be frequented with safety.

ALLASSIO, or ALASSIO, tn. Genoa, at the head of a bay between Point Albenga and Cape Melle; 5 m. SW. Albenga. Lat. 44. 1. N. Long. 8. 7. E. The town occupies a considerable extent along the coast, and has three small forts, with a mole, or quay, for landing goods. Vessels may anchor opposite Allassio, at the distance of a mile, in from eighteen to ten fathoms of water. The SE. winds blow into the bay, and a current generally sets to the SW.

ALLA TORRE, dist. Lombardo-Venetia, in the middle division of the Valteline, and valley of Malenker, or Malenga.

ALLCANNINGS, par. England, co. Wilts, including the tnsbp. of the same name, and the tythings of Fullaway and Allington. Real prop. £5917. Pop. 811. Church, ded. St. Anne, rect. with chapelries of Etchilhampton and Bishop's Cannings, archd. Wilts, dioc. Salisbury.

ALLCANNINGS, tnsbp. in foregoing par. 4 m. SE. Devizes (P. T. 90). Real prop. including that of Fullaway tything, £4658. Pop. 643, or, with Fullaway, 649.

ALLE, riv. East Prussia, rising in Ermeland, watering Allenstein, Guttstadt, Heilsberg, Friedland, and joining the Pregel at Wehlau.

ALLEEABAD, tn. Turkestan, country of Balkh, in a dist. between the rivers Ghoree and

Bunghce, about 100 m. E. Balkh. Lat. 36. 31. E. Long. 67. 4. E.

ALLEEAHABAD, tn Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the S. coast of the Caspian Sea; 75 m. Wbs. Farrabad. Lat. 36. 35. N. Long. 51. 48. E.

ALLEGAH, tn. Algiers, situated on a small riv. of the same name, which forms a branch of the Sibbous; 20 m. E. Constantia. Dr. Shaw speaks of large heaps of ruins in its vicinity, the mementos of some former place of consequence, of which even the name is now unknown.

ALLEGHUR, fort. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, on the high road between Agra and Delhi; 30 m. N. Agra. Lat. 27. 56. N. Long. 78. 5. E.

ALLEGHANY, co. United States, in New York, northern dist. about 40 m. from N. to S. and 28 m. from E. to W. comprising an area of 1120 sq. m. Bound. N. Genesee co.; E. Steuben co.; S. Pennsylvania; W. Catarangas co. Pop. about 10,000. This county, which began to be settled in 1814, was in 1816 dissevered from Genesee co. and much of it remains to be improved. It comprises nine townships. The Genesee riv. meanders nearly through its centre from S. to N. receiving the waters of many small streams in its way. A collection of streamlets in the SW. corner of the county constitute the E. source of the Alleghany riv. and in the NW. rise the E. sources of Catarangus creek. The soil is rich, though much of the land is broken.

ALLEGHANY, co. United States, in Pennsylvania, extending from the point of union between the Alleghany riv. with the Ohio, to the New York border. Pop. about 35,000. Chief tn. Pittsburgh. It is well watered by various streams, tributaries to the Alleghany and Ohio.

ALLEGHANY, co. United States, in Maryland, near the Alleghany mountains. Bound. N. Pennsylvania; E. Washington co.; SE. S. and W. Virginia. Pop. 10,529, of whom 620 are slaves. Chief tn. Cumberland.

ALLEGHANY, or APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in North America, extending from lat. 34. 0. in a NE. direction to lat. 42. 0. N. passing through the states of Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont; preserving throughout its course a nearly equal distance of 250 m. from the Atlantic, and a medial elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea; with a breadth, taken as a whole, of about 110 m. comprising a succession of parallel ridges, following nearly the direction of the sea coast, irregularly intersected by rivers, and divided by narrow valleys. The whole length, about 900 m. These mountains are divided into two distinct chains; the eastern, denominated *Blue Mountains*, and the western, to which the name of *Alleghany* is more especially applied. The latter is broader and more elevated than the eastern branch, particularly in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Some parts of this chain fall below the medial elevation of 3000 feet, and others exceed it. In several parts, it has different names, as the *Green Mountains*, which stretch from Canada, through Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, for about 400 miles. The branch in New Hampshire, called the *White Mountains*, have points rising to 7800 feet above the level of the sea. In Virginia, the most elevated summit is under 3000 feet; in South Carolina, about 4300 feet; and in Geor-

gia, the highest peak is not so much as 2000 feet. This great chain, which intersects the United States, has scarcely a parallel in any other tract that preserves its mountainous character through so great an extent, with so small an elevation, about one half of which consists in the height of the mountains above their base, and the other of the adjoining country above the sea. The eastern, or Blue Mountain ridge runs off from the Alleghany on the borders of Georgia and North Carolina, traverses the W. side of the latter, crosses the middle of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the N. parts of New Jersey, and the S. angle of New York; the distance of this chain from the line of coast generally exceeds 130 miles, and its base is nearly 1000 feet higher on the W. than on the E. side. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarcely one acre in ten of this vast range is capable of cultivation; but, in other parts, extensive tracts of fine arable and pasture land intervenes between the ridges, having a fine rich black soil, and some of the mountains admit of cultivation almost to their summits. Between the two chains is the fertile Limestone Valley, which, though occasionally interrupted by transversal ridges, and in one place by a division of the Alleghany ridge, may be traced from Newburgh and Esopus, on the Hudson riv. New York, to Knoxville, on the Tennessee, in the state of that name.

ALLEGHANY, riv. United States, rising on the W. side of the Alleghany mountains, on the N. border of Pennsylvania, about 30 m. E. of Lake Erie, and running first NW. into New York, then bending to the SW. re-entering Pennsylvania; through which it takes a devious course to Pittsburgh, where it is joined by the Monongahela, and the united stream constitutes the Ohio. The Alleghany is a steady stream, navigable for keel boats of ten tons to Hamilton, 260 m. above Pittsburgh. Its banks are fertile; and for about 150 m. above Pittsburgh have ridges of white oaks and chestnuts, with some patches of poor pitch pines, interspersed with tracts of good land and low meadows. Whatever the state of the weather, the waters of this riv. are always clear and limpid.

ALLEGRAZZA (Joyous), the most northerly of the Canary Islands, off the N. end of Lanzarota or Lancerote, lat. 29. 35. 30. N. long. 13. 30. 45. W. It is very small, and only resorted to by the people of the neighbouring islands, to collect orchil at certain seasons. Its present name was conferred upon it by the Spanish conquerors of these islands, in consequence of its being the first point on which they landed in 1491.

ALLEGRE, tn. France, depart. Upper Loire. See ALÈGRE.

ALLEMAND, riv. United States, in Mississippi, running from SE. into the Mississippi, about 43 m. below Natchez.

ALLEMANS, vil. France, depart. Lot et Garonne, on the Drot riv. 28 m. NNW. Agen.

ALLEMOND, vil. France, depart. Isère, at the foot of the Alps; 18 m. E. Grenoble. Houses, 220. Pop. 1000.

ALLEN, riv. England, co. Dorset, running into the Stour, near Wimborne Minster.

ALLEN, EAST and WEST, two rivers of England, co. Northumberland, rising on the border of Durham, about 4½ m. distant from each other; and, taking a N. course for about 8 m. uniting at

Cupola, on the road between Hexham and Aldstone; the united stream afterwards falls into the South Tyne, about 2 m. above Haydon Bridge.

ALLEN, or ALLEN, riv. North Wales, rising in the s. of Denbighshire, and, taking a N. course into Flintshire, makes a circuit towards Mold, where it runs a little distance under ground. On its reappearance, it makes its way by Caergwile again into Denbighshire, and runs into the Dee, between Holt Farndon and Pulford.

ALLEN BOG, an extensive tract of moss, the largest in Ireland, running through parts of the counties of Dublin, Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Meath. In 1821, a large portion of it removed, or floated, the distance of 4 m. into the Queen's co. and destroyed some of the best cultivated land there. Within the last few years, a drainage of this bog has been undertaken, and the parts subjected to the operation have proved well adapted for agriculture and pasturage. The Grand and Royal Canals both pass through the Allen Bog; and tend much to its improvement, by the facilities they afford for the conveyance of its produce.

ALLEN, or ISLE OF ALLEN, vil. Ireland, co. Kildare; 3 m. N.W. Kildare (P. T. 244). Its name is a corruption of *Hy-al-lain* (Irish), "the district of the great plain."

ALLEN, a mountain of Ireland, co. Kildare; the *Cromla* of the ancient Irish bards.

ALLEN, LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, co. Leitrim, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, leaving only an isthmus at Cornagullah for their union; 20 m. S.E. Sligo. It spreads over an area of about 5300 acres, and its surface is elevated 160 feet above the level of the sea. The Shannon has its chief source in this lake; and it is surrounded with hills abounding in coals and ironstone. A railway has been made from this lake to Lough Gill, a distance of 10 m. and also a canal to Battle Bridge, about 3 m. distant.

ALLEN, co. United States, in Kentucky. Pop. 5327; of which 723 are slaves.

ALLEN, tnshp. United States, in Pennsylvania, co. Cumberland. Pop. 1837.

ALLENAU, tn. East Prussia, gov. Königsberg; 27 m. S.E. Königsberg.

ALLENBURGH, tn. East Prussia, gov. Königsberg, on the Alle; 8 m. E.N.E. Friedland. It is a small dirty place, with a pop. of about 1400 souls.

ALLEN CASTLE, a fortress of the Hanoverian kingdom, prov. Lunenburg, on the Aller riv.

ALLENDALE, par. England, co. Northumberland, on the East Allen riv. in a valley, at the foot of a hill, and comprising the tnshps. Allendale, West Allendale, Cotton, Keenty, Broadside, and Forest. Real prop. £12,184. Pop. 5540. Living, perpet. cur. peculiar of Hexham; but owing to the extent of the par. it has been recently divided into four districts, each of which is a rectory. The hills surrounding this par. abound in grit limestone; those from E. to W. generally exhibit a desolate external appearance, but within are rich in mineral treasures, the extraction of which affords employment to the greater part of the population.

ALLENDALE, a small mkt. tn. in the foregoing par. situated on an eminence, on the E. bank of the East Allen; 9½ m. S.W. Hexham (P. T. 282½). Pop. included in that of par. but estimated for the tn. at 1000. Market, Frid. Fairs,

last Frid. in April; 22d Aug.; and first Frid. after 29th Oct. for cattle, horses, &c. The tn. contains some well-built houses, and a spacious market place. Besides the parish church, it has a methodist chapel, and a subscription library.

ALLENDORF, a considerable tn. Russia, gov. and cir. Riga.

ALLENDORF, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arensburg, on the road to Olpe; 9 m. S.W. Arensburg. Lat. 51. 17. N. Long. 7. 54. E. Pop. about 650.

ALLENDORF, vil. Saxe-Meiningen, dist. Salzungen. It is the seat of a bailiwick.

ALLENDORF, tn. Hesse Cassel; on the right bank of the Werra, and in the high road from Muhlhausen, from which it is distant 21 m. W. Lat. 51. 16. N. Long. 10. 0. E. It is the seat of a bailiwick, has three stone bridges, and comprises about 500 houses, and a pop. of 2500. In its vicinity are about sixty salt springs; and it has extensive salt works.

ALLENDORF, vil. Hesse Cassel, on the road between Kirchhain and Homberg; 11 m. W.N.W. Marburg. Pop. about 600.

ALLENDORF, tn. Hesse Darmstadt, on the Liander or Lomb riv. between Marburg and Giessen; 9 m. N.E. Giessen. Lat. 50. 39. N. Long. 8. 47. E. It is the seat of a bailiwick. Pop. 1030.

ALLENDORF, vil. Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. 550.

ALLENDORF, tn. Nassau, on the high road between Dillenburg and Siegen; 7 m. N.W. Dillenburg. Lat. 50. 46. N. Long. 8. 4. E.

ALLENDORF, another tn. Nassau; 5 m. W.N.W. Weilburg. Lat. 50. 28. N. Long. 8. 7. E.

ALLEN HEAD, or HEADWALL, par. England, co. Northumberland; 14 m. S.W. Hexham (P. T. 282½). Living, vic. peculiar of Hexham; pat. Lord Chancellor, but no church. Pop. &c. not returned.

ALLENHEIM, an ancient vil. Baden, cir. Kinzig, on the Rhine, near Kehl. Pop. about 500.

ALLEN'S FERRY, post. vil. United States, in Indiana, Harrison co.

ALLEN'S FRESH, post. vil. United States, in Maryland, Charles co.

ALLEN'S ISLE, a low island of Australasia, about 4 or 5 m. in length, near the bottom of the Gulf of Carpentaria, s. of Wellesley's Islands. Lat. 17. 5. S. Long. 139. 25. E. This island is frequented by the natives of the neighbouring islets, who pass over on rudely-constructed rafts, and are not averse from intercourse with strangers. Some, if not all, are circumcised, a mutilation unknown among the southern natives of Australia.

ALLENSMORE, par. England, co. Hereford; 4 m. S.W. Hereford (P. T. 135). Real prop. £2166. Pop. 592. Living, dioc. vic. peculiar of Dean of Hereford; pat. Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

ALLENSPACH, mkt. tn. Würtemberg, cir. Bodensee, on the Lake of Constance. Pop. 700.

ALLENSTEIG, or ALKENSTEIG, tn. Austria. See ALKENSTEIG.

ALLENSTEIN, or OLSETAN, tn. East Prussia, gov. Königsberg, on the Alle riv. 60 m. S. Königsberg. Lat. 53. 47. N. Long. 20. 26. E. It is the seat of a bailiwick, with a castle, and has roads diverging from it to most parts of the province,

ALLENSTOWN, tnsph. United States, in New Hampshire, Rockingham co. on the left side of the Merrimack riv. 25 m. NW. Exeter; 40 m. W. Portsmouth. Pop. about 350.

ALLENSTOWN, tnsph. United States, in New Jersey, Burlington co. 15 m. NE. Burlington; 13 m. SSE. Princetown.

ALLENTON, or **ALLWINTON**, par. England, co. Northumberland, comprising the tnsph. of Allenton and ten others. Real prop. £19,966. Pop. 822. Church, ded. St. Michael, perpet. cur. archd. Northumberland, dioc. Durham; pat. Bp. Durham.

ALLENTON, tnsph. in foregoing par. seated on the Coquet riv. 7 m. N. Rothbury (P. T. 306½). Pop. 85.

ALLENTOWN, tnsph. United States, in Pennsylvania, Northampton co. situate on a point of land formed by Jordan's Creek and the Little Lehigh riv. about 52 m. N. Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 36. N. Long. 75. 25. W. It comprises about 100 houses and an academy. Pop. 1291.

ALLENTOWN, post tnsph. United States, in New Jersey, Monmouth co.

ALLENTOWN, post vil. United States, in North Carolina, Montgomery co.

ALLENTROP, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arensburg, on the Soubeck riv. 9 m. S. Arensburg.

ALLER, par. England, co. Somerset; 5¼ m. W. Somerton (P. T. 125¼). Real prop. £8242. Pop. 490. Church, ded. St. Andrew, rect. archd. and dioc. Wells; pat. Emmanuel College, Oxon. Here are ruins of an ancient chapel, in which, according to tradition, Guthrum, the Danish prince received baptism, in the days of King Alfred, who himself became sponsor for the converted chieftain.

ALLER, ham. England, co. Dorset, par. Hilton; 8½ m. WSW. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Pop. &c. with par.

ALLER, ham. England, co. Devon, par. Kentsisbare; 3 m. E. Collumpton (P. T. 160). Pop. &c. with par.

ALLER, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland; 9 m. S. Harderwyck.

ALLER, riv. Germany, rises in the Prussian territory of Magdeburgh, near Siersleben, whence it takes a NNE. course into the king. Hanover, waters Githorn, Celle, or Zell, and various other towns and villages, till it arrives at Verden, and about 2 m. below that town falls into the Weser.

ALLERBERG, or **ALLERSBERG**, mkt. tn. Bavaria. See **ALLERSBERG**.

ALLERBURGH, tn. East Prussia, on the Alle, near its confluence with the Prejel.

ALLERBY, tnsph. England, co. Cumberland, united with Otterside, par. Aspatria; 7 m. NNW. Cockermouth (P. T. 306). Real prop. (for the two tnsphs.) £2259. Pop. 381.

ALLERDALE WARD, a division of England, co. Cumberland, occupying half the county, and comprising 45 parishes, 17 chapelries, and 73 townships. Pop. 66,314. It is divided into two parts, viz. **ALLERDALE ABOVE DERWENT**, in the N. Pop. 39,918. And **ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT**, in the S. Pop. 26,396.

ALLERFORD, ham. England, co. Somerset, par. Selworthy; 5 m. W. Minehead (P. T. 164).

***ALLERHEILIGEN**, tn. Upper Austria, on the Inn; 3 m. SW. Innstadt. Lat. 48. 28. N. Long. 13. 19. E.

***ALLERHEILIGEN**, vil. Württemberg, cir.

Black Forest, with an Abbey of Premonastensian monks. Pop. 550.

ALLERHEILIGEN, tn. Hesse Darmstadt, on the Muhl riv. on the high road between Darmstadt and Frankfurt; 4 m. N. Darmstadt. Lat. 49. 56. N. Long. 8. 36. E.

ALLERHEIM, a large vil. Bavaria, cir. Rezat; 5 m. S. Oettingen. It is the seat of a bailiwick, and has a church and a castle.

ALLEROS, tn. Columbia, prov. Assuay, dist. Jaen, on the Atummayo riv. a few miles below its origin; 130 m. Ebs. Jaen. Lat. 5. 40. S. Long. 76. 50. W.

ALLERSB, vil. Bavaria, cir. Regen, on a stream which unites with the Lauter a few miles below; 11 m. SW. Amberg.

ALLERSBACH, vil. Bavaria, cir. Lower Danube, near the confluence of the Salz with the Kollbach; 16 m. WBN. Passau.

ALLERSBERG, **ALLERSPERG**, or **ALLFRBERG**, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Rezat; 16 m. SSE. Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 13. N. Long. 11. 9. E.

ALLERSHEIM, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine; 6 m. S. Wurzburg. Lat. 49. 37. N. Long. 9. 55. E.

ALLERSHEIM, vil. Brunswick, prov. Wolfenbuttel, dist. Weser, near Bevern.

ALLERSTON, par. England, co. N. R. York; 6 m. Ebs. Pickering (P. T. 225¼). Real prop. £3240. Pop. 385. Living, perpet. cur. peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, united go vic. Ebberston.

ALLERTHORPE, par. England, co. E. R. York, comprising the tnsphs. of Allertorpe and Waplington. Real prop. £2122. Pop. 185. Living, chap. annexed to vic. Thornton, and peculiar of Dean and Chapter of York.

ALLERTHORPE, tnsph. in foregoing par. 2 m. SW. Pocklington (P. T. 196½). Real prop. £1382. Pop. 167.

ALLERTHORPE, tnsph. England, co. N. R. York, par. Pickhill, with Swainby annexed; 5 m. SE. Bedale (P. T. 223). Real prop. (for the two tnsphs.) £1483. Pop. 27.

ALLERTON, tnsph. England, co. W. R. York, par. Bradford; 4¼ m. NW. Bradford (P. T. 196). Real prop. £2707. Pop. 1733, mostly employed in the neighbouring factories.

ALLERTON, tnsph. England, co. Lancaster, par. Childwall; 6 m. SW. Liverpool (P. T. 206). Real prop. £4836. Pop. 374.

ALLERTON BYWATER, tnsph. England, co. W. R. York, par. Kippax, on the Aire riv. 5 m. N. Pontefract (P. T. 177). Real prop. £1779. Pop. 375.

ALLERTON, CHAPEL, par. England, co. Somerset, and tnsph. W. R. York. See CHAPEL ALLERTON.

ALLERTON-MAULEVERER, par. England, co. W. R. York, comprising tnsphs. Allerton-Mauleverer with Hopperton, and Claretton. Real prop. £4745. Pop. 251. Church, ded. St. Martin, perpet. cur. archd. Richmond, dioc. Chester; pat. University College, Cambridge. The parish obtains the surname of Mauleverer, from the ancient family of Mauleverer, whose noble domains, consisting of 4525 acres, with a superb mansion and park, have now the designation of Thornville Royal.

ALLERTON MAULEVERER WITH HOPPERTON, tnsph. in foregoing par. 4 m. EBN. Knaresborough (P. T. 202). Real prop. £4265. Pop. 231.

ALLERTON, North, par. and borough, N. R. York. See **NORTHALLERTON**.

ALLERTONSHIRE, **WAPENTAKE** OF, a division of England, co. N. R. York. Pop. 9820.

ALLERTSPERG, tn. Lower Austria; 7 m. N. Waidhofen.

ALLERUP, tn. North Jutland, prov. Seigstrup; 17 m. NNE. Aalborg. Lat. 57. 14. N. Long. 10. 11. E.

ALLERWASH, a constabulary, of England, co. Northumberland, par. Warden; 4½ m. WNW. Hexham (P. T. 282½). Pop. &c. with par.

ALLES, tn. Spain, in Asturias, prov. Santander, on a branch of the Deba riv. 16 m. SW. San Vicente. Lat. 43. 18. N. Long. 4. 32. W.

ALLESANI, tn. Corsica, 13 m. NNE. Corte.

ALLESHEIM, paroch. vil. Bavaria, cir. Rhine, dist. Spire. Pop. about 500.

ALLESLEY, par. England, co. Warwick; 2½ m. NW. Coventry (P. T. 91). Real prop. £7792. Pop. 875. Church, ded. All Saints, rect. archd. and dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

ALLESNOULI, tn. Sweden, in West Bothnia, prov. Umea, at the NW. end of a lake formed by the Lais riv. 160 m. NNW. Umea. Lat. 65. 40. N. Long. 17. 0. E.

ALLESOE, tn. Denmark, in isle Funen, dist. Odensee, on the borders of a wood; 6 m. NNW. Odensee. Lat. 55. 28. N. Long. 10. 17. E.

ALLETREY, par. England, co. Derby; 2 m. N. Derby (P. T. 126). Real prop. £1889. Pop. 501. Church, ded. St. Andrew, perpet. cur. archd. Derby, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

ALLET, SAKIK, tn. Upper Egypt, in the El-Wah, or Great Oasis, on the caravan route to Darfur and Dongola; 30 m. S. El Kargeh. Lat. 25. 57. N. Long. 29. 36. E.

ALLEVARD, tn. France, depart. Isère, chief place of a canton; 23 m. NE. Grenoble. Pop. upwards of 2000.

ALLEX, vil. France, depart. Drome, on the right bank of the Drome; 12 m. S. Valence.

ALLEXTON, or **AYLSTON**, par. England, co. Leicester; 6 m. NNW. Rockingham (P. T. 83). Real prop. £1647. Pop. 68. Church, ded. St. Peter, rect. archd. Leicester, dioc. Lincoln.

ALLEYN, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Efat, on the route from Ankober to Hurrur; 15 m. E. Ankober. Lat. 9. 47. N. Long. 40. 38. E.

ALL FALU, tn. Transylvania, on the right bank of the Maros riv. 70 m. N. Cronstadt. Lat. 46. 42. N. Long. 25. 25. E.

ALLFELD. See **ALFELD**.

ALLHALLOWS, par. England, co. Cumberland; 6 m. SW. Wigton (P. T. 304). Real prop. £1861. Pop. 205. Perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Carlisle, pat. Bp. Carlisle.

ALLHALLOWS, par. England, co. Kent; 7½ m. NE. Rochester (P. T. 29). Real prop. £1849. Pop. 263. Church, ded. St. Mary, disch. vic. archd. Kent, dioc. Rochester.

ALLHALLOWS, the name of several parishes in London, viz. 1. **ALLHALLOWS BARKING**; vic. pat. the Crown. Real prop. £48,398. Pop. 1761.—2. **ALLHALLOWS**, Bread-street; rect. with that of St. John the Evangelist, Watling-street; pat. Abp. Canterbury. Real prop. £8884. Pop. 336.—3. **ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT**, Thames-street; rect. with that of Allhallows the Less, not in charge; pat. Abp. Canterbury. Real prop. £1227. Pop. 588.—4. **ALLHALLOWS**, Honey-lane; rect. with those of St. Mary-le-bow, and of St. Pancras, Soper-lane, in the alternate

pat. of Abp. Canterbury for two presentations, and the Grocers' company for one. Real prop. £3275. Pop. 189.—5. **ALLHALLOWS THE LESS**, rect. not in charge, with that of Allhallows the Great, as above. Real prop. £424. Pop. 154.—6. **ALLHALLOWS**, Lombard-street; rect. pat. Dean and Chap. Canterbury. Real prop. £8893. Pop. 596.—7. **ALLHALLOWS**, London-wall; rect. pat. the Crown. Real prop. £10,462. Pop. 1861.—8. **ALLHALLOWS STAINING**; rect. not in charge; pat. Grocers' company. Real prop. £8758. Pop. 577.

ALLI, riv. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria, rising in Mount Calistro, and running into the Gulf of Squillace, about lat. 38. 54. N. long. 16. 43. E.

ALLICORIS, riv. Hayti, on the SE. side, falling into the Caribbean Sea, between Point Caucada and the Islet of St. Catalina, about lat. 18. 28. N. long. 69. 13. W.

ALLIER, riv. France, rising in depart. Lozère, near the vil. Coudray, at the foot of some mountains which branch off from the Cevennes, takes a N. direction through the departments of Upper Loire, Puy de Dome, and Allier, to which last it gives name; it then forms a boundary between the departments of Cher and Nièvre, and, after a course of about 216 m. falls into the Loire, about 3 m. below Nevers.

ALLIER, depart. France, so called from the foregoing riv. about 60 m. from E. to W. and 35 m. at a medium from N. to S. comprising an area of 365 square leagues; bound. N. Cher and Nièvre; E. Saône et Loire and Rhône et Loire; S. Puy de Dome; W. Creuse and Cher. Capital, Moulins, seated on the Allier riv. which runs through the centre from S. to N. It is also watered by the Siaoulet, Ceil, Cher, and other rivers. Pop. about 255,000.

ALLIGATOR BAY, an inlet of the Isle of Floris, at the SW. end, in the Eastern Seas. Lat. 8. 50. S. Long. 119. 50. E.

ALLIGATOR BAY, a bay on the S. coast of Jamaica. Lat. 17. 46. N. Long. 77. 45. W.

ALLIGATOR KAYS, two rocky islets, off the S. coast of Jamaica, in Alligator Bay. Lat. 17. 44. N. Long. 77. 42. W.

ALLIGATOR POINT, a cape of Florida, on the W. coast to the SE. of Apalache Bay. Lat. 29. 20. N. Long. 83. 35. W.

ALLIGATOR RIVER, a small stream of North Carolina, running northward through the Little Dismal, or Alligator swamp, enters the sea near Albemarle Sound. * Lat. 35. 56. N. Long. 76. 20. W.

ALLIGATOR RIVER, a stream of Australia, in Arnhem's Land, falling into Van Diemen's Gulf, in lat. 12. 20. S. long. 132. 30. E.

ALLIGATOR ROCKS, a cluster of rocks, off the W. coast of South Africa, near Bird Isle. The principal rock is described as being six leagues from the shore, with breakers to the SW. two leagues. Lat. 24. 38. S. Long. 14. 28. E.

ALLIGHUR, or **ALIGHUR**, a fortress of Hindoostan. See **ALIGHUR**.

ALLIGNY, vil. France, depart. Saône et Loire, with a parish church, and 175 houses.

ALLIGUNGE, tn. Hindoostan. See **ALLIGUNGE**.

ALLING, vil. Jutland, dist. Silkeborg, 30 m. SSE. Wiborg.

ALLING, paroch. vil. Bavaria, cir. Isar, dist. Stahrenberg, comprising 80 houses.

ALLINGHERRY, **ALLINGHY**, **ALLIPORE**, places in Hindoostan. See **ALINGHERRY**, **ALINGHY**, **ALIPORE**.

ALLINGTON, par. England, co. Kent, near the Medway; 2 m. NNW. Maidstone (P. T. 344). Real prop. £854. Pop. 37. Church, ded. St. Lawrence, disch. rect. archd. and dioc. Rochester; pat. Dean and Chap. of Rochester.

ALLINGTON, tything of England, co. Hants, par. South Stoneham; 3 m. N. Southampton (P. T. 74). Pop. &c. with par.

ALLINGTON, par. England, co. Dorset; 1 m. NNW. Bridport (P. T. 1344). Real prop. £2226. Pop. 1300. Church, ded. St. Swithin, perpet. cur. archd. Dorset, dioc. Bristol.

ALLINGTON, par. England, co. Wilts; 4 m. ESE. Amesbury (P. T. 774). Real prop. £721. Pop. 80. Rect. archd. and dioc. Salisbury.

ALLINGTON, tything of England, co. Wilts, par. Allcannings; 4 m. ENE. Devizes (P. T. 90). Real prop. £1259. Pop. 162.

ALLINGTON, tything of England, co. Wilts, par. Chippenham; 2½ m. NW. Chippenham (P. T. 93). Pop. &c. with par.

ALLINGTON, East, tnsbp. England, co. Lincoln, par. West Allington; 5 m. NW. Grantham (P. T. 110). Though constituting with West Allington one par. with which its pop. &c. are included, it has its own church, of which the living is a curacy, united to the rect. Sedgbrook.

ALLINGTON, East, par. England, co. Devon; 3½ m. NE. Kingsbridge (P. T. 208). Real prop. £4268. Pop. 677. Church, ded. St. Andrew, rect. archd. Totness, dioc. Exeter.

ALLINGTON, West, par. England, co. Lincoln; 5½ m. NW. Grantham (P. T. 110). Real prop. £2498. Pop. 357. Church, ded. Holy Trinity, rect. archd. and dioc. Lincoln; pat. Lord Chancellor. The par. of Allington is ecclesiastically divided into two districts, each of which has its church; one on the W. side of the village, the other on the E. side. See **ALLINGTON**, East, co. Lincoln.

ALLINGTON, West, par. England, co. Devon; 1 m. WSW. Kingsbridge (P. T. 208). Real prop. £7173. Pop. 873. Church, ded. All Saints, vic. archd. Totness, dioc. Exeter, with the chapels of Malbrook, Milton, and Huish annexed; patr. Dean and Chap. Salisbury.

ALLIPORE, tn. Hindoostan. See **ALIPORE**.

ALLISCHWEIL, vil. Switzerland, can. Bern, dist. Lentsburg.

ALLISON, Point, a cape of Chatham Isle, on the NW. coast, in the South Pacific Ocean; 15 m. WSW. Cape Young. Several large rocks lie off this point.

ALLISON'S BAY, an inlet on the coast of West Greenland, in Baffin's Bay, between Red Head and Devil's Thumb. Lat. 74. 42. N. Long. 57. 50. W.

ALLISON'S INLET, a bay of the Polar Sea, on the S. coast of Bathurst Isle, E. of Cape Cockburn. Lat. 75. 10. N. Long. 99. 30. W.

ALLISORE, tn. Chittagong, India extra Gan- gem, on the right bank of the Chittagong riv. about 9 m. above its junction with the sea, and 5 m. SW. Islamabad. Lat. 22. 20. N. Long. 91. 50. E.

ALLISTAR, or **ALLISTAR**, tn. Malacca, king. Quedah, two or three leagues from the mouth of a river. It is a place of mean appearance; and

the palace of the sovereign of Quedah resembles a spacious farm house. The inhabitants are a mixed race from different parts of India and China.

ALLISTON, ham. England, co. Gloucester, par. Lidney (P. T. 127), to which it is adjacent.

ALLITHWAITE, Lower, tnsbp. England, co. Lancaster; 3 m. N. Cartmel (P. T. 254). Real prop. £1873. Pop. 838.

ALLITHWAITE, Upper, tnsbp. England, co. Lancaster; 1 m. N. Cartmel (P. T. 254). Real prop. £3340. Pop. 759.

ALLITORY, tn. Hindoostan. See **ALITORY**.

ALLMANSDORF, vil. Baden, cir. Constance, on the Lake of Constance. Pop. about 500.

ALLMANSWEILLER, or **SALSMONWEILLER**, paroch. vil. Baden, cir. Constance, on a riv. which runs into the lake of Constance; 9 m. NNE. Constance. Pop. about 250.

ALLO, riv. Ireland, co. Cork, running into the Blackwater riv. 3 m. below Kanturk.

ALLOA, par. Scotland, sh. Clackmannan, on the N. bank of the Frith of Forth, comprising the tn. of Alloa, and the villa. Cambus, Tullybody, and the Colliery. Real prop. £11,245. Pop. 6377. Living with that of Tullybody annexed, presb. Stirling, syn. Perth and Stirling; pat. the Crown. The greater part of this par. consists of braes, descending to the edge of the water, and producing good crops. It is intersected by the burn of Alloa. The celebrated James Fordyce, author of "Sermons to Young Women," was once minister of this par., which was also the native place of Generals Sir Ralph and Sir Robert Abercrombie.

ALLOA, seaport and post mkt. tn. in the foregoing par., situated at the bottom of a gentle declivity, close to the Forth, at the spot where it changes its character of a river to that of a frith; 31 m. WbN. Edinburgh; 5 m. E. Stirling. Real prop. £6583. Pop. with par. Market, Wed. and Sat. Fairs, 2d Wed. in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. The town, which is irregularly built, with streets generally close, narrow, and crooked, is well paved, cleansed, and lighted, and carries on an extensive commerce with Holland and the Baltic, besides a good coasting trade. The river is navigable for vessels of 70 tons, to six miles above the town; the quay stretches along the bank, so that large vessels or steam-boats can get up close to the landing at any time of the tide. One of the chief articles of export is coal, which is obtained of excellent quality in the par., and by means of railways, is easily conveyed from the pits to the colliers' vessels. Here are two ship-builders' yards, and a dry dock for repairing vessels of 400 tons burden. Alloa has also some large distilleries and breweries, a glasshouse, a brick and tile manufactory, and a great number of looms, for cottons and linens, worked for the Glasgow manufacturers, and for home consumption. The church, standing on a rising ground, is a handsome modern structure, in the Gothic style, with a fine steeple. Here are also a public assembly room, a subscription library, several religious associations, three meeting houses for presbyterian dissenters, and an episcopal chapel of ancient date. So early as the reign of Robert I. Alloa was a place of note, and the tower, s. of the town, erected in the thirteenth century, is an object of great curiosity to the traveller. It belonged to the ancient seat of the

Mar family, the principal part of which was accidentally destroyed by fire, in the beginning of the present century. The walls of this tower are about ninety feet high, and eleven feet thick. Alloa is governed by a baron-bailie; and the sheriff keeps his court here, instead of Clackmannan, the county town. The custom house includes within the limits of the port all the neighbouring creeks on both sides of the Forth, from Kincardine to Stirling inclusive. Water is conveyed to the town from the river, filtered through a circular bed of sand, seventy feet in diameter. Opposite to Alloa, the river exhibits some singular irregularities of the tide.

ALLONBY, vil. and chap. England, co. Cumberland, par. Broomfield, seated on Altonby Bay, in the Irish Sea; 9 m. NNW. Cockermouth (P. T. 306). Real prop. £3543. Pop. 783, mostly fishermen and their families. Church, ded. Christ; perpet. cur. chap. to Broomfield, par. This place is much frequented for sea bathing during the summer.

ALLONES, tn. Spain, in Galicia, prov. Corunna, at the mouth of the riv. Allones, which there forms a large estuary, or bay. Lat. 43. 14. n. Long. 8. 53. w.

ALLONNE, small tn. France, depart. Oise, comprising about 320 houses; 3 m. SE. Beauvais.

ALLONNE, vil. France, depart. Maine et Loire, comprising about 300 houses; 4 m. ENE. Saumur.

ALLOO, or Aloo, a strait in the Eastern Seas, between the islands of Lohlem and Pantar. Central lat. 8. 20. 10. s. long. 123. 50. E.

ALLOOR, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, prov. Balaghaut; 16 m. N. Nellore.

ALLOOS, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Bagdad, comprising 160 houses.

ALLOS, tn. France, depart. Lower Alps, near a lake of the same name, and chief place of a canton; 22 m. NE. Digne. Houses, 260. Pop. 1400.

ALLOSTOCK, tnsph. England, co. Chester, par. Great Budworth; 5 m. sbw. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172). Real prop. £3557. Pop. 448.

ALLOUE, vil. France, depart. Charente, chief place of a canton; 6 m. W. Confolens.

ALLOW, East, riv. England, co. Durham, running into the Tyne, near Gateshead.

ALLOW, West, riv. England, co. Northumberland, running into the Tyne, between Hexham and Newcastle.

ALLOW, riv. Anglesea, running into the Irish Sea.

ALLOWAY, an ancient par. Scotland, sh. Ayr, once independent, but now united with Ayr par. seated on the Doon riv. over which here is a bridge for the road between Maybole and Ayr. The church is in ruins, with the old bell hanging at one end, and the minister still performs in it the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial. This old building, or ruin, is the scene of Burns' nocturnal revels of witches and warlocks, as described in his "Tam O'Shanter." An elegant monument to the memory of the poet has been erected by public subscription, on an eminence between the church and the bridge.

ALLOWAY, or ALLOUAY CREEK, riv. United States, in New Jersey, co. Salem, falling into the Delaware. It is navigable for about 16 m., but is interrupted by several rapids.

ALLOWNSHAY, tything of England, co.

Somerset, par. Kingston, 2½ m. SE. Ilminster (P. T. 133). Pop. &c. with par.

ALL SAINTS, the name of several parishes in England; for which, see the several tnsphs. &c. in which they are comprised.

ALL SAINTS, par. and vil. Ireland, co. Donegal seated upon Lough Swilley, and including the vil. Newtown Conyngham; 8 m. W. Londonderry (P. T. 146). Pop. 3660. Perpet. cur. dioc. Raphoe, archd. Armagh. Education is dispensed in this par. and vil. to about 100 children, in three schools.

ALL SAINTS, par. United States, in George Town, South Carolina. Pop. upwards of 2000.

ALL SAINTS, or SAINTS, a group of small isles, near Guadaloupe. See SAINTS.

ALL SAINTS, SOUTH ELMHAM, par. England, co. Suffolk; 5 m. NW. Halesworth (P. T. 102). Real prop. £1548. Pop. 239. No church: living, disch. rec. with St. Nicholas par. archd. Suffolk, dioc. Norwich.

ALL SAINTS' BAY, or TODOS SANTOS, a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Old California, between Cape St. Miguel and Cape Grajero, which guard its entrance on the N. and S. Lat. 31. 40. N. Long. 116. 15. W.

ALL SAINTS' BAY, an extensive bay of Brazil, prov. Bahia, secure and sufficiently capacious for a fleet of ships. Lat. 13. 20. S. Long. 31. 30. W. The city of Bahia, or St. Salvador, stands upon a promontory at the N. extremity of this bay.

ALL SATTE, mount. Bavaria, riv. Upper Maine, about 3 m. S. Lichtenfels. Lat. 50. 4. N. Long. 11. 4. E.

ALLSTADT, tn. West Prussia, on the border of East Prussia; 8 m. SE. Loebau; 46 m. SE. Marienwerder.

ALLSTADT, or ALLSTEDT, tn. Germany, in a dist. surrounded by the Prussian States, but belonging to the grand duchy of Saxe Weimar; 29 m. N. Weimar; 10 m. NNW. Querfurt. Lat. 51. 24. N. Long. 11. 24. E.

ALLSTONEFIELD, or ALSTONEFIELD, par. England, co. Stafford, near the border of Derbyshire, comprising six townships, and three chapels. Real prop. £9626. Pop. 4827, chiefly agriculturists. Church, ded. St. Peter; disch. vic. archd. Sta. fford, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

ALLSTONEFIELD, tnsph. in foregoing par. on the Dove riv. 5½ m. NNW. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Real prop. £2538. Pop. 649.

ALL STRETTON, ham. England, co. Salop, par. Church Stretton; 12 m. sbw. Shrewsbury (P. T. 113). Pop. &c. with par.

ALLUDSJE, tn. Arabia Felix, prov. Yemen, on the route between Mokha and Sanaa; 14 m. ENE. Beit el Fakah.

ALLUFFATI, one of the Feejee Isles, Polynesia, NE. of Tacanova. Lat. 14. 0. S. Long. 178. 0. W.

ALLJUKDEA, a cluster of islets, or rocks, off the coast of Chittagong, N. of Kootoboden Island; 30 m. S. Islamabad. Lat. 21. 56. N. Long. 91. 55. E.

ALLUM, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 11 m. NW. Pallamcotta.

ALLUMBADDY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 63 m. E. Seringapatam; 50 m. S. Bangalore.

ALLUT, tn. Ceylon, 15 m. NE. Candy.

ALLEVINTON, or ALLENTON, par. England, co. Northumberland. See ALLENTON.

ALLUYE, or HALLUYE, small tn. France,

depart. Eure et Loire, comprising about 150 houses, 13 m. ssw. Chartres.

ALLYGAUM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad, on the Beenga riv. 40 m. nbe. Sattarah. Lat. 18. 35. N. Long. 74. 25. E.

ALLY-HAUT, MAHMAD, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal. See MAHMAD.

ALLY MABUR, tn. or vil. Soudan, prov. Bornou, s. of Lake Tchad. Lat. 10. 50. N. Long. 14. 51. E.

ALLYNAGRUM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Din-digul; 15 m. w. Ootampaleam.

ALM, or UPPER ALM, vil. Upper Austria, near the Salza riv. between Hallein and Saltzburgh.

ALMA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, situate on the declivity of a hill, s. of Dislemet riv. 12 m. nbe. Acre. Lat. 33. 5. N. Long. 35. 9. E.

ALMA, or ALMA SERAI, tn. Russia, gov. Taurida, on the w. side of the Crimea, situate on the bank of the Alma, or Karbata riv. in a mountainous district. Here is the palace of the khan of the Crim Tatars.

ALMA, or ARBIR, riv. Tuscany, prov. Sienna.

ALMAÇARAN, or ALMAZARRON, tn. and fort. Spain. See ALMAZARRON.

ALMAÇEN DEL REY, tn. and seaport of Peru, prov. Lima, at the mouth of the Chinchira riv. which forms a bay at its mouth; 115 m. sbe. Lima. Lat. 13. 38. s. Long. 76. 25. w.

ALMACHAR, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Malaga; 11 m. ne. Malaga. Lat. 36. 49. N. Long. 4. 15. w.

ALMACILLES, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Granada; 6 m. n. Huesca. Lat. 37. 59. N. Long. 2. 30. w.

ALMADA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite to Lisbon. Lat. 38. 41. N. Long. 9. 11. w.

ALMADA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor.

ALMADAGH, or LOKHAM, mount. Asiatic Turkey, branching off in a sw. direction from Mount Kurin (anc. Taurus), and forming a boundary between the provinces of Mara and Aleppo, from the Euphrates riv. to the Bay of Iskenderoon. Central lat. 37. 10. N. long. 36. 40. E.

ALMADAN, or ALMADEN, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, not far from Alcu-dia riv. 50 m. sw. Ciudad Real; 59 m. n. Cordova, near the border of which prov. it is situate. Lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 4. 45. w. Some quicksilver mines are in its vicinity.

ALMADEN DE LA PLATA, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville, on the Colar riv. 32 m. n. Seville. This place, like the preceding, has mines of quicksilver.

ALMADIA, fort. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan, on the frontier, between the rivers Kabour and Erzen; 50 m. sw. Betlis.

ALMADIA POINT, the extreme end of Cape Verde, Africa, lat. 14. 43. 5. N. long. 17. 33. 7. w. terminating a black rocky flat, called the ALMADIAS, which extends about a thousand fathoms eastward from the land, generally on a level with the water, but in some places rising from eight to ten feet above the sea level. The sea breaks incessantly on the Almadies, which cannot be safely coasted at a less distance than a mile. Among the rocks are some smooth spots, appearing like channels fit for boats. The highest and most western rock of the Almadies, which, at a distance, has the shape of a die, is in lat. 14. 44. 29. N. long. 17. 35. 29. w.

ALMADRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, near the sea coast; 4 m. w. Lagos.

ALMADRONES, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Guadalupe; 25 m. ne. Guadalupe. Lat. 40. 53. N. Long. 2. 50. w.

ALMADRONIS, tn. or vil. Fez, near Cape Spartel.

ALMAGREIRA, tn. Portugal, on the s. border of Beira, on the road between Coimbra and Leiria; 20 m. sw. Coimbra. Lat. 39. 59. N. Long. 8. 37. w.

ALMAGRO, tn. and fort. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, and capital of one of the La Mancha districts; 13 m. sbe. Ciudad Real. Lat. 38. 55. N. Long. 3. 38. w. The fortress was built by Roderick, abp. of Toledo, about 1214, to restrain the incursions of the Moors.

ALMAGRO, SIERRA, or JAMES'S PEAK, mount. United States. See JAMES'S PEAK.

ALMAGUER, city of Columbia, prov. Cauca, dist. Popayan, on the summit of a hill near the San Jorge riv. 58 m. sw. Popayan. Lat. 1. 50. N. Long. 76. 54. w. It was founded in 1543, and has a mild and pleasant temperature, with some gold mines in its vicinity.

ALMALGE, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 7 m. E. Namur.

ALMAKARANA, tn. Arabia Felix, prov. Yemen, on a mountain w. of the Hargiah riv. 130 m. sbe. Sanaar. Lat. 14. 20. N. Long. 45. 56. E.

ALMAKERK, or MALLENTROY, mkt. tn. Transylvania, upper co. Weissenburgh.

ALMALI, tn. Turkey, prov. Gallipoli, not far from the Gulf of Saros; 26 m. nbe. Gallipoli. Lat. 40. 48. N. Long. 26. 48. E.

ALMALI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolija, pach. Tekieh, near the sea coast; 42 m. sw. Adalia.

ALMAN, mount. Switzerland, can. Zurich; 17 m. se. Zurich; 6 m. ne. Rapperschwyl. Lat. 47. 18. N. Long. 8. 53. E.

ALMAN, riv. South America, rising in the Andes, and running into the Archipelago of El Ancud, opposite Chiloe Isle, lat. 42. 32. s. long. 72. 35. w.

ALMANCHERY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 66 m. nw. Madras.

ALMANDREL, tn. Chili, on the sea coast.

ALMANESTI, tn. Little Wallachia; 50 m. E. Tirgoschil.

ALMANEZA, or ALMANÇA, tn. Spain, in Leon, on the right bank of the Valdevadney riv. 36 m. E. Leon. Lat. 42. 39. N. Long. 4. 51. w.

ALMANSBACH, small tn. Baden, cir. Constance, to the n. of Richenau.

ALMANSOR, tn. Fez, on the Guir riv.

ALMANSOR, riv. Portugal, rising in prov. Alentejo, and after being joined by the Cantra, near the tn. of that name, entering Estremadura, where it falls into the Tagus, about a mile below Samora Corvera.

ALMANZA, or ALMANÇA, tn. Spain, in Murcia, prov. Chinchilla, near the frontier of Valencia; 60 m. N. Murcia; 45 m. nnw. Alicante. Lat. 38. 54. N. Long. 1. 5. w. Pop. about 6000. Near this town in 1707, the French, under the marshal duke of Berwick, gained a remarkable victory over the allied Portuguese and English, commanded by the Earl of Galway. In this battle, the marquis De las Minas was dangerously wounded, and his favourite lady, in the garb of an Amazon, was slain by his side.

ALMANZORA, riv. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Almeria, rising in the Sierra Nevada, and running into the sea, sw. of Point Villaricos, lat. 37. 13. N. Long. 1. 50. W.

ALMARAZ, tn. Spain, in Extremadura, prov. Caceres, near the right bank of the Tagus, on the road between Truxillo and Talavera de la Reyna; 48 m. N.E. Caceres. Lat. 39. 45. N. Long. 5. 27. W. It has a parish church and about 1000 inhabitants.

ALMARGENS, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, on the road between Tavira and Albofeira; 4 m. E. Loule. Lat. 37. 7. N. Long. 7. 48. W.

ALMARRHA, seaport of Arabia, towards the N. extremity of the Red Sea, near the Cape of the same name.

ALMARS, tn. Sweden, prov. Medelpadia, on the S. side of a small lake formed by the Niurunda riv. 12 m. SW. Sundswall. Lat. 62. 15. N. Long. 16. 55. E.

ALMAS, tn. Austria, prov. Slavonia, at the confluence of the Drave with the Danube. Lat. 45. 31. N. Long. 19. 0. E.

ALMAS, tn. Hungary, co. Temeswar.—Also, the name of several other small towns and villages in Hungary and Transylvania.

ALMAS, Homoron, small, tn. Transylvania; 17 m. N. Fogaras.

ALMAS, Nagv, tn. Transylvania, on the bank of a riv. which runs into the Szamos near Sibo; 26 m. NW. Clausenburgh.

ALMAS, riv. Brasil, prov. Goyaz, rising in mount Pyreneas, about lat. 15. 10. S. long. 49. 30. W. and running into the Tocantins, after a course of upwards of 150 m. Near the source of this riv. is a Portuguese settlement and station, for collecting the duties on gold mines.

ALMASARY, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the N. coast of Maragha Lake; 47 m. NW. Tabriz. Lat. 38. 28. N. Long. 45. 35. E.

ALMASZEG, a Greek vil. Hungary, cir. Ermelbeck, with a church.

ALMATAN, tn. Nubia, at the foot of the Jebel Nahar; 54 m. NNW. Goss. Lat. 18. 38. N. Long. 33. 42. E.

ALMATINGEN, vil. Switzerland, cau. Bern.

ALMAZAN, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Soria, on the left bank of the Douro riv. 16 m. S. Soria. Lat. 41. 32. N. Long. 2. 34. W.

ALMAZARRON, or **ALMAÇARAN**, tn. and fort. Spain, in Murcia, near the sea coast, with some rich alum mines in its vicinity; 21 m. W. Cartagena; 30 m. SW. Murcia. Lat. 37. 33. N. Long. 1. 24. W.

ALMAZARRON BAY, a bay of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain, to the SE. of the foregoing tn. affording, in its W. part, good anchorage during winds from W. to S. but those from E. to SE. send in a heavy swell. On a point of land on the SW. side is **ALMAZARRON TOWER**, lat. 37. 32. N. long. 1. 17. W. and about half a mile NE. from this is a patch of rocky ground, with 9 fathoms of water over it, but prejudicial to cables: two rocks also appear above water, with foul ground about them, within the bay.

ALME, riv. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden, running into the Lippe, about 2 m. WNW. Paderborn.

ALME, Lower, vil. Prussia, on the preceding riv. Pop. 640.

ALME, Upper, vil. Prussia, near the preceding. Pop. 310.

ALMEDILLA, tn. Spain, in New Castille,

prov. Cuenca, near the left bank of the Xucar riv. 32 m. SSE. Cuenca. Lat. 35. 39. N. Long. 2. 0. W.

ALMEDINA, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. La Mancha, in the Sierra Morena, on the frontier of Andalusia; 30 m. E. Val de Penas. Lat. 38. 42. N. Long. 2. 49. W.

ALMEDINA, a decayed tn. Morocco, or Fez, on a declivity of Mount Atlas, of which some magnificent ruins remain, 90 m. from Morocco. The surrounding country is very fertile.

ALMEIDA, tn. Brasil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, on the sea coast; 12 m. N. Espirito Santo. Lat. 20. 2. S. Long. 39. 50. W.

ALMEIDA, vil. or small tn. Brasil, prov. Matto Grosso, on the frontier of Bolivia, near the little riv. Agoapeny. Lat. 15. 50. S. Long. 59. 25. W.

ALMEIDA, tn. and fort. Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Coa riv. near the Spanish frontier; 213 m. NE. Lisbon; 95 m. NE. Coimbra. Lat. 40. 56. N. Long. 6. 49. W. Pop. about 2500. It comprises two parishes, with one church, an almshouse, a hospital, and a convent. This is one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, and has a regular citadel. In 1762, it was taken by the Spaniards, after an obstinate and sanguinary resistance; in the autumn of 1810, it fell into the hands of the French; but being retaken by the British in the following spring, was by them restored to Portugal.

ALMEIDA BAY, a bay of Africa, in the Mozambique Channel. Lat. 13. 40. S. Long. 40. 30. E.

ALMEIRIM, **ALMEIRIM**, or **ALMEIRIM**, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 3 m. SE. Santarem. Lat. 39. 15. N. Long. 8. 32. W.

ALMEIRUN, or **PARU**, tn. Brasil, prov. Guayana, on the left bank of the Marañon; 200 m. E. Obidos. Lat. 1. 35. S. Long. 52. 20. W.

ALMELEY, par. England, co. Hereford; 5 m. W. Weobly (P. T. 141½). Real prop. £3887. Pop. 670. Church, ded. St. Mary, vic. archd. and dioc. Hereford; pat. Bp. Hereford.

ALMELEY'S WONTON, ham. in foregoing par. ½ m. WNW. Weobly. Pop. &c. with par.

ALMELOO, tn. Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, on a branch of the Regge riv. 25 m. NE. Deventer. Pop. about 2500. Lat. 52. 23. N. Long. 6. 40. E. It has a considerable linen manufacture.

ALMEN, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Berckel riv. 6 m. E. Zutphen. Pop. about 900.

ALMENA, tn. Lippe Dettmold; 3 m. NW. Bosingfeld. Lat. 52. 6. N. Long. 9. 3. E.

ALMENARA, tn. Spain in Valencia, prov. Castellon, near the sea coast, on the road between Valencia and Castellon de la Plana; 8 m. NNE. Murviedro. Lat. 39. 45. N. Long. 0. 14. W.

ALMENARA, vil. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Lerida, on the right bank of the Negera Ribagoreana riv. 12 m. N. Lerida. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 0. 35. E.

ALMENARA, **LA LLOSA DE**, tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. Castellon, on the sea coast; 4 m. NNE. Almenara; 12 m. NNE. Murviedro. Lat. 39. 47. N. Long. 0. 10. W.

ALMENARA, **PUEBLA DE**, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Cuenca, on the high road between Madrid and Cartagena; 58 m. SE. Madrid; 48 m. NW. San Clemente. Lat. 39. 48. N. Long. 2. 56. W.

ALMENAS, riv. Peru, prov. Arequipa, rising

in the Andes, and running into the Pacific Ocean, near Point Chulé.

ALMENDRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 6 m. NW. Castel Rodrigo. Lat. 41. 9. N. Long. 7. 0. W.

ALMENDRAL, tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Badajoz; 16 m. S.E. Badajoz; Lat. 38. 26. N. Long. 6. 35. W.

ALMENDRALEJO, tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Badajoz; 19 m. W.S. Badajoz; 16 m. S.W. Merida. Lat. 38. 46. N. Long. 6. 19. W.

ALMENDRO, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville; 18 m. N.N.E. Ayamonte.

ALMENECHES, tn. France, depart. Orne, comprising about 270 houses; 18 m. N. Alençon.

ALMENGAL, vil. Switzerland, can. Valais, between the right bank of the Saas Rosa riv. and Mount Fletschhorn; 21 m. S.E. Leuk. Lat. 46. 8. N. Long. 7. 58. E.

ALMENHAUSEN, vil. and château Germany, princip. Schwartzburg, co. Sondershausen, bailiwick of Klinger.

ALMENHAUSEN, tn. East Prussia, dist. Natangen; 15 m. S.S.E. Königsberg.

ALMENO, or ALMENNO, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese, dist. Bergamo, on a small riv. 2 m. W.N.W. Bergamo. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 9. 35. E.

ALMER and MAPPERTON, par. England, co. Dorset, 6 m. S.S.E. Blandford Forum. (P. T. 1034). Real prop. £1560. Pop. 176. Church, ded. St Mary, rect. archd. Dorset. dioc. Bristol.

ALMERDORP, vil. Netherlands, prov. North Holland, on the sea coast; 1½ m. W. Medenblik.

ALMERIA, prov. Spain, in Andalusia, on the sea coast, lying between lat. 36. 20. and 37. 58. N. long. 1. 45. and 2. 57. W. being about 100 m. in its greatest length from N.E. to S.W. and about 50 m. in breadth from E. to W. Bound. N. and N.E. prov. Murcia; E. and S. Mediterranean; W. prov. Granada. Chief tns. Almeria, Mujucar, Dalia, Purchena: rivers, Almanzora, Almeria, and Sangouera. On the NW, it is skirted by the Sierra Nevada; and its hills are rich in mineralogical products. In the plains, with a serene and salubrious climate, the soil is fertile, and the fields are covered with flowers, during the whole year. Palm trees, myrtles, plane trees, oranges, and olives, are met within every direction, and render the district peculiarly agreeable. Through the indolence of the Spaniards, however, it is a poor place for any thing beyond the spontaneous products of nature, and but thinly inhabited.

ALMERIA (anc. Murgie), capital of the foregoing prov. situated on the river and bay of the same name; 256 m. S.S.W. Madrid; 60 m. S.E. Granada. Lat. 36. 51. 30. N. Long. 2. 31. 20. W. This was once the most commercial city of Spain, but it is now much reduced in importance, its exports being chiefly confined to barilla and lead. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Granada; has a castle, and is well supplied with water from numerous fountains. The harbour is commodious, and well sheltered, with from 5 to 14 fathoms of water. Much of the anchorage is strewn with ballast stones, thrown over, from time to time, from vessels resorting to the port; and they sometimes prove injurious to cables. In 1146, this place was wrested from the Moors, by the Castilians, assisted by the Genoese, the latter of whom received for their share of the plunder a dish made of a single

emerald, deemed of more value than all the rest of the spoil.

ALMERIA, riv. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Almeria, rising on the E. side of the Sierra Nevada, and running into the sea at the city called after it, where it forms a harbour. At its rise, it bears the name of *Boleduy*, which it changes for Almeria a little above Albama le Seca.

ALMERIA, tn. Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz, on the sea coast, near the mouth of the Noaudan riv. 50 m. N. Vera Cruz; 150 E. Mexico.

ALMERODE, tn. Hesse Cassel; 13 m. S.S.E. Cassel. Lat. 51. 15. N. Long. 9. 47. E.

ALMESEGO, tn. Brazil, prov. Piauby, on the right bank of the Gorguea riv. 200 m. S.W. Oeiras. Lat. 9. 30. S. Long. 44. 45. W.

ALMETEVA, tn. Russia, gov. Orenburgh, near a riv. on the road to Kazan; 34 m. N.W. Bourgoulma. Lat. 54. 52. N. Long. 52. 15. E.

ALMEYRIM, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the high road between Salvaterra and Abrantes; 5 m. S.S. Santarem. Lat. 39. 15. N. Long. 8. 32. W.

ALMINGTON, tnsbp. England, co. Stafford, par. Drayton-in-Hales; 1 m. S.S. Drayton-in-Hales (P. T. 1594). Real prop. with par. Pop. 340.

ALMINGTON AND STONE DELPH, tnsbp. England, co. Warwick, par. Tamworth; 1½ m. E. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Real prop. £3969. Pop. 264.

ALMINHAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 11 m. N.W. Castello Branco. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 7. 33. W.

ALMIR, tn. Columbia, prov. Zulia, dist. Merida, 20 m. S.W. Merida. Lat. 8. 6. N. Long. 71. 10. W.

ALMIRANTE, tn. Peru, prov. Truxillo, on a branch of the Moyobamba riv. 31 m. N.W. Moyobamba. Lat. 6. 45. S. Long. 76. 35. W.

*ALMIRANTE, vil. Brazil, prov. Paraiba, on the bank of the Aracai riv.

ALMIRANTE BAY, a bay of Columbia, prov. Veragua, discovered by Columbus in his fourth voyage, and named in honour of him as admiral of the fleet. Its entrance is obstructed by numerous islets and hidden rocks.

ALMIRANTE, riv. United States, rising in Alabama, and running across the W. extremity of Florida into Pensacola Bay, lat. 30. 32. N. long. 87. 4. W.

ALMIRON, tn. Candia (anc. Crete), on the sea coast; 6 m. N.W. Retimo. Lat. 35. 23. N. Long. 24. 12. E.

ALMISSA, or OMISCH (anc. Peguntium), tn. Dalmatia, chief place of a district of the same name, seated at the foot of a high rock called *Berak*, between two mountains, at the mouth of the Cetina riv. opposite isle Brassa; 16 m. S.S. Spalatro. Lat. 45. 26. N. Long. 16. 43. E. Pop. about 1200, for tn. and dist. A fort on an eminence commands the town. The surrounding country produces mulberries, almonds, olives, figs, and other fruits, besides honey and wax. The rivers abound in anchovies and mackerel.

ALMKERK, a considerable vil. Netherlands, prov. South Holland, dist. Altena. Pop. about 800.

ALMO, tn. Sweden, prov. Koparberg, S. of Lake Siljan; 20 m. S.W. Mora. Lat. 60. 42. N. Long. 14. 40. E.

ALMO, riv. Italy, running into the Tiber, at Rome.

ALMODOVAR, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the high road between Ourique and Faro; 12 m. sse. Ourique. Lat. 37. 29. N. Long. 7. 55. W. Pop. about 2000.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. La Mancha, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, near the left bank of the Veja riv. 18 m. ssw. Ciudad Real. Lat. 38. 47. N. Long. 4. 1. W. Pop. about 3000. This is described as a handsome country town, with a castle.

ALMODOVAR, or **ALMUDEVAR**, tn. Spain, in Aragon. See **ALMUDEVAR**.

ALMODOVAR DEL PINA, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Cuenca; 25 m. sse. Cuenca.

ALMODOVAR DEL RIO, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir.

ALMOGIA, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Malaga; 16 m. nnw. Malaga. Lat. 36. 48. N. Long. 4. 38. W.

ALMOI, tn. East Prussia, gov. Königsberg; 24 m. sw. Rastenburg.

ALMONASCID, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Madrid, on the left bank of the Tagus, and near the union of the Guadiela with that riv. 34 m. W. Madrid. Lat. 40. 24. N. Long. 3. 2. W.

ALMONASCID, tn. Spain, prov. Leon; 15 m. s. Leon.

ALMONASCID, riv. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Saragossa, rising on the border of Terruel prov. and running into the Ebro at Romana, lat. 41. 18. N. long. 0. 25. W.

ALMONASTER LA REAL, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Huelva, in a mountainous district, not far from the Tinto riv. 16 m. ssw. Aracena. Lat. 37. 36. N. Long. 6. 25. W.

ALMOND, or **AMON**, riv. Scotland, sh. Perth, dist. Strathearn, rising in the Grampian Hills, in the upper part of Glenalmond, and, running between Logie Almond and Redgorton, falls into the Tay, 2 m. above Perth, after a course of 18 m. Its banks, which are bold and rocky, exhibit much picturesque scenery; and its waters are remarkable for being the resort of fine white trout. In its course, the river has several falls, which not only heighten the sublimity of the surrounding scenery, but afford conveniences to the mills that have been erected at some of them. One of the falls is nearly 90 feet deep; and near it are two rocks which, projecting over the stream from opposite banks, form a natural bridge. Several bleaching grounds are also on its banks.

ALMOND, or **AMOND**, a small riv. Scotland, co. Edinburgh, rising in the high grounds of Linlithgow, to which shire it forms, for some distance, an E. boundary, and, taking a NE. course, falling into the sea at Cramond, about 5 m. W. Leith. At its mouth it assumes the character of a small loch, running up the bottom of a ravine, and navigable for about a furlong by boats and small sloops.

ALMOND, **GLEN**, val. Scotland, sh. Perth: the name of the vale through which the Almond flows. See **GLENALMOND**.

ALMONDBURY (anc. Albanbury), par. England, co. W. R. York, near the Calder riv. including 10 tnsps. two chapeltries, and part of a third. Real prop. £26,368, exclusive of that of Lingarths tnsph. which is included in the return for Slaithwaite chply. Pop. 30,606. Church, ded. All Saints, disch. vic. archd. and dioc. York. An extensive woollen manufacture is carried on in this par.

ALMONDBURY, tnsph. in foregoing par. 1½ m. s. Huddersfield (P. T. 187). Real prop. £4300. Pop. 7086. Here is a grammar-school, founded by patent of James I. and endowed with about £120 per ann. It was originally called Albanbury (town of Alban), and had a church ded. St. Alban, and a castle, of which traces are still discernible, supposed to have been the royal seat of some of the Saxon or Danish kings or chieftains.

ALMOND CASTLE, an ancient castle of Scotland, sh. Stirling, par. Muiravonside; 3 m. sbs. Falkirk (P. T. 24), formerly a seat of the Earls of Callender. It stands upon an eminence rising from the Avon riv. about ½ m. s. the Stirling and Linlithgow road; and consists of two ancient towers, with a modern edifice attached, surrounded by a fosse.

ALMONDINGTON, par. England, co. Sussex, conjoined with EARNLEY, which see.

ALMONDSBURY, par. England, co. Gloucester, comprising five tythings. Real prop. £13,293. Pop. 1492. Church, ded. St. Mary, disch. vic. annexed to see of Bristol.

ALMONDSBURY, tything in foregoing par. 5 m. sbw. Thornbury (P. T. 122). Real prop. £5045. Pop. 517.

ALMONT, tn. Persia, prov. Mezanderan, at the foot of the Demawend mountains; 90 m. sw. Farrabad.

ALMONTE, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Huelva; 14 m. sbn. Moguer. Lat. 37. 14. N. Long. 6. 26. W.

ALMONTE, small riv. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Caceres, rising in the Sierra de Guadalupe, passing near Truxillo, and, in conjunction with the Monte and other streams, running into the Tagus, about ½ m. above Gorovillas.

ALMOPIA, tn. Greece, prov. Macedon, on the Kutchuk-Karasou riv. 29 m. nb. Monastir. Lat. 41. 26. N. Long. 21. 19. E.

ALMORA, fort and tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, dist. Kumaon, on a branch of the Ram riv. 54 m. ss. Serinagar. Lat. 29. 35. N. Long. 79. 44. E. It is the chief place of a subdivision of Kumaon, a mountainous and unproductive country.

ALMOSTER, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 11 m. wsw. Santarem. Lat. 39. 14. N. Long. 8. 50. W.

ALMSFORD, prov. England, co. Somerset; 1 m. N. Castle Carey (P. T. 116). Real prop. £2512. Pop. 304. Church, ded. St. Andrew, rect. archd. Wells, dioc. Bath and Wells.

ALMSHADEN, tn. Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 80 m. nb. Hagiaz.

ALMSTAD, tn. Sweden, gov. Christianstad, 4 m. E. Christianstad.

ALMSTEDT, manor and dist. Hanover, prov. Hildersheim, with a vil. of the same name.

ALMUDEM, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville; 29 m. nb. Seville. Lat. 37. 44. N. Long. 5. 48. W.

ALMUDEVAR, tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Huesca, on the road to Saragossa; 9 m. wbs. Huesca. Lat. 42. 2. N. Long. 0. 30. W.

ALMUNDA, tn. Hindoostan, circar of Cica-cole; 14 m. sw. Vizianagram.

ALMUNECAR, seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Granada; 32 m. s. Granada; 36 m. Malaga. Lat. 36. 45. N. Long. 3. 45. W. Pop. about 2000. Its harbour, defended by a castle, is much exposed to E. and SE. winds, especially during

the winter; it is, consequently, only resorted to by foreigners in times of necessity. A round watch tower distinguishes Almunecar; and several similar erections are on the coast westward. E. of Almunecar Point is an islet, with a small fort upon it; and to the E. of this, is anchorage in 12 fathoms.

ALMUNIA, or ALMUNHA, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Calatayud, on the frontier of Aragon, near the right bank of the Xalon riv. on the road between Calatayud and Saragossa; 18 m. NE. Calatayud. Lat. 41. 34. N. Long. 1. 22. W. Pop. about 3000.

ALMURRADIEL, tn. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. La Mancha, near the Andalusian frontier; 24 m. S. Manzanares.

ALMUS, or ALMOUS, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Roum, pach. Siwas; 20 m. NE. Tokat.

ALMUZAFES, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, on the side of Lake Albufera; 15 m. S. Valencia. Lat. 39. 15. N. Long. 0. 23. W.

ALNAPEST, mount. Ireland, co. Donegal; 19 m. NNE. Ballyshannon.

ALNE, par. England, co. N. R. York, comprising six tnsps. Real prop. £9448. Pop. 1552. Church, ded. St. Mary, disch. vic. peculiar of Dean and Chap. York.

ALNE, tnsph. in foregoing par. on the Alne riv. 4 m. SW. Easingwold (P. T. 210½). Real prop. £2580. Pop. 415.

ALNE, GREAT, par. England, co. Warwick; 3 m. NNE. Alcester (P. T. 103). Real prop. £2848. Pop. 343. Church, ded. St. Mary Magdalen, cur. attached Kinwarton rect. archd. and dioc. Worcester.

ALNE, LITTLE, prov. England, co. Warwick, par. Aston Cantlow; 4½ m. NE. Alcester (P. T. 103). Pop. &c. with par.

ALNE, riv. England, co. Northumberland, rising near Alnham, watering Whittingham, Bolton, and Alnwick, receiving in its course several tributary streams, and running into the North Sea at Alnemouth, or Alemouth, where it forms a small harbour.

ALNE, riv. England, co. N. R. York, rising to the E. of Easingwold, watering the par. and tnsph. Alne, and joining the Ouse at Newton-upon-Ouse.

ALNE, riv. England, co. Warwick, formed by the union of several rivulets in the par. Aston Cantlow, and again increased at Alcester by the junction of the Arrow, after which, passing by Priors Salford, it enters the Avon on the border of Gloucestershire, 4 m. NE. Evesham.

ALNEMOUTH, or ALNEMOUTH, tnsph. and seaport of England, co. Northumberland. See ALNEMOUTH.

ALNESS, par. Scotland. sh. Ross, extending along Ness Water (formerly the Averon riv.) to Alness Point, in the Frith of Cromarty; 11 m. NNE. Dingwall (P. T. 174½). Real prop. £4277. Pop. 1437. Living, formerly a vic. now in presb. Dingwall, syn. Ross. The Gaelic dialect is chiefly used by the natives. Here are a parochial school, and, in the upland districts, two schools established by the Christian Knowledge Society: one for reading, writing, and arithmetic; the other for spinning, knitting, and sewing. The low lands are fertile and arable; the higher parts of the parish consist of straths and glens, affording good pasturage; and adjoining them are two beautiful fresh-water lochs, abounding in trout, and discharging themselves into the valleys.

Very rich iron ore is found here, especially at Leialdie, and a vein of silver has also been discovered.

ALNEY, ISLE or, an isle of England, co. Gloucester, formed by the Severn riv. 1 m. W. Gloucester; remarkable for the interview between Edmond Ironside, the Saxon King of England, and Canute, surnamed the Great, the Danish invader, A.D. 1016. Their intention was to decide the sovereignty of England by single combat; but through the intervention of their nobles they came to a compromise, and agreed to reign jointly. It is hardly necessary to add, that Edmond was assassinated soon afterwards, and left his rival undisputed master of the kingdom.

ALNHAM, par. England, co. Northumberland, in which the Alne riv. has its origin, comprising four tnsps. Real prop. £4424. Pop. 278. Church, ded. St. Michael, disch. vic. archd. Northumberland, dioc. Durham.

ALNHAM, tnsph. in foregoing par. 14 m. W. Alnwick (P. T. 311). Real prop. with par. Pop. 146.

ALNWHICK, par. England, co. Northumberland, on the Alne riv. Real prop. £22,969. Pop. 6788. Church, ded. St. Mary and St. Michael, perpet. cur. archd. Northumberland, dioc. Durham.

ALNWHICK, post mkt. tn. in foregoing par. situated on the declivity of a hill, on the high road between Newcastle and Berwick, and near the Alne riv. over which it has a stone bridge; 308 m. NW. London; 34 m. N. Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 30 m. SSE. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop. &c. with par. Market, Sat. Fairs, 12th May, last Mond. in July, and first Tuesd. in Oct. and 28th Oct. for horses, black cattle, poultry, corn, and linen and woollen cloths; eve of Palm Sund. and Sat. before Christmas, for shoes, hats, and woollens; also, petty fairs, or "hirings," for husbandry and country servants, first Sat. in March and Nov. This tn., which is usually regarded as the capital of the county, is the place of election for a knight of the county to represent the N. division of Northumberland in parliament. It is irregularly built; but has a spacious market-place, a commodious town-hall; is paved, lighted, and watched, under the provisions of a law enacted in 1821; and well supplied with water from numerous fountains. The government is vested in a bailiff, nominated by the Duke of Northumberland, as Constable of Alnwick Castle, a common council of twenty-four members, and four chamberlains, elected annually out of them. The Duke of Northumberland, as lord of the manor, holds courts leet and baron, at Easter and Michaelmas; a county court, for recovery of small debts, is held monthly; the quarter sessions are also held here; but the county assizes are held at Newcastle. The mode of making freemen in Alnwick partakes of the absurdities of ancient times, and is said to have been inflicted on the townsmen by King John as a punishment of their negligence in regard to the roads, by which he got soused in a muddy pool: the aspirants for freedom have each a holly planted at his door; and on St. Mark's day (25th April) they are clad in white, as are also the authorities of the town, and mounted on horseback: a cavalcade, preceded by a band of music, is then formed, to the Town Moor, where is a muddy pool, called the

Freeman's Well: here they alight, and must scramble through the pool, to the detriment of their white habiliments, and the great amusement of the spectators. They then return to the town, change their garments, receive their freedom, and spend the remainder of the day in festive mirth. The freemen, about 300 in number, are a body corporate, consisting of ten companies, or fraternities, each governed by an alderman, and wardens or stewards, annually appointed. But manufactures have made little progress here; and the trade is entirely of a local nature, except what is derived from the neighbouring coal mines. Besides the church, which is a large Gothic structure, here are places of worship for Presbyterians, Seceders, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, &c. Here are also three borough schools, other schools under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and several Sunday schools; besides institutions for promoting Christian knowledge, the relief of the poor and sick, Bible and Missionary associations, a dispensary, a savings' bank, &c. The great ornament of Alnwick is its castle, of ancient fame "in border history" for its fatality to the Scottish kings; of whom Malcolm III. surnamed Canmore, with his son Edward, were killed before it, in 1093; and William the Lion, was defeated and taken prisoner here, in 1174. The castle, which stands on a commanding eminence, on the s. side of the river, opposite to the town, has from time immemorial been the family mansion of the Percys, and commands fine views over the surrounding country. The walls are flanked with sixteen Gothic towers, with battlements ornamented with effigies of ancient warriors. Vestiges of an old wall, with remains of three gates, indicate that Alnwick was once fortified. About a mile from the town stands an ancient cross, on the spot where Malcolm fell. At the s. entrance to the tn. is a column, erected by the tenants of the late Duke of Northumberland, to commemorate his Grace's numerous acts of kindness.

ALOMAYO, tn. Peru, prov. Lima, dist. Guamalia, in the Cordillera, chiefly occupied by Indians.

ALONG, tn. Siam, on a riv. of the same name, 30 m. NNW. Ligor.

ALONITENO, tn. Greece, in the Morea; 5 m. NNW. Tripolitza. Lat. 37. 33. N. Long. 22. 22. E.

ALOO, STRAIT OF. See **ALLOO**.

ALOY, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi; 60 m. W. Isfahan. Lat. 32. 42. N. Long. 50. 44. E.

ALOPEKI, tn. Greece, in the Morea, on the left side of the Dogano riv. 32 m. S. Vostitza. Lat. 37. 52. N. Long. 22. 3. E.

ALOPHA, riv. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Acre, flowing into the Mediterranean, 2 m. S. Beirut (anc. Berytus).

ALORA, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Malaga, near the right bank of the Guadaljore riv. 20 m. WNW. Malaga. Lat. 36. 47. N. Long. 4. 47. W.

ALORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Nandere, on the Godavery riv. 30 m. E. Nandere.

ALOREN, small isle of Finland, on the E. side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Lat. 63. 35. N. Long. 22. 18. E.

ALORNO, tn. Hindoostan, 8 m. N. Goa.

ALSEN, or **ALSENK**, CAPE, the W. point of the Isle of Elba. Lat. 42. 58. N. Long. 10. 27. E.

ALOSMOUY, vil. Luxemburg; 16 m. NW. Arlon, 6 m. E. Chiny.

ALOSO, CAPE, or **TANJONG ALOSO**, a headland on the s. coast of the Isle of Floria, forming the E. side of a bay; in the Eastern Sea. Lat. 9. 3. S. Long. 121. 44. E.

ALOST, or **AELST** (Flemish, *Al. Oost*, All East, from its position in regard to the province, when under Austrian domination), city of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, seated in a fertile dist. on the Dender riv. 9 m. S. Dendermonde, 30 m. S. Antwerp. Lat. 50. 55. N. Long. 4. 1. E. Pop. about 11,000. This is a commercial place, the river being navigable for vessels of considerable burden, quite up to the town. A trade in corn and hops, and brewing, engage the attention of most of the inhabitants. This town, which formerly held jurisdiction over 172 villages, has been the frequent scene of hostilities between the French, Spaniards, Austrians, and British. It has but one parish, but the church is collegiate, with a provost, dean, and 12 canons, under the bishop of Malines. Here are several nunneries and convents, in one of which is the tomb of Theodore Martin, who introduced the art of printing into the Netherlands.

ALOTA, tn. Corsica, on the sea coast, near the Gulf of Ajaccio.

ALPAIACU, small riv. Columbia, prov. Del Escador, dist. Quixos and Macas.

ALPAR, tn. Hungary, situate in a marsh, on the right bank of the Theiss riv. 40 m. N. Sagedin. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 20. 2. E.

ALPE, small riv. Hanover, rising in prov. Hoya, and running into the Aller, at Rethem, prov. Luneburg.

ALPEDRINHA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 19 m. N. Castello Branco. Lat. 40. 4. N. Long. 7. 16. W.

ALPEDRIZ, mkt. tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the high road between Lisbon and Leiria, and near the source of the Baca riv. 10 m. SW. Leiria. Lat. 39. 40. N. Long. 8. 52. W.

ALPELT, tn. Luxemburg; 3 m. ENE. Howelaise.

ALPEN, vil. Hanover, prov. Luneburg; 2 m. NW. Soltau.

ALPEN, tn. Prussia, prov. and gov. Cleves, with a Calvinistic church; 8 m. SW. Wesel; 50 m. NNW. Cologne. It is the seat of a signory, and has a castle.

ALPEREATAS, riv. Brazil, prov. Maranhão, flowing into the Itapacury, about lat. 5. 40. S. long. 44. 9. W.

ALPERSPACH, small tn. Baden, cir. Danube, on the Kinzig riv. not far from its source, and near Hornberg.

ALPH, vil. Soudan, prov. Begharmi, to the S. of Lake Tchad. Lat. 11. 35. N. Long. 16. 5. E.

ALPHAMSTONE, par. England, co. Essex; 5 m. NNE. Halsted (P. T. 46½). Real prop. £1836. Pop. 227. Rect. archd. Middlesex, dioc. London; pat. Lord Chancellor.

ALPHAO, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a river which joins the Tagus about 15 m. below the tn. 15 m. NNW. Portalegre.

ALPHEN, tn. Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Rhine; 9 m. E. Leyden. Pop. about 2000.

ALPHEN, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Meuse; 14 m. W. Nimeguen.

ALPHEN, tn. Netherlands, prov. North Brabant; 10 m. SE. Breda. Pop. about 1900.

ALPHEN, vil. Belgium, prov. East Flanders; 4½ m. s.e. Alost.

ALPHETON, par. England, co. Suffolk; 7 m. n.e.s. Sudbury (P. T. 54). Real prop. £1324. Pop. 309. Rect. archd. Middlesex, dioc. London; pat. Lord Chancellor.

ALPHINGTON, par. England, co. Devon, on the rivulet Alphin; 2 m. s. Exeter (P. T. 171). Real prop. £6999. Pop. 1236. Church, which contains a curious fount, ded. St. Michael, rect. archd. and dioc. Exeter.

ALPHONSO, or ALFONSAO, a small island in the Indian Ocean. See ALFONSAO.

ALPIGNANO, tn. Piedmont, on the Dora riv. 5 m. W. Turin.

ALPINGTON, par. England, co. Norfolk; 6 m. s.e. Norwich (P. T. 109). Real prop. with that of Yelverton, £1794. Pop. 197. Rect. united with Yelverton, archd. Norfolk, dioc. Norwich.

ALPIRSBACH, vil. Württemberg, cir. Upper Neckar, on the Kinsig riv. not far from the Baden frontier; 7 m. s. Freudenstadt. Lat. 48. 21. N. Long. 8. 24. E.

ALPNACH, or ALTNACH, tn. Switzerland, can. Unterwalden, at the foot of mount Pilate, and at the confluence of the Aa riv. with the lake of Lucerne; 4 m. n.e.s. Sarnen. Lat. 46. 57. N. Long. 8. 16. E.

ALPON, Ваззиро, riv. Lombardy, in the Verceno, entering the Adige a little above Albaredo.

ALPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor; 85 m. s. Bejapoor; 100 m. w.s.w. Hyderabad.

ALPORT, ham. England, co. Derby, par. Youghreave; 3 m. s.w. Bakewell (P. T. 153). Pop. &c. with par.

ALPRAHAM, tnshp. England, co. Chester, par. Bunbury; 3½ m. s.e.s. Tarporly (P. T. 172). Real prop. £1731. Pop. 418.

ALPS (Celtic *Alp*, or *Alb*, high), a stupendous ridge of mountains, separating the north of Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany, and sending out ramifications in various directions. It commences on the Mediterranean coast, near Monaco, and stretches like a crescent from the Gulf of Genoa to that of Carnero, at the head of the Adriatic. The length of this chain is about 600 m. and its breadth, in some places, exceeds 100. It is broken into lofty peaks, divided from each other by narrow valleys and dreadful chasms, several thousand feet deep. In many places, the mountains seem like rocks piled upon rocks, till their summits, reaching above the clouds, have there a resemblance to islands emerging from the ocean. These are from 4000 to 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The most rugged parts of this chain are between Savoy and the Valais, among which, Mont Blanc, the monarch of the group, rears its lofty head to the height of 15,735 feet, and is visible at Dijon and Langres, about 140 m. distant. Next in altitude, are the points St. Bernard and St. Gothard, on each of which are an hospital for the accommodation of travellers, and a convent for monks. The convent of St. Bernard, on the Valais frontier, is the highest inhabited spot in Europe, being 8606 feet above the level of the sea; above which the mountain rises 2400 feet higher. The convent of St. Gothard, in the canton of Uri, is at an elevation of 6900 feet, or, according to some computations, 7320 feet, above which the mountain rears its head, covered

with perpetual snow and ice, 2175 feet From the elevation of the Alps some of the principal rivers of Europe derive their origin, in sources, which are not unfrequently above the clouds. The lower parts of the mountains, generally, abound in woods and pastures, remarkable for their fertility. The middle regions are the summer resort of herdsmen and shepherds, with their cattle and flocks. The upper region is chiefly composed of rugged and inaccessible rocks, clad in perpetual snow. Many parts of the middle regions are subject to tremendous snow-storms, which, in a few hours fill the ravines, destroy all distinction of path or precipice, and rolling down in immense bodies, called *avalanches*, beat down villages, and bury the inhabitants. In summer, the thunder bursts with dreadful fury upon these mountains, and is accompanied with violent hail storms. Among the gentler declivities of the mountains, especially in the Swiss districts, are lodged immense masses of ice, exhibiting the most fantastic and picturesque forms: these are called *glaciers*, which resemble so many stormy seas, suddenly frozen, to a thickness of from 100 to 600 feet.

Different parts of this chain have received particular names, derived from their locality; of which the following are the principal:—

1. *Maritime Alps*, so called from their proximity to the Mediterranean sea, extending from near Monaco, co. Nice, to Mount Viso, where the Pô originates, and forming a connecting branch between the great body of the Alps and Apennines. The most conspicuous heads of this range are Camelon and Tenda; and the two most frequented passes are the Col di Tenda and the Col di Argentiére.

2. *Cottian Alps*, beginning at Mount Viso (12,584 feet), and reaching to Mount Cenis (11,785 feet), at the foot of which last is the town of Susa. They received their name from Cottius, or Cotiso, king of the Daci, who invaded Pannonia, in the time of Augustus.

3. *Greek Alps*, which continue the chain to the Little St. Bernard (7194 feet), and divide Savoy from the Valley of Aosta, in Piedmont. A fabulous account of Hercules, attended by some Greeks, having crossed these mountains, is said to have given occasion for their name.

4. *Pennine Alps*, running through the Valais, to Mount St. Gothard (9075 feet), where the Rhine and the Rhône have their rise. Three roads have been found across these mountains, by as many adventurers: one is supposed to have been the route of Hannibal; a second, that by which Constantius marched against the Alemanni; and the third, along Mount Simplon (11,000 feet) was passed by Napoleon Buonaparte, in his invasion of Italy, in 1800, prior to the battle of Marengo. At the termination of this branch, the Alps acquire their greatest breadth, and spread out into those massive ridges, the valleys between which form the Swiss territories. This name is said to be derived from *Pani*, the Roman name for the Carthaginians, who crossed with Hannibal.

5. *Rhaetian Alps*, subdivided into three branches of High Alps, Lepontine, and Rhaetian Proper. The *High Alps*, so called from their extraordinary elevation, reach from Mount St. Gothard, to the Lago Maggiore, separating the Milanese from Switzerland; and comprising, besides St.

Gothard, the Vogelsberg (10,200ft.), the Furka (10,850ft.), the Crispalt, the Shrekhorn (13,380ft.), and the Grimsel (8960 ft.). The *Lepontine Alps*, s. of the Pennine and High Alps occupy the space between the source of the Rhône and Lago Maggiore, taking thence a w. direction to the Great St. Bernard. The *Rhaetian Alps*, properly so called, derive their name from their locality in ancient Rhoetia, and form a continuation of the Pennine, between the Grisons and Milanese, to the sources of the Drave and Piave; besides which the Inn, the Adige, the Oglio, and the Adda, have their sources in this chain.

6. *Tyrolean and Tridentine Alps*, which include the great Mount Brenner (5110 ft.), are generally very high. The continuation of these, and the Alps of Appenzell, constitute—

7. The *Alps of Algou*, in the sw. border of the kingdom of Bavaria, and extending into the neighbouring districts of Würtemberg and Austria. Their greatest elevation is in the county of Knigsack-Rothenfels; and the highest summit is Hoch Vogel (upwards of 9000 ft.) The rivers Lech, Iller, Bregenz, and Aller, have their rise in these mountains.

8. *Noric Alps*, so called from their situation in ancient Noricum, run between the territories of Saltzburgh and Venice, and terminate at Dolback, in the Tyrolean.

Carnic Alps, so called from the ancient Carni, who gave their name to Carniola, where these mountains are located, extend from Dolback to Mount Occa, near which are the sources of the Save.

10. *Julian Alps*, so named from Julius Cæsar, who began a road over them, which was completed by Augustus. They have also been called Pannonian and Venetian Alps; and they reach from Mount Occa, between Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli, to the Gulf of Carnero, in the Adriatic, at the extremity of Istria.

11. *Swabian or Würtemberg Alps*, between the Danube and the Neckar, occupy the se. side of the kingdom of Würtemberg. They consist of a long and rugged chain of mountains, about 70 m. long, and from 15 to 20 m. broad, and are a continuation of the mountainous tract Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, extending, under various names, into Franconia. The highest and most barren part of this chain is the ridge running ne. along the Neckar, from Sultz to the vicinity of Tübingen, and then, changing its course to due s., extends as far as the territory of Ulm. It is lofty, bleak and uncultivated; less adapted for tillage than for sheep pasture: yet its summits are not covered with perpetual snow. A region, called Hochgestraus, occupying the bailiwick of Blaubeuren and the territory of Ulm, is milder; and a still more fertile portion is found in the Albach, which runs through the lordship of Heidenheim, and is rich in pastures, forests, and iron mines.

ALPS, Lower, depart. France, in the se. on the confines of Savoy, from which it is separated by the Alps; comprising about 373 square leagues of superficies, and about 148,000 inhabitants. Bound. N. depart. Upper Alps, from which it is separated by the Durance riv. E. Cottian Alps; s. depart. Var; w. depart. Vaucluse. Chief tn. Digne. Rivers, Bleone, Asse, Verdon, Durance. Central lat. 44. 9. N. long. 6. 10. E.

ALPS, Upper, depart. France, N. of the preceding, comprising a superficies of 271 square

leagues, and about 122,000 inhabitants. Bound. N. and E. Cottian Alps; s. depart. Lower Alps; W. depart. Doubs. Chief tn. Gap. Rivers, Drac, Guil, Durance. Central lat. 44. 37. N. long. 6. 19. E.

ALPSEE, lake of Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, 5 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, sw. of Kempten.

ALPUENTE, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, on the border of New Castille, and near the source of a river, which runs into the Guadalavia. 45 m. w. Castillion de la Plano. Lat. 39. 59. N. Long. 1. 3. w.

ALPUXARAS, or ALPUJARRAS, Los, mount. Spain, in Andalusia, part of the Sierra Nevada, separating the provinces of Granada and Almeria, and stretching from Velez to Almeria; about 50 m. in length from E. to W. and 30 in breadth from N. to S. Some of the summits are so high as to be visible at Gibraltar and on the African coast between Ceuta and Tangier. The name of this chain is said to be derived from Alpuxar, a celebrated Moorish captain; and the inhabitants are chiefly of Moorish descent, having a dialect of their own, and peculiar manners. These mountaineers have also preserved the habits of industry of their ancestors; and whilst the Spaniards have sunk into idleness and sloth, they have applied themselves to the culture of the earth, and rendered their mountains, which are covered with vines and fruit trees of uncommon size, a complete garden, interspersed with numerous populous villages. This district, which is said, to comprise 120 small villages or hamlets, is divided into eleven quarters, called *Tuas* by the Spaniards, and *Taus* by the mountaineers, and is more populous than any other part of Spain. Among these mountains, between Pitros and Portugos, is a rivulet, the water of which gives an instantaneous black teint to linen or silk threads; also a cavern, emitting malignant vapours, which destroy animals approaching its mouth.

ALQUEIDA, SERRA, mount. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, part of an extensive chain, which, under various names, traverses the country from the coast of the Atlantic, at Torres Vedras, to Coimbra. Central lat. 39. 40. N. long. 8. 30. w.

ALQUISH, vil. Scotland, sh. Ross, dist. Wester, near the road between Dingwall and Ullapool; 15 m. nw. Dingwall.

ALRESFORD, par. England, co. Essex, on a branch of the Colne riv. 5½ m. s.e. Colchester. (P.T. 51). Real prop. £1556. Pop. 297. Church, ded. St. Peter, disch. rect. archd. Colchester, dioc. London.

ALRESFORD, post mkt. tn. England, co. Hants; 57½ m. sw. w. London; 19 m. ne. Southampton. Market, Thurs. Fairs, Holy Thurs. 5th July; first Thurs. after 10th Oct., all for sheep, toys, &c. It is seated on a river, which rises near it, and is called Alre above the town, but Itching below; and is divided between the two parishes of New and Old ALRESFORD, with which its pop. &c. are returned. (See those articles following.) The town is governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses; and the petty sessions are held here; as is also an annual court leet by the bp. Winchester, in his quality of lord of the manor. Here is a manufacture of linseys; but in other respects the trade of the town has much fallen off from what it was formerly. sw. of the town is ALRESFORD POND, a fine piece of water covering about

200 acres, and forming a head to the Alre or Itching riv. This lake was made by Bishop De Lucy, in the reign of John; and by means of locks and aqueducts, it rendered the river navigable to Winchester, and thence to Southampton Water. The head of the pond is kept up by an immense causeway, nearly 1500 feet in length, and formerly serving as part of the road to London; but disused after the new road was made through Bishop's Sutton, in 1753. Several boats are kept on the lake by the proprietors of neighbouring estates; and the breed of swans and other water-fowls being encouraged, its surface frequently bears a very cheerful appearance.

ALRESFORD, *Nw*, par. England, co. Hants (see preceding article). Real prop. £2921. Pop. 1437. Perpet. cur. peculiar of bp. Winchester. At Tichbourn Hall, in this par. a distribution of bread or money, to the value of twopence, has been made every Lady-day, to all applicants from the time of Henry II. and it is said that in some years no less than 1700 persons have, applied for, and received, this donation, which though now trivial, was originally of importance.

ALRESFORD, *Old*, prov. England, adjoining the preceding. Real prop. £2648. Pop. 459. Church, rebuilt in 1753, ded. St. Mary, rect. with chapels of New Alresford and Medstead annexed, peculiar of Bp. Winchester, who is also patron.

ALREWAS, par. England, co. Stafford, including the hamlets of Fradley and Orgreave; 5 m. *NW*. Lichfield (P.T. 119). Real prop. £7173. Pop. 1607. Church, ded. All Saints, disch. rect. peculiar of Chanc. Lichfield, who is also pat.

ALREWAS-HAYES, an extra parochial dist. adjoining the foregoing par. Pop. 77.

ALROE, an isle of Jutland, at the mouth of Horsens Gulf, belonging to the bailiwick or dist. of Aakier. Lat. 55. 52. N. Long. 10. 8. E.

ALS, vil. North Jutland, dist. Borg, on the sea coast, about 4 m. N. Mariager Fiord. Lat. 56. 45. N. Long. 10. 19. E.

ALSACE, an ancient province of France, on the *NE*. side, between the Vosges mountains and the Rhine riv. and now forming the two departments of Upper and Lower Rhine. It has mines of lead, iron, copper, and even of silver: clay for porcelain is also found here in abundance; and the soil yields corn, flax, hemp, madder, and tobacco. Manufactures are in a flourishing state; and the transport of its merchandise is greatly facilitated by the navigation of the Rhine. The wine peculiar to the district bears the name of *Strak* or *Straw* wine.

ALSACE, *tn*. United States, in Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on the left bank of the Schuylkill riv. Pop. about 1300.

ALSAGER, chap. England, co. Chester, par. Barthomley, near the Grand Trunk Canal; 5½ m. *SE*. Sandbach (P.T. 161½). Real prop. £2792. Pop. 446. Perpet. cur. subordinate to rect. Barthomley, archd. and dioc. Chester.

ALSAPHATA, *tn*. Norway, prov. Finmark, on the Karas riv. about 8 m. above its junction with the Tana. Lat. 69. 30. N. Long. 25. 50. E.

ALSBIERG, *tn*. North Jutland, dist. Enevassel, on the N. bank of the Liim, between Liim Fiord and Liim Gulf; 21 m. W. Aalborg. Lat. 57. 2. N. Long. 9. 26. E.

ALSBURGH, or OKLABURGH, vil. Hanover, Vol. I.

prov. Hildesheim, on the Fusa riv. 14. m. *NE*. Hildesheim; 4 m. *SW*. Brunswick.

ALSCHANKA, *tn*. Russia, gov. Saratov, on the left bank of the Khoper riv. 30 m. *NNE* Balashev. Lat. 51. 58. N. Long. 43. 30. E.

ALSCHAUSEN, *tn*. or vil. Württemberg, cir. Bodensee, 9 m. S. Buchan. Pop. about 1000. Its castle was formerly the seat of the Teutonic commandery of Alsace and Burgundy.

ALSDORF, vil. Luxemburg, 6 m. *SW*. Bidburgh.

ALSDORF, vil. Württemberg, cir. Fils et Rems, 3½ m. *NW*. Gmund.

ALSEMBURGH, vil. Belgium, prov. South Brabant, on the skirts of Soignes Forest, in the road between Brussels and Nivelles; 6 m. S. Brussels.

ALSEN, *tn*. Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 5 m. S. Breda.

ALSEN, *tn*. or church vil. Sweden, prov. Jamtland, on an arm of the Stor Fiord; 28 m. *NW*. Ostersund. Lat. 63. 22. N. Long. 13. 50. E.

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, near the E. court of Sleswick, about 18 m. in length, from *NW*. to *SE*. and 9 m. in breadth, comprising a superficies of 132 square miles. Central lat. 54. 58. N. long. 9. 55. E. Pop. about 16,000. Chief *tns*. Sonderborg and Nordborg, each of which has a castle. It is a pleasant place, and, with the exception of wheat, produces most kinds of grain, especially aniseed, a condiment much used by the Danes.

ALSENBORN, *tn*. Bavaria, cir. Rhine, dist. Kaiserslautern, chief place of a canton of the same name. Pop. about 800.

ALSENDER, small fortified *tn*. Belgium, prov. Liege. Pop. about 250.

ALSENS, riv. Austria, in the Tyrolese, running into the Inn near Pludenz.

ALSENS, or ALSENZ, *tn*. Bavaria, cir. Rhine, dist. Kaiserslautern, on the left bank of Alsenze riv. 28 m. *WNW*. Worms. Lat. 49. 44. N. Long. 7. 49. E.

ALSENZE, riv. Bavaria, cir. Rhine, rising in the Vosges mountains, and falling into the Nahe, about 6 m. below Alsenz.

ALSEREZ, riv. La Plata, in the Banda Oriental, which, uniting with the Cebollati, runs into Lake Merin by a large estuary, on the *SW*. side, about lat. 33. 30. S. long. 54. 10. W.

ALSFELD, *tn*. Hesse Darmstadt, on the Schwalm riv. 32 m. *NNE*. Giessen; 25 m. *NNW*. Fulda. Lat. 50. 47. N. Long. 9. 16. E. Houses, 500. Pop. upwards of 3000. It is an ancient town, well built; and was the first in this quarter to embrace the reformation of Luther.

ALSH, Loch, in Scotland, sh. Ross, opposite the Isle of Skye, at the head of the strait which separates that island from the main. Lat. 57. 15. N. Long. 5. 32. W.

ALSHASH, prov. Great Bukharia, on the banks of the Sihoun riv. Its ancient capital, of the same name (supposed to have occupied the site of modern Tasheant), was a beautiful city, till ruined by Genghis Khan, who, on taking it, caused most of the inhabitants to be slaughtered.

ALSHAUSEN, vil. Brunswick, near the Leine riv. Pop. about 600, mostly employed in spinning and weaving of yarn.

ALSHEDA, vil. Sweden, gov. Jonköping; 35 m. *SE*. Jonköping. Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 15. 30. E. In 1738, a gold mine, called *Adelfors*, was discovered in its vicinity.

ALSHEIM, ALZHEIM, or ADOLZHEIM, mkt. tn. Hesse. See **ADOLZHEIM**.

ALSING, tn. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, on the road between Augsburg and Eichstätt; 7 m. NNE. Augsburg. Lat. 48. 28. N. Long. 10. 58. E.

ALSINGSUND, or **ALSEND SUND**, a narrow strait of the Baltic, separating the Isle of Alsen from the main land of Sleswick; about 30 m. in length, and in some places not exceeding 3 m. in breadth.

ALSIO, tn. Sweden, gov. Calmar, 32 m. WSW. Calmar. Lat. 56. 32. N. Long. 15. 20. E.

ALSITZ, ALSITZ, or ELSE (anc. Alisontia), riv. Luxemburg, rising on the French border, passing by Luxemburg, and running into the Sure, between Ettelbruck and Diekirch.

ALSLEBEN, or ALSCHLEBEN, tn. with a castle, of Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Mersberg, on the left bank of the Saal riv. 29 m. S. Magdeburg; 9 m. SSW. Bernberg. Lat. 51. 44. N. Long. 11. 43. E. Houses, about 240. Pop. 1100.

ALSO BORG, dist. Transylvania, co. Dobok, with a pass leading into the Buckovina. It is a military station, and comprises six villages, with as many churches; but is usually considered as a single village.

ALSOP-LE-DALE, tnsph. England, co. Derby, par. Ashborne; 5½ m. NW. Ashborne (P. T. 140). Real prop. with Eaton annexed, £1884. Pop. 60. Church, ded. St. Michael; archd. Derby, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry; patr. the inhabitants.

ALSO-DANY, tn. Hungary, with a celebrated mineral spring.

ALSO SAJO, vil. Hungary, co. Gomor, near which are mines of quicksilver and cinnabar.

ALSO-SEBES, vil. Transylvania, co. Fogarosh, on the Alt riv.

ALSTADT, or **ALLSTADT**, small old town of Saxe Weimar, chief place of a bailiwick of the same name; 28 m. NNE. Erfurt. Pop. about 700.

ALSTADT, or **ALLSTADT**, tn. Prussia. See **ALLSTADT**.

ALSTAY, a small bay and harbour of Scotland, sh. Inverness, on the N. side of Loch Ness.

ALSTEAD, post tnsph. United States, in New Hampshire, co. Cheshire. Pop. about 2000.

ALSTEDELE, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Munster, on the Birkel riv. 35 m. WNW. Munster. Lat. 52. 3. N. Long. 6. 47. E.

ALSTEMWEILLER, vil. Baden, cir. Murg.

ALSTER, riv. Denmark, duchy of Holstein, rising in dist. Stormar, and running into the Hamburg territory, which it crosses, and falling into the Elbe at Hamburg.

ALSTOE, hund. England, forming the N. division of co. Rutland, and comprising 12 parishes. Pop. males, 2120; females, 2155; total, 4275.

ALSTOED, tn. Denmark, isle Zealand, prov. Soree; 5 m. SE. Soree. Lat. 55. 24. N. Long. 11. 40. E.

ALSTON, tn. United States, on the borders of North and South Carolina, near the sea; 20 m. SW. Brunswick.

ALSTON - WITH - HATHERALL, tnsph. England, co. Lancaster, par. Ribchester; 6 m. NE. Preston (P. T. 216). Real prop. £4357. Pop. 1030.

ALSTONE, chap. England, co. Worcester, par. Overbury; 5 m. SWS. Tewksbury (P. T. 103). Real prop. £392. Pop. 78.

ALSTONEFIELD, par. England, co. Stafford. See **ALLSTONEFIELD**.

ALSTORF, vil. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Aix-la-Chapelle; *5 m. E. Rolduc.

ALSVIG, small isle of Scotland, co. Inverness, off the NW. coast of Skye; about 2 m. in circumference, and very fertile.

ALSUNGEN, lake of Sweden, prov. Halland, from which the Falkenburgh riv. derives its source.

ALSWANG, or ALSWANGEN, tn. and castle of Russia, gov. Courland; 10 m. W. Goldingen.

ALSWICK, ham. England, co. Hertford, par. Layston; 1¼ m. E. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Pop. &c. with par.

ALSZA, small tn. Russia, in one of the Tatar districts, between the Dnieper and the Don.

ALT, vil. Luxemburg; 6 m. S. Diekirch.

ALT, vil. Switzerland, can. St. Gall, on a stream which runs into the Rhine about a mile below it; 13 m. NE. Appenzell. Lat. 47. 26. N. Long. 9. 38. E.

ALT, riv. England, co. Lancaster, running into the Irish Sea at the vil. Altmouth; 2 m. WBS. Altcar; 8 m. WSW. Ormskirk.

ALT, ALUTA, ALAUT, or OLT, riv. Transylvania. See **ALAUT**.

ALTA, tn. Sweden, prov. South Helisingland.

ALTA, tn. Peru, prov. Arequipa, on the Mages riv. 60 m. NW. Arequipa. Lat. 15. 30. S. Long. 72. 40. W.

***ALTA**, lake of Columbia, prov. Cumana.

ALTABONITA, small bay of Cuba, on the NE. coast.

ALTA GRACIA, tn. Columbia, prov. Venezuela, dist. Caracas, near which the Uritucu riv. has its source. Lat. 9. 45. N. Long. 66. 38. W.

ALTA GRACIA, or **Los Puertos**, tn. Columbia, prov. Zulia, dist. Coro, on the E. side of the strait between the Gulf and Lake of Maracaybo, and nearly opposite the tn. of Maracaybo. Lat. 10. 39. N. Long. 71. 35. W. It was founded in 1540; but has now a scanty population.

ALTAGRACIA, tn. Columbia, prov. Oroonoco, on the right bank of the riv. so called, about 160 m. W. San Thome Angostura. Lat. 7. 40. N. Long. 66. 6. W.

ALTA GRACIA, another tn. in foregoing prov. on the right bank of the Caroney; 70 m. SSW. San Thome Angostura. Lat. 7. 53. N. Long. 62. 50. W.

ALTA GRACIA, tn. La Plata, prov. Cordova, on the Segundo riv. 30 m. S. Cordova. Lat. 31. 45. S. Long. 63. 5. W.

ALTAI MOUNTAINS, an extensive chain of mountains in Asia, stretching over an extent of about 5000 miles, under various names. It commences about lat. 40. 0. N. long. 71. 0. E. and only terminates with the continent itself at Cape East, or Behring's Strait, lat. 66. 16. N. long. 170. 0. W. sending out, in its course, several subordinate ridges. Among the names by which parts of these mountains are distinguished are, 1. The *Stanovoi Mountains*, on the E. side of Asiatic Russia, running down the NW. side of the Sea of Okotsk, and inland along the SE. border of Siberia, S. of Lake Baikal; 2. The *Sayamen Mountains*, forming the SE. boundary of Tobolsk; 3. The *Changai Mountains*, branching from the last named into Chinese Tatar; 4. The *Great Altai Mountains*, a continuation of the foregoing; 5. The *Bogdo, Monsari*, and *Arak*, successive continuations of the Great Altai; 6. The

Ziro-bal Mountains, turning off from the Arak, round Lake Palkati, and, taking a N.E. direction, under the names of, 7. *Ulug Tug*, 8. *Bezeka*, and 9. *Little Altai*, rejoining the Sayamen. In the Russian dominions, the portions best known are classed as follow: 1. The *Kholyran Voskresents Mountains*, the same with the Little Altai; 2. The *Korbolinsk*; 3. The *Alaskaia*; 4. The *Onkinsk*, or *Vobrosk*; 5. The *Buktarminsk*; 6. The *Teletsk*, joining the Little Altai with the Sayamen; 7. The *Tcharinsk*; 8. The *Kunetzsk*; 9. The *Krasnoyarsk*, which unites the Altai with the Uralian chain. The component parts of these mountains are all indicative of primitive formations, such as granite, porphyry, &c.: limestone, marble, containing petrified shells, and numerous valuable ores, are also common. In the Korbolinsk division are rich gold and silver mines. In the Tcharinsk mountains, which are of great extent, and probably the highest in this part of the Altaian chain, iron, copper, and lead ores have been found. In the Kunetzskoi range was found, by professor Pallas, a remarkable isolated mass of native iron, weighing 1440 lbs. The sources of many of the Asiatic rivers are found in this immense chain of mountains. The altitudes of some of the most remarkable points are given as follow:

Italitzkoi	10,735 feet.
Tcharinskoi	10,730
Tigeretskoi	10,700
Torgonskoi	10,700
Katunayaiskoi	10,650
Sludina	7,720
Schlangenberg	6,050
Sunnaia Sopka	3,000

ALTAICH, tn. Bavaria, prov. Lower Danube, on the Bogen Bach riv. 26 m. sbs. Ratisbon. Lat. 48. 55. N. Long. 12. 37. E.

ALTAMAHA, or **ALATAMARA**, tn. United States, in Georgia, at the junction of the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers; 90 m. S. Milledgville. Lat. 32. 0. N. Long. 82. 30. W. See **ALATAMARA**.

ALTAMIRA, vil. Spain, in Galicia, prov. Corunna, on the Tamara riv. 15 m. W. St. Jago de Compostella.

ALTAMIRA, tn. Mexico, prov. San Luis Potosi, dist. Potosi, on the N. bank of a lake formed at the mouth of the Panuco riv. 18 m. NW. Tampico. Lat. 22. 20. N. Long. 98. 40. W.

ALTAMIRA, tn. Columbia, prov. Barcelona, on the Acuru riv. 80 m. SW. Aragua. Lat. 8. 47. N. Long. 65. 54. W.

ALTAMONT, city of Naples, prov. Lower Calabria, 15 m. NW. Bisignano.

ALTAMOOR, tn. Caubul, prov. Zabulistan, 34 m. SE. Caubul. Lat. 33. 54. N. Long. 69. 1. E.

ALTAMURA, tn. Naples, in the Terra di Bari, and dist. La Valeta, at the foot of Mount Lupolo; 26 m. SW. Bari. Lat. 40. 47. N. Long. 16. 36. E. Pop. nearly 16,000; including many Greek families. It has the title of a principality, and is the seat of a royal governor.

ALTAR, tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora, on Ascension riv. 150 m. W. N. Arispe. Lat. 30. 55. N. Long. 111. 40. W.

ALTAR, tn. and fort. Mexico, in the country of the Apaches, between New Mexico and Texas, on a riv. communicating with the Bravo del Norte; 190 m. NW. St. Antonio. Lat. 30. 55. N. Long. 101. 30. W.

ALTAR, a lofty mountain of Quito, in the Columbian republic, always covered with snow.

ALTARA, tn. Italy, in the Genoese territory, on the border of Piedmont; 6 m. NNW. Savona. Lat. 44. 21. N. Long. 8. 25. E.

ALTASREID, tn. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, on the left bank of the Gunz riv. 9 m. sbs. Memmingen. Lat. 47. 57. N. Long. 10. 22. E.

ALTAVELLA, tn. Naples, in the Upper Principato, on the Sabato riv. 7 m. S. Benevento.

ALTAVIG, or **ALTIVAIG**, small flat islets off the coast of Skye, on the largest of which, it is said, was once a chapel, dedicated to St. Turos; but no vestiges of such an edifice are now visible.

ALTAVILLA, tn. Naples, prov. Principato, with the title of a county; 18 m. SE. Salerno.

ALTAURA, tn. Lombardy, in the Paduan; 4 m. S. Montagnato.

ALT BELGERN, paroch. vil. Saxony.

ALT BERGSTADT, (the Old Town on the Mountain), a name given to the old town of Bulach, in Wurtemberg, to distinguish it from the new town. See **BULACH**.

ALT BEUGNITZ, paroch. vil. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, dist. Crossen.

ALT BUREN, tn. Switzerland, can. Lucerne, on the Bernese frontier; 6 m. SSE. Arwangen. Lat. 47. 12. N. Long. 7. 52. E.

ALTBURGH, vil. Wurtemberg, cir. Black Forest; 2 m. NNW. Calw. Lat. 48. 44. N. Long. 8. 42. E. Pop. about 1500.

ALTCAR, par. England, co. Lancaster, seated on the Alt riv. about 2 m. above its confluence with the ocean; 64 m. W. S. Ormskirk (P. T. 219). Real prop. £3893. Pop. 505. Church, ded. St. Michael, perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Chester.

ALT DOBERN, mkt. tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfort-on-the-Oder; 40 m. NE. Dresden. Lat. 51. 37. N. Long. 14. 5. E. Pop. about 500. It is the seat of a domain; and has a fine castle, with gardens.

ALTDORF, or **ALTORF** (Old town, or vil.), tn. Switzerland, can. Uri, of which it is the capital, near the junction of the Staubi with the Reuss; 20 m. SE. Lucerne. Lat. 46. 53. N. Long. 8. 38. E. Pop. between 4000 and 5000. In this town, which is beautifully surrounded by rising grounds and fine gardens, the tyrant Geisler was guilty of those crimes, which, through the patriotism of William Tell, laid the foundation of Swiss independence.

ALTDORF, vil. or small tn. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, chief place of a dist. of the same name; 12 m. SSE. Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 23. N. Long. 11. 20. E. Pop. about 2500. In addition to about 230 dwelling-houses, it has 33 public buildings, and was once the seat of an university, now suppressed. The culture of hops and brewing engage the chief attention of the tradesmen.

ALTDORF, vil. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, on the Wertach riv. 5 m. S. Kaufreuten. Lat. 47. 48. N. Long. 10. 38. E.

ALTDORF, mkt. tn. and par. Wurtemberg, cir. Bodensee, on a small riv. which joins the Aach about 4 m. below the town; 5 m. NNE. Ravensburgh. Lat. 47. 49. N. Long. 9. 38. E. The tn. has about 400 houses; and with the par. which is extensive, contains nearly 7000 inhabitants. See further, under **ALTORF**.

ALTE, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, at the foot of the Serra do Malhao; 12 m. NNE. Albofeira. Lat. 37. 16. N. Long. 8. 1. W.

ALTEA, seaport tn. Spain, in Murcia, prov. Alicante; 27 m. NE. Alicante. Lat. 38. 37. N. Long.

0. 6. w. A bay, named after this town, is between Point Escalata, or Benidorme, on the s. and Cape Monte Ifac, on the n.e. It is more than 2 m. from N. to s. and vessels of all descriptions may find shelter in it from winds between N.W. to S.W. over a bottom of sand and mud; and plenty of good water may be had on the beach. Two leagues w. from the town of Altea is a high hill, having on its w. summit, a deep gap, called by the seamen *La Cuchillada de Roldan* (the Cut, or Gash, of Roldan): it is very visible on the s. side of the bay; and the mountain, from its superior elevation, is the first object seen by vessels sailing towards this port.

ALTE FEHR, tn. Prussia, in the isle of Rugen, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stralsund; 3 m. W.S.W. Bergen.

ALT EGLISH, mount. Ireland, co. Londonderry, rising 1300 feet above the level of the sea.

ALTEMPSTONE, ham. England, co. Suffolk, par. Trimley St. Martin; 8 m. S.E. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Pop. &c. with par.

ALTEN, tn. Saxony, in the Voigtland, near the Trieb riv. 3 m. N.E. Plauen. Lat. 50. 32. N. Long. 12. 12. E.

ALTEN, riv. Norway, prov. Finmark, rising in the mountains which make the s. boundary of that province, above Koutokenio, and, taking a N. direction, enters the Alten Fjord, at Alten-gaard. It gives name to the district through which it passes.

ALTENA, a small dist. Netherlands, prov. South Holland, between the Maas and Biesboch, and extending as far as Heusden, in North Brabant. It has its name from the vil. ALTENA; 11 m. S.W. Gorcum.

ALTENA, tn. Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 15 m. N.E. Dendermonde.

ALTENA, or ALTENAU, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arensburg, on the Lenne riv. 30 m. N.W. Cologne. Houses, about 300. Pop. 3500. It is a manufacturing town, and has a Lutheran chapel, a Calvinistic church, a court of justice, &c.

ALTENA, or ALTONA, seaport of Germany. See ALTONA.

ALTENAHR, paroch. vil. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Coblenz, on the Ahr, not far from Reineck.

ALTENAU, tn. Hanover, prov. Guebenhagen, dist. Hartz, near the source of the Oster riv. 7 m. S. Goslar; 8 m. N.E. Osterode. Lat. 51. 48. N. Long. 10. 26. E. Houses, about 200. Pop. 1200, chiefly employed in the mines.

ALTEN BECHEN, or ALTEN BEIKEN, paroch. vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Minden; 10 m. E.N.E. Paderborn. In its vicinity is a productive iron mine.

ALTENBERG, small mining tn. Saxony, in the Erzgebirge, or Mining dist. near the source of the Muglitz riv. 20 m. S. Dresden. Lat. 50. 43. N. Long. 13. 45. E. Houses, about 200.

ALTENBERG, vil. Saxe Cobourg Gotha, princip. Altenburgh, with a lordship annexed.

ALTENBERG, tn. Austria, prov. Styria; 9 m. E. Gratz.

ALTEN BERNHEIM, tn. Bavaria, cir. Rezat; 8 m. S.W. Marckt-Erlbach.

ALTEN BOTTEN, or ALTEN FIORD, gulf of Norway. See ALTEN FIORD.

ALTENBRUCH, or OLDENBROCK, a large well built tn. Hanover, prov. Bremen, dist. Hadeln, near the left bank of the Elbe, with

which it has a communication by a creek; 5 m. S.E. Cuxhaven. Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 8. 46. E. Houses, about 400. Pop. nearly 3000.

ALTEN BRUCHHAUSEN, or OLD BRUCHHAUSEN, tn. Hanover, prov. Hoya. See BRUCHHAUSEN.

ALTENBURGH, tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Coblenz, from which it is detached by the duchy of Nassau, near the Lahn riv. 3 m. N.W. Wetzlar; 3 m. N.E. Braunsfels.

ALTENBURGH, prov. or princip. Germany, on the w. side of the king. Saxony. It is divided into two portions by the county of Gera. Originally, it belonged to Duke John William, son of John I. elector Saxony; from his family, it passed to the house of Gotha, and was partitioned between the branches of Gotha and Saalfeld. On the death of the late Duke of Gotha, without issue, the succession to Gotha and Altenburgh devolved on the Dukes of Saxe Cobourg, Ililburghausen, and Meiningen; and by a treaty of partition and cession, the principality has merged into their several states. The Gotha portion extended over 616 square miles, watered by the Pleiss and other rivers, and comprised seven bailiwicks, with about 96,000 inhabitants. The soil of this part is very productive, the stock of cattle good, and the people, generally, are industrious and comfortable. The Saalfeld division, watered by the Saal, has an extent of only 154 square miles, comprising three bailiwicks, and about 25,000 inhabitants.

ALTENBURGH, capital of the foregoing principality, in the Gotha division, situated near the Pleiss riv. 24 m. S. Leipsic; 52 m. W. Dresden. Lat. 51. 1. N. Long. 12. 25. E. Houses, about 1300. Pop. 9500. It was a free imperial town till 1308, when it was brought under the margraves of Misnia. It has a castle on a rock, a college, and a nunnery, founded in 1705, for Protestant females of high rank. Here are several manufactures in cotton wool; and the trade in cattle and corn is considerable.

ALTENBURGH, tn. Baden, cir. Phinz et Enz; 3 m. N.W. Bruchsal.

ALTENBURGH, vil. Bavaria, cir. Upper Maine; 2 m. S.W. Bamberg.

ALTENBURGH, mkt. tn. Lower Austria, in the quarter of Upper Mannhartsberg, near the road between Vienna and Budweis; 2 m. S.W. Horn; 14 m. N.W. Krems. Here is a well-built Benedictine abbey.

ALTENBURGH, or TRUTSCH ALTENBURGH, vil. Lower Austria, on the Danube, to the W. of Haimburgh. It is the seat of a signory, and has a castle. Its medicinal spring is in repute for bathing.

ALTENBURGH, tn. Austria, prov. Styria, dist. Cilley, on the Sann riv. 8 m. S.W. Windischgratz.

ALTENBURGH, vil. Austria, in the Tyrolese, with a castle, 9 m. N.E. Glurns.

ALTENBURGH, OWAR, or HUNGARIAN ALTENBURGH, mkt. tn. Hungary, co. Wieselburgh, situate in a marsh, at the confluence of the Lietha with the Glinz riv. and in the road between Vienna and Raab; 20 m. S.E. Presburgh; 42 m. S.E. Vienna. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 17. 16. E. It has wide streets, is surrounded with deep ditches, and is inhabited by Germans and Hungarians, who carry on an active trade in black cattle and fruit. The old castle, of date anterior to the settlement of the

Hungarians here, is used as a corn magazine. In 1605 and 1683, the Turks burned this town to the ground, in their progress towards Vienna. The name of ALTENBURGH has been given to this place by the Germans; but the Hungarians call it OWAR.

ALTENBURGH, or ALTENBURGH, mkt. tn. Transylvania, co. Hunyad, on the Feher Koros riv. with gold mines in its vicinity; 45 m. ssw. Clausenburgh.

ALTENBURGH, or OLDENBURGH, tn. Germany. See OLDENBURGH.

ALTENBURN, tn. East Prussia, gov. Königsberg, dist. Oberland; 2 m. NW. Liebmühl.

ALTEN BUSECK, paroch. vil. Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. about 400.

ALTEN CELLE, vil. Hanover, prov. Lüneburg, near the tn. of Celle.

ALTEN CLOSTER, or ALT CLOSTER, tn. Hanover, prov. Bremen; 13 m. SE. Stade; 1½ m. S. Buxtehude, from which it is separated by the Este riv. Lat. 53. 27. N. Long. 9. 42. E.

ALTEN DAMLACH, tn. Prussian Saxony, dist. Henneberg; 5 m. NNW. Schleusingen.

ALTENDORF, paroch. vil. Switzerland, can. Schweiz, on the margin of the lake of Zurich, opposite Rapperschwyl; 13 m. NNE. Schweiz. Lat. 47. 12. N. Long. 8. 48. E.

ALTENDORF, vil. Brunswick, prov. Weser, bailiwick of Allersheim, near Holzminden. Pop. upwards of 500.

ALTENDORF, vil. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, dist. Erlangen.

ALTENDORN, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, gov. Cologne; 37 m. E. Cologne.

ALTENESCH, tn. Germany, in the grand duchy of Oldenburgh, with a dist. attached, situate on the Weser riv. 15 m. E. Oldenburgh. Lat. 53. 8. N. Long. 8. 40. E.

ALTENFAHR, paroch. vil. Prussia, in the isle of Rugen, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stralsund.

ALTENFELD, vil. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine; 16 m. WNW. Würzburg. Lat. 49. 48. N. Long. 9. 34. E.

ALTENFELDE, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Berlin, on a stream which runs into the Netz about 5 m. below the tn. 37 m. NNE. Custrin. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 15. 25. E.

ALTENFELDEN, tn. Bavaria, cir. Rezat; 7 m. NE. Roth.

ALTEN FIORD, gulf of Norway, on the W. side of Finmark, at the mouth of the Alten riv. Lat. 70. 10. N. Long. 23. 0. E. It is sometimes called ALTEN BOTTEN.

ALTENGAARD, tn. Norway, prov. Finmark, on the Alten riv. Lat. 69. 54. N. Long. 23. 10. E.

ALTENHAAREN, tn. Hanover, prov. Meppen, situate on the edge of the Bourtanger morass, and near the left bank of the Ems riv. 7 m. NW. Meppen. Lat. 52. 46. N. Long. 7. 10. E.

ALTENHAGEN, tn. Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, on the road between Wismar and Rostock; 4 m. SSE. New Buckow. Lat. 53. 59. N. Long. 11. 51. E.

ALTENHAGEN, tn. in the foregoing grand duchy, on the road between Gustrow and Parchim; 9 m. ssw. Gustrow. Lat. 53. 40. N. Long. 12. 4. E.

ALTENHAYN, tn. Saxony, on the road between Chemnitz and Marienburgh; 5 m. sbw. Chemnitz. Lat. 50. 47. N. Long. 12. 57. E.

ALTENHEIM, tn. Baden, cir. Kinzig, baili-

liwic of Maulberg, on the Rhine. Pop. about 1300, of whom about 200 are deemed citizens.

ALTENHEIM, vil. Baden, cir. Maine et Taube, on the Maine riv. 8 m. E. Wertheim.

ALTENHOF, vil. Hesse Cassel, near Fulda. Pop. about 800.

ALTENHOFEN, or ALTENHAFEN, mkt. tn. Austria, prov. Illyria, gov. Carinthia, with a citadel, on the Metnitz, near its junction with the Gurck riv. 4 m. N. St. Veit. In its vicinity are some iron works.

ALTENHOVEN, tn. Upper Austria, on the Danube; 12 m. E. Lintz.

ALTENKAMP, vil. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, gov. Cologne. Pop. nearly 600.

ALTENKIRCHEN, mkt. tn. Prussia, in the isle of Rugen, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stralsund; 16 m. N. Bergen, near the extremity of the peninsula of Wittow.

ALTENKIRCHEN, small tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Coblenz, co. Sayn, with about 100 houses; 20 m. N. Coblenz. Lat. 50. 42. N. Long. 7. 36. E. It was the scene of some severe conflicts between the French and Austrians, in 1796; and here the French general Marceau lost his life.

ALTENKIRCHEN, tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar, 6 m. N. Freising; 26 m. NNE. Munich. Lat. 48. 29. N. Long. 11. 44. E.

ALTEN LANDSBERG, small tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Berlin; the seat of a bailiwick, with a castle. Pop. nearly 1000.

ALTEN LOHMB, vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Leignitz, co. Goldberg, near Leignitz. Pop. about 650.

ALTENMARKT, mkt. tn. Lower Austria; 15 m. sw. Vienna.

ALTENMARKT, tn. Lower Austria; 24 m. E. Steyregg; 58 m. W. Vienna.

ALTENMARKT, mkt. tn. Austria, prov. Styria, cir. Bruck, on the Enns riv. with about 50 houses; 34 m. NW. Bruck. Lat. 47. 40. N. Long. 14. 40. E.

ALTENMARKT, or ALTENWICHT, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar, dist. Obing, on the Traun riv. and in the high road between Munich and Saltzburgh; 14 m. SSE. Wasserburgh. Lat. 47. 58. N. Long. 12. 31. E.

ALTEN MUNSTER, paroch. vil. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, on the Zusam riv. about 20 m. NW. Augsburg. Pop. about 1200. An ancient abbey, founded in the eighth century, by a hermit, called St. Alton, a native of Ireland, is supposed to have given name to this place.

ALTEN OETTINGEN, mkt. tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar. Pop. about 1500.

ALTEN RIEF, tn. Switzerland, can. Friburgh; 6 m. S. Gruyeres.

ALTEN SCHYLEN, tn. Switzerland, can. Thurgau; 4 m. S. Constance. Lat. 47. 36. N. Long. 9. 8. E.

ALTEN SITTENBACH, paroch. vil. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, dist. Hensbruck.

ALTENSTADT, vil. France, depart. Lower Rhine, on the Lauter riv. between Lauterbourg and Weissemburgh; 27 m. NNE. Strasburgh. Pop. about 1000.

ALTENSTADT, tn. Austria, in the Tyrolese; 2 m. NW. Feldkirch, on the Swiss frontier.

ALTENSTADT, mkt. tn. Hesse Darmstadt, with a bailiwick attached.

ALTENSTADT, vil. Würtemberg, cir. Danube. Pop. about 500.

ALTENSTADT, *tn.* Bavaria, *cir.* Isar, on a riv. which joins the Lech, about 4 m. below the *tn.* 2 m. NW. Schongau; 16 m. s. Landsberg. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 10. 52. E.

ALTENSTEIG, *tn.* Lower Austria, the seat of a signory, with a castle and glass-house, on the road between Vienna and Budweiss; 55 m. NW. Vienna. Lat. 48. 43. N. Long. 15. 25. E.

ALTENSTEIG, *tn.* Württemberg, *cir.* Black Forest, bailiwick of Schwarzwald, situate on a rocky hill, near the Nagold riv. 30 m. SW. Stuttgart; 36 m. E. Straßburg. Lat. 48. 35. N. Long. 8. 33. E. Pop. about 1500.

ALTENSTEIG, *vil.* in foregoing king. and bailiwick, with about 230 inhabitants.

ALTENSTEIN, *vil.* Saxony, with an elegant castle, and a bailiwick attached.

ALTENSTEIN, *vil.* Bavaria, *cir.* Lower Maine, on a stream which here joins the Bausach riv. 23 m. NNW. Bamberg. Lat. 50. 9. N. Long. 10. 41. E. Pop. about 400. It has a castle, with a signory attached.

ALTENTROP, *tn.* Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arensburg; 50 m. E. Dusseldorf.

ALTEN TRUDINGEN, *paroch.* *vil.* Bavaria, *cir.* Upper Danube.

ALTEN WAHLEN, *vil.* Hanover, prov. Luneburgh, on the high road from Neinburg to Harburg, about 2 m. from the right bank of the Aller riv. 12 m. SE. Verden. Lat. 52. 49. N. Long. 9. 25. E.

ALTENWALDE, *tn.* Hanover, prov. Bremen, 4 m. s. Cuxhaven. Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 8. 40. E.

ALTENWALDE, *vil.* Prussia, Prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, dist. Neisse. Pop. about 750.

ALTEN WEDDINGEN, *vil.* Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburgh, dist. Holz, comprising about 170 houses.

ALTENWERDER, *paroch.* *vil.* Hanover, prov. Luneburgh, on an island of the same name, in the Elbe.

ALTENWIED, *tn.* Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Coblenz; 5 m. E. Linz; 15 m. N. Coblenz.

ALTERADO, *riv.* Bolivia, or Upper Peru, rising in the Pampas de la Sal, running into the Rio San Juan. lat. 22. 7. s. long. 67. 25. W.

ALTER DO CHAON, *tn.* Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Avis riv. 12 m. W. Portalegre. Lat. 39. 8. N. Long. 7. 30. W. This town owes its foundation to the Romans, by whom it was called *Eller*.

ALTERE, *tn.* Belgium, on the borders of East and West Flanders; 13 m. W. Ghent.

ALTERIO, *tn.* Naples, prov. Lower Calabria; 17 m. ENE. Cosenza.

ALTERMAUSEN, *tn.* Bavaria, *cir.* Upper Maine; 18 m. SW. Bamberg.

ALTERNON, *par.* England, co. Cornwall, on the Inny riv. 7½ m. WSW. Launceston (P. T. 214). Real prop. £6147. Pop. 1069. Church, ded. St. Nunn, vic. archd. Cornwall, dioc. Exeter; pat. Dean and Chap. Exeter.

ALTER PEDROSA, *tn.* Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 45 m. s. Obrato.

ALTERSHAUSEN, *tn.* Bavaria, *cir.* Lower Maine; 5 m. ENE. Hassfurt. Lat. 50. 5. N. Long. 10. 32. E.

ALTERSLEF, *tn.* Denmark, isle of Zealand, prov. Wordingborg; 8 m. NNE. Wordingborg. Lat. 55. 5. N. Long. 12. 3. E.

ALTERUP, *tn.* Denmark, isle of Zealand,

prov. Holbeks; 15 m. SW. Holbek, 6 m. N. Soroe. Lat. 55. 31. N. Long. 11. 31. E.

ALTES, a lake of Norway, prov. Tromsen, N. of Lake Tornea. Lat. 68. 30. N. Long. 19. 40. E.

ALTESIEL, small seaport of Oldenburgh, on the Jahde, on the s. margin of the bay formed by the estuary of that riv. 4 m. SE. Varel; 16 m. N. Oldenburgh. Lat. 53. 22. N. Long. 8. 16. E.

ALTESSAN, *tn.* Piedmont; 3 m. N. Turin.

ALTEZEY, or **ALTEZYKY**, *tn.* Hesse Darmstadt, and chief place of a district of the same name, with a castle, situated on a rivulet; 15 m. SW. Mentz.

ALTFELD, *tn.* Bavaria, *cir.* Lower Maine, on the high road between Würzburg and Aschaffenburg; 17 m. NW. Würzburg. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 9. 34. E.

ALTFELD, *riv.* Hesse Darmstadt, running into the Fulda; 2 m. below Schlitz.

ALTFORST, *vil.* Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the right bank of the Meuse; 10 m. NW. Grave. Lat. 51. 52. N. Long. 5. 34. E.

ALTFREISTETT, *vil.* Hesse Darmstadt, bailiwick Lichtenau. Pop. about 1000.

ALT GARMS, *tn.* Oldenburgh; 11 m. NW. Kniphausen. Lat. 53. 39. N. Long. 7. 55. E.

ALTEBIARTSDORF, *vil.* Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, dist. Queiss, R. of Gollitz. Pop. about 2800.

ALTEGEISING, a small mining *tn.* Saxony, *cir.* Erzgebirg, bailiwick Altenberg. Pop. about 450.

ALTGERSDORFF, *vil.* Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 700.

ALTHAM, *tnshp.* and *chap.* England, co. Lancaster, par. Whalley, 5 m. W. Barnley (P. T. 211). Real prop. £2975. Pop. 413. Church, ded. St. James, perpet. cur.

ALTHAMMER, a small hamlet, in a mountainous country of Austria, prov. Illyria, in Carinthia, gov. and *cir.* Laybach.

ALTHART, *tn.* Austria, prov. Moravia, *cir.* Znaym, with manufactures of cotton and muslin.

ALTHAUS, or **STRANIGORON**, *vil.* West Prussia, *cir.* Marienwerder; 4 m. s. Culm.

ALTHE'E, *tn.* France, depart. Mayenne, chief place of a canton; 12 m. SSW. Laval.

ALTHEIM, *vil.* Hesse Darmstadt, bailiwick of Amorbach.

ALTHEIM, *mkt. tn.* Württemberg, *cir.* Danube; 16 m. N. Biberach; 3 m. NNE. Ehingen. Lat. 48. 20. N. Long. 9. 45. E. Pop. about 800.

ALTHEIM, *vil.* Bavaria, *cir.* Upper Danube, 4 m. NNE. Dillingen. Pop. about 750.

ALTHEIM, *vil.* Bavaria, *cir.* Rhine, co. Leyer. Pop. about 550.

ALTHEIM, *mkt. tn.* Upper Austria, bailiwick Braunau, comprising 130 large wooden houses; 8 m. E. Braunau; 17 m. SSW. Passau. Lat. 48. 15. N. Long. 13. 15. E.

ALTHENGSTATT, *paroch.* *vil.* Württemberg, *cir.* Fils et Rems, bailiwick Merklingen. Pop. about 600.

ALTHORNE, *par.* England, co. Essex; 4 m. NW. Burnham (P. T. 48½). Real prop. £3580. Pop. 352. Church, ded. St. Andrew, dioc. vic. archd. Essex, dioc. London.

ALTHORPE, *par.* England, co. Lincoln, including the *tnshps.* Althorpe, Amcotts, and Keadley. Real prop. £5921. Pop. 981. Church, ded. St. Oswald, rect. archd. Stow, dioc. Lincoln; pat. the crown.

ALTHORPE, *tnshp.* in foregoing par. on the Trent riv. 5 m. sw. Burton-upon-Stather (P. T. 169). Real prop. £1219. Pop. 313.

ALTHORPE, *Port*, a harbour of King George the Third's archipelago, on the NW. coast, between Points Lucan and Lavinia, Lat. *58. 11. N. Long. *136. 5. W. The entrance is encumbered with numerous islets and rocks; but on either side is a navigable channel. The surrounding country is for the most part rugged and rocky, yet covered with firs and a few other trees.

ALTHORPE ISLES, three islands of Australasia, near the mouth of Spencer's Gulf, on the sw. side of New South Wales. Lat. 35. 18. s. Long. 136. 55. E.

ALTIER, *vil.* France, depart. Lozère; 19 m. E. Mende.

ALTIKON, *vil.* Switzerland, can. Zurich, chief place of a *dioc.* of the same name, with a castle and a church. Pop. about 1000.

ALTILIA, *tn.* Naples, prov. Lower Calabria, 11 m. s. Cosenza.

ALTIN, *ALTIN*, *ALTAI*, or *TELETSKOS*, lake of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, prov. Kholyvan, about 84 m. long, and 56 m. wide. It is formed by several streams, which come down from the Lesser Altai mountains, and issues in the Byia riv. which, after its union with the Katounya and Alei, receives the name of Obe. Lat. 51. 40. N. Long. 87. 0. E. By the Russians, this lake is called *Teletskos Ozero*, from the Teletsi, a Tatar tribe, dwelling on its borders, and who give it the name of *Altin Kul*; but the Kalmuks call it *Altin Nor*. The N. part of the lake is sometimes frozen so hard as to be passable on foot; but the s. part is never covered with ice. The water here, as well as in the neighbouring rivers, rises considerably in summer, when the snows on the mountains are melted; and hence different travellers, who have seen the lake in its several states of repletion and diminution, have given very different accounts of its extent: some even reduce its length to 18 m. and its breadth to 12 m. A neighbouring branch of the Altai mountains is also called *ALTIN*.

ALTINO, *tn.* Naples, prov. Abruzzo di Chieti; 9 m. s. Lanciano.

ALTISEDA, *tn.* Spain, in Extremadura, prov. Caceres; 20 m. WbN. Caceres, 15 m. SE. Alcantara. Lat. 39. 25. N. Long. 6. 35. W.

ALTISHOFEN, *tn.* Switzerland, can. Lucerne; 17 m. NW. Lucerne.

ALTISRIED, *mkt. tn.* Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube; 8 m. from Kempten. Pop. about 1800.

ALTISRIED, *vil.* Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, dist. Ottobeuren. Pop. about 550.

ALTIVAIG, a small island of Scotland, off the coast of Kilmuir, par. Isle of Skye. On the N. side is a bay, with a harbour, affording good anchorage, but with too great exposure to the ocean.

ALTKAMITZ, *vil.* Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Reichenbach, near Hirschberg. Pop. about 1300.

ALT KARM, *tn.* Mecklenburgh, prov. Schwerin, on the high road between Wismar and Rostock; 12 m. NE. Wismar. Lat. 53. 57. N. Long. 11. 49. E.

ALTKIRCH, *tn.* with a castle, of France, depart. Upper Rhine, chief place of a *canton*, seated on an eminence, near the Ill riv. and on the high road between Basle and Paris; 18 m.

NWbW. Basle; 31 m. s. Colmar. Lat. 47. 36. N. Long. 7. 16. E. Pop. about 1650.

ALT KOVEN, *mkt. tn.* Upper Austria, dist. Hausruck, on the Danube.

ALT LINSTER, *tn.* Luxembourg, 7 m. NNE. Luxembourg. Lat. 49. 42. N. Lat. 6. 16. E.

ALT LUSTHEIM, *vil.* Baden, cir. Neckar, on the Rhine, opposite to Spire.

ALTMANNSDORF, *tn.* Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine; 4 m. E. Gerolshofen.

ALTMANNSDORF, *Naw, vil.* Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, dist. Munsterberg. Pop. upwards of 500.

ALTMANNSDORF, *Old, vil.* Prussia, near the preceding. Pop. about 650.

ALTMANNSTEIN, *mkt. tn.* Bavaria, cir. Regen; 14 m. NE. Ingolstadt.

ALTMARK, *tn.* West Prussia, gov. Dantzic, 9 m. sss. Mariaburg.

ALTMASH, *vil.* Ireland, co. Meath, on the Dee riv. 2 m. s. Kilmainham.

ALTMAWR, *par.* South Wales, co. Brecon, on the Wye riv. 3½ m. sss. Builth (P. T. 173), Real prop. £272. Pop. 43. This par. which comprises only three farms, is a chap. to vic. Llan-afan-fawr: living, perpet. cur. archd. Brecon. dioc. St. David's; patr. the vicar for the time being.

ALT MEDINGEN, *tn.* Hanover, prov. Lüneburg; 11 m. SE. Lüneburg. Lat. 53. 11. N. Long. 10. 40. E.

ALTMORE, *tn.* Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Torrent Water; 4½ m. W. Donaghmore.

ALTMORE, a hill of Scotland, sh. Banff, by the side of which rises a rapid stream, also called *ALTMORE*, which, taking a s. course, is ultimately lost in the Isla riv.

ALTMUHL, *riv.* Bavaria, rising in the Forest of Burgh Bernheim, near vil. Harnau, cir. Rezat, waters Anspach, then turning E. passes by Pappenheim and Eichstadt, whence it takes a NE. course to Balengrios, and then turning SE. falls into the Danube at Kellheim, cir. Regen, 12 m. ssw. Ratisbon.

ALTMUHL MUNSTER, small *tn.* Bavaria, cir. Regen, on the Altmuhl riv. 17 m. NNE. Ingolstadt.

ALTMUNSTER, or *ALTO MUNSTER*, *mkt. tn.* Bavaria, cir. Isar; 20 m. NW. Munich.

ALT NACLINCH, *vil.* Scotland, sh. Sutherland, on the N. side of Loch Shin, in the road from Tain to Scourie; 23 m. NW. Dornoch (P. T. 210).

ALTNAU, *tn.* Switzerland, can. Thurgau; 5 m. SE. Constance.

ALTNOVER, *riv.* Ireland, co. Londonderry, running into the Roe; 2 m. below Dungiven.

ALTO, or *CAMPO ALTO*, an Indian *vil.* Brazil, prov. Rio Grande. Lat. 26. 5. S. Long. 50. 50. W.

ALTO, *CHINERAL*, *tn.* Chili, prov. Quimbo, near the source of the Chinerál riv. in the Andes. Lat. 26. 55. S. Long. 69. 35. W.

ALTO, *HUASCO*, *tn.* in foregoing prov. on the Huasco riv. in the Andes. Lat. 28. 30. S. Long. 69. 45. W.

ALTO, *INRA*, *riv.* in foregoing prov. running into the Juncal, in lat. 26. 17. S. long. 69. 38. W.

ALTO, *JUNCAL*, *tn.* in foregoing prov. on the Juncal riv. in the Andes. Lat. 26. 18. S. Long. 69. 48. W.

ALTO, *MONT*. See *MONTALTO*.

ALTO, *SAMO*, *tn.* Chili, prov. Quimbo, on the Samo riv. in the Andes. Lat. 30. 20. S. Long. 70. 30. W.

ALTO, SAN ANDRES DEL, the name of five settlements, or villages; one in Mexico, two in Columbia, prov. Del Escudor; one in Peru; and one in Brazil.

ALTO DEL CAMORON, tn. Mexico, prov. Mexico, on the sea coast; 20 m. NW. Acapulco.

ALTO DE YLLESEAS, a high mountain of Peru, prov. Truxillo, on the sea coast of the desert s. of Piura. Lat. 6. 5. s. Long. 80. 55. w.

ALTOESVELT, vil. Belgium, prov. Limburgh; 2 m. N. Tongres.

ALTOFANNI, tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, on a stream which joins the Brandano riv. about 6 m. below the tn. 14 m. SE. Montpelosa. Lat. 40. 36. N. Long. 16. 24. E.

ALTOFEN, mkt. tn. Lower Hungary, near Buda.

ALTOFTS, tnsbp. England, co. W. R. York, par. Normanton, on the Calder riv. 4 m. NE. Wakefield (P.T. 182). Real prop. £2539. Pop. 502.

ALTOMONTE, tn. Naples, prov. Lower Calabria; 12 m. SW. Cassano. In its vicinity are mines of gold, silver, iron, and salt.

ALTO MUNSTER, or **ALTMUNSTER**, mkt. tn. Bavaria. See **ALTMUNSTER**.

ALTON, post mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Hants, on the Wey riv. 47 m. SW. London; 30 m. NE. Southampton. Market, Sat. Fairs last Sat. April, for sheep and lambs; and Michaelmas-day for toys. Real prop. £7458. Pop. 2742. Church, ded. St. Lawrence, vic. with chapelries of Holybourn, Binstead, and Kingsley. annexed, arch. and dioc. Winchester; pat. Dean and Chap. Winchester. The town is open and pleasant, consisting of three streets, of which the principal one is long and spacious, with well built modern houses. It has a considerable trade within itself, arising from its manufactures of druggets, serges, and other worsted fabrics, which are dyed in the wool; and in times of war, from its situation on the high road to the coast, the general trade is much increased. It has a free grammar school, a national school, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Quakers. The government of the town is vested in a constable, appointed by the magistrates; and the petty sessions are held here. The parish and surrounding district has extensive hop plantations, the produce of which is considered equal to the Farnham hops. On the river Uley, which rises at no great distance from the town, are several corn mills, besides an extensive paper manufactory, the machinery of which is worked by a water wheel. In the civil wars, the royalists of the town sustained an assault from the parliamentary forces, in the church and its cemetery; and the church door, perforated with shot, is still preserved; marks of balls are also visible in the spire.

ALTON, a division of England, co. Hants, on the E. side of the county, and comprising the New Liberty of Alresford, and the hundreds of Alton, Bishop's Sutton, Selborne, East Meon, and Finch Dean. It is subdivided into North and South Alton. Pop. of North Alton, males, 7556; females, 7417; total, 14,973. Pop. of South Alton, males, 3739; females, 3744; total, 7483.

ALTON, tnsbp. England, co. Worcester, par. Rock; 5 m. SW. Bewdley (P.T. 129). Pop. &c. with par.

ALTON, tnsbp. United States, in New Hampshire, co. Stafford. Pop. about 1300.

ALTON, tn. United States, in Illinois, on the Mississippi, 3 m. above the confluence of the Missouri.

ALTONA, or **ALTENA**, seaport and city of Denmark, prov. Holstein, on the Elbe; 2 m. W. Hamburg. Lat. 53. 36. N. Long. 10. 14. 30. E. Houses, about 3120. Pop. upwards of 30,000. Originally, Altona was a fishing village, till 1648, when, with the rest of the lordship of Pinneberg, to which it belongs, it was united to the kingdom of Denmark; and from that period it so increased in size and importance, that, in 1664, it received the rights and privileges of a city. The population is a mixture of Lutherans, Calvinists, and Romanists, with some Anabaptists, and a multitude of Jews; the latter of whom pay a yearly tribute of 2000 ducats for protection, and have a large synagogue. The inland and foreign commerce of Altona is very considerable; upwards of 100 vessels belong to the port; and their most usual destinations, exclusive of ports in the Baltic and North seas, are the Mediterranean, and the various fisheries for whales, seals, cod, and herrings. Ship-building is an important branch of employment here; as are also the manufactures of silk stuffs, velvet, calico, leather, gloves, stockings, refining of sugar, distillation of brandy, the making of vinegar, starch, wax, looking-glasses, and the manufacture of tobacco. Altona has an academy, with seven professors, founded by Christian VII. in 1739; a library, an orphan house, and a house of correction. In 1713, the city, with the exception of about 100 houses, was burned to the ground by the Swedes, under Count Steinbock; but it has been beautifully rebuilt, and surrounded with walls.

ALTONA, Cape, a headland of Sardinia, on the W. coast. Lat. 39. 25. N. Long. 8. 20. E.

ALTON BARNES, par. England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. W. N. Pewsey (P.T. 81). Real prop. £949. Pop. 138. Church, ded. St. Mary, rect. archd. Wilts, dioc. Salisbury; patr. New Coll. Oxon.

ALTON GRANGE, an extra parochial lordship of England, co. Leicester; 3 m. SSE. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P.T. 115). Pop. &c. with par. Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

ALTON PANCRAS, par. England, co. Dorset; 2 m. E. Cerne Abbas (P.T. 127). Real prop. £1576. Pop. 210. Church, ded. St. Andrew, disch. vic. peculiar of Dean of Salisbury; pat. Lord Chancellor.

ALTON PRIORS, chap. England, co. Wilts, par. Overton; 7 m. E. N. Devizes (P.T. 90). Real prop. including that of Stowell tything, £1853. Pop. 205. Church, ded. All Saints.

ALTOO, tn. Arracan; 8 m. E. Sandowey. Lat. 18. 29. N. Long. 94. 19. E.

ALTOOR, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the road to Salem; 52 m. N. Trinchinopoly. Lat. 11. 34. N. Long. 78. 44. E.

ALTOPASCO, tn. Tuscany, prov. Florence, near the territory of Lucca; 28 m. W. Florence; 7 m. SE. Lucca. Lat. 43. 49. N. Long. 10. 40. E.

ALTORF, or **ALTDORF**. See **ALTDORF**.

ALTORF, vil. France, depart. Lower Rhine, 9 m. W. W. Strasburgh. Pop. about 750.

ALTORF, a small place of Switzerland, can. Berne.

ALTORF, or **FERHARD RUGIS ALTORF**, vil. Switzerland, can. Zurich; 13 m. E. Zurich.

ALTORF, mkt. tn. Upper Hungary, co. Zips; 18 m. N. Leutschau.

ALTORF, vil. and castle of Baden, cir. Kinnig,

near Ettenheim. Pop. about 1200, including 32 Jewish families.

ALTORF, vil. Bavaria, cir. Isar; 3 m. NNW. Landshut.

ALTO RHETIA, mount. Switzerland, can. Grisons, near Tossano.

ALTOS, a settlement, or vil. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande, on a branch of the Uruguay riv. Lat. 27. 45. s. Long. 51. 6. w.

ALTOS, small riv. Peru, prov. Truxillo, dist. Huanuco, constituting one of the sources of the Huallaga.

ALTOS DE INTINUYO, a mountainous ridge of Bolivia, or Upper Peru, prov. La Paz, extending between lat. 14. 0. to 18. 0. s. Long. 67. 0. to 68. 20. w.

ALTOS DE TRONCOSO, tn. La Plata, prov. Buenos Ayres, situate on a hill on the right side of the Saladillo riv. 110 m. s. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 36. 5. s. Long. 58. 20. w.

ALTO VELA, a high rocky islet, s. of Hayti, serving as a mark to ships bound from the E. to Jamaica. It is peaked, and at a distance appears like a spire emerging above a mist or fog. Lat. 17. 28. 11. N. Long. 71. 40. 29. w.

ALTRACAS, POINT, a Cape of Columbia, prov. Cumana, on the N. side of the Gulf of Paria, about 20 m. E. Coro. Lat. 10. 25. N. Long. 62. 28. w.

ALT RANSTEDT, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Mersberg, with a castle; 7 m. ESE. Mersberg. Lat. 51. 19. N. Long. 12. 12. E. In this town, in 1706, Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony, resigned his pretensions to the crown of Poland, by treaty with Charles XII. king of Sweden, after the battle of Frawstadt.

ALT RASEN, vil. Austria, in the Tyrolese. Pop. about 3200.

ALTREUSCH, mkt. tn. Austria, prov. Moravia, cir. Iglau. s. of the town of that name.

ALTRINCHAM, or ALTRINGHAM, post mkt. tn. England, co. Chester, par. Bowden; 179 m. NW. London; 7 m. NNE. Knutsford; 8 m. SSW. Manchester. Market. Tuesd. Fairs, Apr. 29, Aug. 5, Nov. 22, for cattle, drapery, &c. Real prop. £4547. Pop. 2708. Living, perpet. cur. not in charge, being a chap. to Bowden. The town, which occupies a dry and healthy site, is about a mile in length; and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes by its N. extremity, giving it means of communication with Manchester, Runcorn, Lynn, Warrington, &c. It has some manufactories of woollen yarn, thread, bobbins, &c. besides a power loom cotton factory; but agriculture is the chief employment of the labouring classes, who also supply the Manchester markets with fruit and vegetables. The mayor of the town is not a magistrate, but only a principal officer, annually appointed with the constables at the court leet of the lord of the manor. Here are two Sunday schools, a savings' bank, and places of worship for Wesleyan methodists, Unitarians, and other sectarians.

ALTRIPP, vil. Bavaria, cir. Rhine, upper bailiwick of Neustadt, on the Rhine; 8 m. N. Spire. Lat. 49. 26. N. Long. 8. 29. E. Pop. about 350.

ALTSCHWEIHER, or ALTWEIER, vil. Baden, cir. Murg. Pop. about 1750.

ALTSCHWEILER, or ALSCHWEILER, paroch. vil. Switzerland, can. Basle, upper bailiwick of Bräek.

ALTSHAUSEN, vil. Württemberg, cir. Bo-

densee; 11 m. NW. Ravensburgh. Lat. 47. 56. N. Long. 9. 32. E.

ALT SOHL, an old mining tn. Lower Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Gran riv. 88 m. NE. Presburgh. Lat. 48. 30. N. Long. 18. 57. E.

ALTSTADT, tn. Saxony, cir. Meissen, not far from Stolpen.

ALTSTADT, tn. Bohemia, cir. Bechin, on the Moravian border; 7 m. SE. Fistriz.

ALTSTADT, tn. Austria, prov. Moravia, cir. Olmutz; 40 m. NW. Olmutz. Pop. about 1200.

ALTSTADT, tn. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine; 3 m. s. Hamelburgh. Lat. 50. 6. N. Long. 9. 59. E.

ALTSTADT, tn. Württemberg, cir. Upper Neckar, not far from Rotweil. Pop. about 1600.

ALTSTED, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Munster; 5 m. NW. Aahaus.

ALTSTETTEN, or ALTSTADTEN, paroch. vil. Switzerland, can. Zurich, near the Limmat riv. on the high road to Baden and Brugg; 3 m. w. Zurich. Lat. 47. 22. N. Long. 8. 29. E.

ALTSTETTEN, or ALTSTADTEN, small tn. Switzerland, can. St. Gall, in the Upper Rheinthall; 9 m. NE. Appenzell. Lat. 47. 23. N. Long. 9. 32. E.

ALTSTETTEN, paroch. vil. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, dist. Rothenberg. Pop. about 760.

ALT TREPTOW, or OLD TREPTOW, tn. Prussia. See TREPTOW.

ALTUN, BACHLAN, a cape of Turkey, prov. Roumelia, dist. Kirk-Kilissa, forming the s. headland of the bay of Sizeboli. Lat. 42. 23. N. Long. 27. 46. E.

ALTUN KUPRI, or ALTOUN KUPREE (Golden Bridge), tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan, on the left bank of the Altun Sou, or Little Zab riv. over which here are several bridges, generally consisting of one arch each, and very high; 70 m. SE. Mossul; 142 m. N. Bagdad. Pop. about 2000. A large Turkish garrison is always kept here.

ALTUN SOU, or LITTLE ZAB, riv. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan, rising in mount Daru, in the range of the Aiagha Tag, on the E. side of the province, and, crossing it from E. to W. falling into the Tigris, about 12 m. W. Altun Kupri.

ALTUN TASH, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, dist. Kermian, on the left bank of the Poursek riv. near its source; 24 m. S. Kutaiah. Lat. 39. 4. N. Long. 30. 15. E. From some rocks of a yellow colour in its neighbourhood, this town has its name, which signifies *Golden Stone*.

ALTURA, vil. Spain, prov. Valencia, belonging to the Carthusian monastery, of Val de Christo. 1 m. from Segorbe. Pop. about 1500.

ALTURAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Tras os Montes, on the Beca riv. and in the high road between Chaves and Braga; 9 m. SW. Chaves. Lat. 41. 46. N. Long. 7. 39. W.

ALTUSRIED, tn. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube; 8 m. NNW. Kempten. Lat. 47. 48. N. Long. 7. 39. W.

ALT WARP, tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stettin, on the Little Haff; 7 m. E. Uckerunde.

ALT WASSER, vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Reichenbach; 2 m. N. Zottenburgh.

ALTWEILER, paroch. vil. Bavaria, cir. Rhine, dist. Deux Ponts. Pop. about 700.

ALT WOLFACH, vil. Baden, comprising a pop. of about 1400.

ALTYMON, vil. Ireland, co. Galway; 6 m. EBN. Athenry (P. T. 121).

ALTYN, or TELETSKOE, lake of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, prov. Kholyvan, at the foot of the Little Altai range of mountains, and formed by the Byia riv. See ALTIN.

ALTYRE, an ancient par. Scotland, sh. Elgin, now annexed to Rafford. See RAFFORD. It contains a large breadth of pasturage, and immense peat mosses. The walls of the old church are entire, and enclose the remains of the Cumming family during many generations.

ALTZENAU, tn. Hesse Darmstadt, 5 m. SE. Hanau. Pop. about 500.

ALTZEY, or ALTZHEIM, tn. Hesse Darmstadt, on a rivulet which runs into the Selz riv. 13 m. NW. Worms; 18 m. S. Mentz. Lat. 49. 44. N. Long. 8. 7. E. Houses, between 400 and 500. Pop. about 3500.

ALVA, par. Scotland, sh. Stirling, but located in Clackmannanshire, with its village in the beautiful vale of Devon; 7 m. NE. Stirling (P. T. 354). Real prop. £2445. Pop. 1300. Church, ded. St. Servanus, presb. Stirling, syn. Perth and Stirling. The par. extends over a great portion of the Ochil hills, and is watered by numerous streams which descend from them, besides the Devon riv. The hills are verdant, and afford pasturage for a great number of sheep; internally, they contain a variety of minerals, as arsenic, iron, cobalt, copper, lead, coal, and a valuable vein of silver ore. A native malleable silver is also found here, of which the eucharistical vessels of the church have been made. The scenery of the mountains is beautiful and romantic. Here are manufactures of blankets and plaids, with several spinning and fulling mills. The village is upwards of five centuries old: the church was built in 1631.

ALVA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 15 m. NNW. Viseu; 5 m. S. Castro Dairo. Lat. 40. 58. N. Long. 7. 51. W.

ALVA, CASTREDO D', fort. Portugal, prov. Tras os Montes, on the right bank of the Douro, near the Spanish frontier; 10 m. SSE. Torre de Moncorvo. Lat. 41. 14. N. Long. 6. 48. W.

ALVA, VILLA, vil. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the high road between Beja and Evora; 16 m. NNW. Moura. Lat. 38. 16. N. Long. 7. 39. W.

ALVA DE ALISTA, tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. Zamora, near the city of that name.

ALVA, or ALBA, DE TORMES, tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. Salamanca, on the Tormes riv. 15 m. SE. Salamanca. Lat. 41. 4. N. Long. 5. 28. W. The palace of the celebrated duke of Alva stands in the middle of the town, and formed an interesting station during the duke of Wellington's campaign in 1812.

ALVAH, par. Scotland, sh. Banff; 2½ m. S. Banff (P. T. 165). Real prop. £3695. Pop. 1278. Church, ded. St. Dunstan, presb. Turreff, syn. Aberdeen. The parish is intersected by the Deveron riv. which, after wandering through a very fertile valley, leaves it about 2 m. from the sea. The *Craigs of Alva* are two rugged and romantic cliffs, between which the river is suddenly contracted; and near them a magnificent arch has been thrown over the stream, so as to connect opposite sides of the Earl of Fife's park. On the W. is the lofty hill of Alvah, which serves as a mark for mariners approaching the coast of Banff. In this part also are several bridges over deep and dangerous ravines.

ALVAILLES, or AVAILLES, tn. France, depart.

Vienna, chief place of a canton; 28 m. SSW. Montmorillon.

ALVALLADA, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, near the confluence of the Campilhos, the Cerna, and the Caldao rivers; 14 m. SW. Ferreira. Lat. 37. 57. N. Long. 8. 18. W.

ALVANLEY, chap. England, co. Chester, par. Frodsham, on the skirts of Delamere Forest; 3 m. SSW. Frodsham (P. T. 191). Real prop. £1156. Pop. 346. Church, ded. St. Mary, perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Chester.

ALVANNA, tn. Spain, in Biscay, prov. Victoria; 9 m. SE. Vittoria.

ALVANO, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura. Pop. about 2000.

ALVAR, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Armenia, pach. Erzeroum, near Hassan Caleh; 15 m. E. Erzeroum.

ALVAR, or ALWAR, a strong stone fortress of Hindoostan, prov. Agra; 55 m. NNW. Bhurtpoor; 56 m. NE. Jyepoor; 90 m. SSW. Delhi. Lat. 27. 41. N. Long. 76. 32. E.

ALVAR, riv. Brazil, in the Campo Parexis, prov. Matto Grosso, running into the Xingu, lat. 8. 50. S. long. 53. 40. W.

ALVARA, riv. Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz, flowing into the SE. side of Tlascotalpan lake, opposite the town of that name.

ALVARADO, riv. Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz, rising in the lofty mountains which skirt the W. side of that prov. and being joined by various other streams, it becomes a large river, when it enters the W. side of Tlascotalpan lake, through which it communicates with the Mexican gulf, about 36 m. SSE. Vera Cruz, lat. 18. 40. N. long. 96. 54. W.

ALVARADO, tn. Mexico, near the mouth of the foregoing riv. 30 m. SSE. Vera Cruz. During the arduous contest for the independency of Mexico, the harbour of Alvarado became one of the chief places for trade in the Mexican sea. It has a bar, with about 12 feet of water, in lat. 18. 46. N. long. 95. 43. W. and generally a heavy sea breaks upon it, which renders it very dangerous.

ALVARCOIL, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, dist. Tinevelly; 70 m. NNE. Cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 50. N. Long. 78. 2. E.

ALVARDIAS, LA, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the right bank of the Guadiana; 21 m. SSE. Evora. Lat. 38. 19. N. Long. 7. 21. W.

ALVARES, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a riv. of the same name, which runs into the Caldao, 11 m. NW. Ourique.

ALVAS, tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. Caceres, near the right bank of the Alagor riv. and not far from its junction with the Tagus, 8 m. N. Alcantara. Lat. 39. 42. N. Long. 6. 47. W.

ALVASTON, tnahp. England, co. Chester, par. Nantwich (P. T. 165). Real prop. with par. Pop. 41.

ALVASTON, tnahp. and chap. England, co. Derby, par. St. Michael, on the Derwent riv. near the Derby canal; 2½ m. SE. Derby (P. T. 126). Real prop. (including that of Boulton, par. St. Peter) £3744. Pop. 439. Perpet. cur. in the gift of the parishioners, archd. Derby, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

ALVAYZER, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 13 m. N. Thomar.

ALVE, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 4 m. E. Namur.

ALVECHURCH, par. England, co. Worcester, near the Worcester canal; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ssw. Bromsgrove (P. T. 116). Real prop. £10,176. Pop. 1548. Church, an ancient building, containing some curious monuments, ded. St. Lawrence, rect. peculiar of Bp. Worcester. Here are, a free grammar school, of such ancient date, that its origin and founder are both unknown; and an almshouse for twelve poor persons, founded in 1580, by Nicholas Lewknor, of Hadsden. The village was once a borough town; and the bishop of Worcester had a palace in the parish.

ALVED, tn. Sweden, gov. Linköping; 20 m. sse. Linköping. Lat. 58. 11. N. Long. 16. 5. E.

ALVEDISTON, par. England, co. Wilts; 7 m. sse. Hindon (P. T. 94). Real prop. £2334. Pop. 239. Church, ded. St. Mary, perpet. cur. subordinate to vic. Broad Chalk, archd. and dioc. Salisbury.

ALVELEY, par. England, co. Salop, comprising the tshps. Alveley, Nordley Regis, or King's Nordley, part of the borough of Bridgnorth, and the liberty of Romsley. Real prop. £7146. Pop. 949. Church, ded. St. Mary, perpet. cur. peculiar of rect. Bridgnorth.

ALVELEY, tshp. in foregoing par. near the Severn riv. 6 m. s. Bridgnorth (P. T. 139). Real prop. £5618. Pop. 836.

ALVELLOS, or **COARY**, tn. or large settlement of Brazil, prov. Solimoens, at the confluence of the Coary riv. with the Marañon. Lat. 4. 10. s. Long. 63. 40. w.

ALVENAU, a commune of Switzerland, can. Grisons, dist. Belfont, with a vil. of the same name, near which is a sulphureous spring; 11 m. sss. Coire, or Chur. Lat. 46. 42. N. Long. 9. 37. E.

ALVENSCHAUSEN, large vil. Hanover, prov. Grubenhagen.

ALVENSLEBEN, paroch. vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburgh, and chief place of a bailiwick, of the same name. Pop. upwards of 1500. Also, a vil. at a little distance from this, with a pop. of about 400.

ALVENTOSA, tn. Spain, in Aragon, prov. Teruel, near a stream, which runs into the Minjares about a mile e. of the town; 22 m. sse. Teruel. Lat. 40. 13. N. Long. 0. 52. w.

ALVERD, tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan; 60 m. ssw. Farrabad.

ADVERDISCOTT, par. England, co. Devon; 4 m. sss. Bideford (P. T. 201). Real prop. £1431. Pop. 339. Church, ded. All Saints, rect. archd. Barnstaple, dioc. Exeter.

ALVERDISSEN, tn. Lippe Detmold, with a castle, and upwards of 80 houses; 12 m. nse. Detmold, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. s. Bosingfeld, Lat. 52. 3. N. Long. 9. 5. E.

ALVEREN, vil. Hanover, prov. Luneburgh, on the road between Luneburgh and Bergen; 9 m. ene. Soltau. Lat. 53. 1. N. Long. 10. 6. E.

ALVERIÇA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus; 17 m. nse. Lisbon. Lat. 38. 53. N. Long. 9. 4. w. Pop. about 1300.

ALVERSTOKE, par. England, co. Hants, including the tn. Gosport (P. T. 78), from which the vil. Alverstone is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wsw. Real prop. £41,440. Pop. 12,637. Church, ded. St. Mary, rect. peculiar of Bp. Winchester. It has also a new church under the late act. The country here is pleasant, abounding in beautiful

gardens and delightful walks; in a mild and salubrious air.

ALVERSTON, chap. England, co. Hants, par. Brading, Isle of Wight; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. sss. Newport (P. T. 89). Pop. &c. with par.

ALVERTHORPE WITH THORNES, tshp. England, co. W. R. York, par. Wakefield; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wnw. Wakefield (P. T. 159). Real prop. £8129. Pop. 4859. Living, chap. to vic. Wakefield.

ALVERTON, ham. England, co. Nottingham, par. Kilvington; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. ssw. Newark (P. T. 124). Real prop. £603. Pop. 16. "Part of this hamlet is said to be in Staunton par." — *Pop. Returns*.

ALVES, par. Scotland, sh. Elgin, on the s. margin of Moray frith, and on the road between Elgin and Forres, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. w. Elgin (P. T. 167). Real prop. £2278. Pop. 945. Church, erected in 1769; living, formerly a rect. now in presb. Elgin, syn. Moray. Near an immense cairn in this par. some ancient military weapons, as Danish and Lochabar axes, have been found. The climate here is excellent, the soil fertile, upon a surface agreeably diversified with hill and dale; and agriculture is in a state of progressive improvement. Here are also quarries affording freestone and mill-stones of excellent quality.

ALVESCOTT, par. England, co. Oxford; 5 m. sss. Burford (P. T. 72). Real prop. £3323. Pop. 361. Rect. archd. and dioc. Oxford.

ALVESE, tn. Hanover, prov. Luneburgh, near the left bank of the Erue riv. 11 m. ssw. Githorn. Lat. 52. 24. N. Long. 10. 19. E.

ALVESSE, tn. Brunswick, prov. Wolfenbittel; 7 m. nw. Wolfenbittel; 7 m. sw. Brunswick. Lat. 52. 12. N. Long. 10. 24. E.

ALVESTON, par. England, co. Gloucester, on the Severn; 3 m. sss. Thornbury (P. T. 116). Real prop. £4173. Pop. 800. Vic. annexed to that of Olveston, archd. Gloucester, dioc. Bristol. Vestiges are here seen of two reputed Roman encampments, near which various antique relics have been discovered; the one is on the summit of Oldbury Hill, near the Severn; the other bears the name of Castle Hill; but they seem rather to have been "high places" for the idolatrous worship of the Britons, or their predecessors, if any such there were.

ALVESTON, par. England, co. Warwick, on the Avon riv. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ne. Stratford-upon-Avon (P. T. 93). Real prop. £6561. Pop. 650. Church, ded. St. James, vic. exempt from visitation, dioc. Worcester. The rural situation of this village, and the salubrity of its air, have obtained for it the appellation of "English Montpelier."

ALVESTON, tything of England, co. Dorset, par. Folke; 4 m. sse. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Pop. &c. with par.

ALVETON, par. England, co. Stafford, comprising the tshps. Alveton, Cotton, Denston, and Farley. Real prop. £8726. Pop. 2391. Church, ded. St. James, dioc. vic. archd. Ludlow, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. On a lofty situation in this parish, is a fortification called Bunbury, encompassed by a double, and in some places a triple ditch. Some writers attribute its origin to the 8th century; others have decided that it is of Norman construction.

ALVETON, tshp. in foregoing par. 4 m. sss. Cheadle (P. T. 179). Real prop. £3410. Pop. 1220.

ALVIAVARA, tn. or settlement of Norway, prov. Finnmark, near the right bank of the Jes riv. Lat. 69. 25. N. Long. 24. 40. E. The longest day and longest night here are about six weeks each.

ALVIDONA, or **ALBIDONA**, tn. Naples. See **ALBIDONA**.

ALVIE, par. Scotland, sh. Inverness; 13 m. NE. Pitmain (P. T. 112½). Real prop. £2629. Pop. 1092. Living in presb. Abernethy, syn. Moray. The vil. of Alvie is seated on the margin of a loch, formed by the Spey riv. which abounds in trout. The church is much decayed; and of several chapels which once existed here, not one remains. The parish has numerous copees, and is well watered. At Raitz is a large artificial cavern; with several tumuli on either side of the road. Near Loch Alvie is the burial place of the Macphersons, and the elegant seat, called Belleville, of the late James Macpherson, editor of Ossian's poems.

ALVIGNANO, or **AVIGNANO**, tn. Naples, prov. Lavora, near the Volturno riv. 10 m. NE. Capua. Lat. 41. 17. N. Long. 14. 20. E.

ALVINEZ, tn. Transylvania, on the left bank of the Maros riv. 12 m. SW. Carlsburgh. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 23. 28. E.

ALVINGHAM, par. England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. NE. Lowth (P. T. 157). Real prop. £2162. Pop. 292. Church, ded. St. Adewell, perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Lincoln.

ALVINGTON, ham. England, co. Gloucester, par. Woolstone, 5½ m. SW. Blakeney (P. T. 123). Pop. &c. with par. Chap. subordinate to Woolstone, archd. Hereford, dioc. Gloucester.

ALVITO, tn. Naples, prov. Lavora, on a branch of the Melfa riv. 17 m. NNW. Venafro. Lat. 41. 44. N. Long. 13. 44. E.

ALVITO, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the riv. Alvito; 18 m. N. Beja; 22 m. SW. Evora. Lat. 38. 19. N. Long. 7. 54. W.

ALVITO, **VILLA NOVA DE**, small tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Xarrama riv. 6 m. NW. Alvito. Lat. 38. 22. N. Long. 7. 58. W.

ALVITO, riv. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, rising on the E. side of Monte de Viana, near Oriolas, watering the tn. of Alvito, and joining the Xarrama on the W. border of the province, about 4 m. N. of Odivelas.

ALVO, riv. Piedmont, rising near Gruglia, passing by Salluzzola, and joining the Sesia, near Quinto.

ALVOR, small tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve, on the sea coast; 7 m. E. Lagos. Lat. 37. 10. N. Long. 8. 37. W.

ALVORNINHA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; *22 m. SSW. Leiria.

ALUA, **LOUGH**, small lake of Ireland, co. Cork, formed by the Lee riv. between Killmore and Inch-geelah; 15 m. NE. Bantry. Lat. 51. 50. N. Long. 9. 10. W.

ALUMBRES, small tn. or vil. Spain, prov. Murcia, on the sea coast, 3 m. SE. Cartagena.

ALUM CREEK, riv. United States, in Ohio, running into the Big Walnut riv. in Franklin county, after a course of about 35 m.

ALUMGURNAGUR, the Mahomedan name of the city of Beyhar, in Bengal. See **BEYHAR**.

ALUMIERA, tn. Tuscany, prov. Sienna, on the right bank of the Brunna riv. 12 m. NNW. Grosseto. Lat. 42. 54. N. Long. 10. 56. E.

ALUMIERE, tn. States of the Church, prov. Civita Vecchia, on a stream which runs into the

Mignone riv. 10 m. SSE. Cerneto. Lat. 42. 8. N. Long. 11. 52. E.

ALUMPORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; 20 m. W. Midnapore.

ALUN, tn. Little Wallachia, on the Oltez riv. 21 m. WBS. Rimnik. Lat. 45. 4. N. Long. 23. 45. E.

ALUNKAN, or **ARMOUKAZ**, tn. Caubul, prov. Afghanistan, dist. Zabulistan; 100 m. S. Candahar.

ALUR, **ALVAR**, or **MEWAT**, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, on the NW. side, remarkable for the ferocious and predatory habits of its inhabitants in former times. It is now subject to the rajah of Machery.

ALURED, cape of Upper Canada, dist. Newcastle, on the N. side of Lake Ontario; 36 m. W. Newcastle. Lat. 43. 55. N. Long. 78. 25. W.

ALUTA, **ALTA**, **OLX**, or **ALAUT**, riv. Transylvania and Wallachia. See **ALAUT**.

ALWALTON, par. England, co. Huntingdon, near the Nen riv. 4 m. WBS. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Real prop. £1543. Pop. 294. Church, ded. St. Andrew, rect. archd. Huntingdon, dioc. Lincoln; patr. dean and chap. Peterborough.

ALWEIL, or **HALLWYLER**, lake of Switzerland, can. Aargau; 7 m. SE. Aarau. It is about 7 m. long and 1½ m. wide.

ALWEN, riv. North Wales, co. Denbigh, rising in Llyn Alwen, and running into the Dee 9 m. NNE. Bala.

ALWINGTON, par. England, co. Derby, on the sea coast, not far from Hartland Point; 4½ m. SW. Bideford (P. T. 201). Real prop. £2203. Pop. 486. Church, ded. St. Andrew; rect. archd. Barnstable, dioc. Exeter.

ALWINTON, **ALLWINGTON**, or **ALLENTON**, par. England, co. Northumberland. See **ALLENTON**.

ALWOODLEY, tnsph. England, co. W. R. York, par. Harewood; 5½ m. N. Leeds (P. T. 189). Real prop. £575. Pop. 142.

ALWUR, or **ALVAR**, fortress of Hindoostan. See **ALVAR**.

ALY, **WADI**, a fountain and station for caravans in Arabia, prov. Hedjaz, in the route between Taaf and Sanaa; 62 m. SSE. Tayf. Lat. 20. 50. N. Long. 41. 32. E.

ALY BUNDER, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Sinda, on the E. branch of the Indus. Lat. *24. 31. N. Long. *69. 15. E.

ALY MOHAU, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, circar of Chumpaneer; 100 m. NE. Surat; 32 m. SSE. Chumpaneer.

ALYTH, par. Scotland, partly in sh. Forfar, but chiefly in Perthshire, on the N. side of Strathmore, and bounded by Ruthven and Airly on the E. and by the Isla riv. on the S. Real prop. £7649. Pop. 2888. Church, an ancient structure, but in good repair; living in presb. Meigle, syn. Angus and Mearns. The parish is divided into two considerable districts by the hills of Alyth, Loyal, and Barry. It is intersected by the Isla riv. and that portion of the parish called Black Lunnans, which extends into Forfarshire, is watered by the Erich. The S. side, on the borders of the strath, is very fertile; and the interior, though hilly, is productive, and beautifully diversified with natural woods. The mountains of King's Seat, and Blair, and the extensive forest of Alyth, afford game and fuel, with the richest pasture for black cattle and sheep.

ALYTH, post mkt. tn. in foregoing par.

pleasantly seated on the small riv. Alyth, at the foot of the hill Alyth; 64 m. NW. Edinburgh; 12 m. W. Forfar. Pop. &c. with par. Market, Tuesd. Fairs, Fasten's eve, in Feb.; Tuesd. aft. 2d Thurs. March; 2d Tuesd. and 25th June; last Tuesd. July; Tuesd. bef. 10th Oct.; 1st Tuesd. and Wed. and 2d Tuesd. aft. 11th Nov.; and 2d Tuesd. in Nov.; all O.S. This town, originally a village, was made a burgh of barony by James III. which conferred upon it the right to hold a market and fairs, with some minor privileges. Its market is well supplied; it has a post office; and its manufactures of brown linens and yarn are flourishing. Besides the parish church, here are an episcopal chapel, two meeting-houses for dissenters, and a parochial school. The remains of the ancient forest of Alyth still subsist; and vestiges of a fortification are seen on a neighbouring hill.

ALZ, or ALZA, riv. Bavaria, cir. Isar, issuing from the N. extremity of Chiem lake, and, after receiving the tributary waters of the Traun, falling into the Inn, cir. Lower Danube, about 4 m. below Oetting, and 7 m. above the junction of the Saltza.

ALZ, MANUEL DE, riv. Brazil. See MANUEL DE ALVES, GREAT and LITTLE.

ALZANO, vil. Lombardy, in the Milanese, on the Serio riv. near Bergamo.

ALZATO, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese; 4 m. s. Como.

ALZBACH, tn. Upper Austria; 4 m. W. Schwannstadt.

ALZENI, tn. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari; 6 m. ss. Ales. Lat. 39. 48. N. Long. 8. 55. E.

ALZENOW, or ALZENAU, tn. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine, on the Kahl riv. 8 m. NNW. Aschaffenburg. Lat. 50. 7. N. Long. 8. 59. E.

ALZEY, or ALTZEY, tn. Hesse Darmstadt. See ALTZEY.

ALZEY, mkt. tn. Hesse Darmstadt. See ADOLSHHEIM.

ALZIRA, or ALGYRA, fortified tn. Spain, in Valencia, on the borders of the prov. of that name, and that of San Felipe, at the confluence of the rivers Magro and Xucar, by which it is almost insulated; 22 m. ssw. Valencia. Lat. 39. 9. N. Long. 0. 32. W. Pop. about 10,000. It is an ancient place, and gives name to a district; but has no manufactures. It has two handsome bridges over the Xucar, two churches, six convents, a corregidor, and a hospital; but its streets are narrow and crowded. The surrounding country is pleasant and fruitful.

ALZON, tn. France, depart. Gard, chief place of a canton; 46 m. NW. Nismes.

ALZON, small riv. France, depart. Gard, running into the Gardon, about 3 m. below Uzès.

ALZONNE, tn. France, depart. Aude, on the Fresquel riv. chief place of a canton; 10 m. W. Carcassonne; 4 m. E. Castelnaudary.

AM, tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan; 25 m. s. Farrabad.

AMA, or AMAN (anc. Apamea), tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, nearly in ruins; 92 m. N. Damascus.

AMA, or HAMA, tn. Belgium, prov. Liege; 8 m. sw. Liege.

AMABA, tn. Japan, isle Nippon; 100 m. ENE. Miako.

AMACHETRUM, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, dist. Marawar; 30 m. sw. Tanjore.

AMACK, isle of Denmark, opposite the city of Copenhagen, with which it is connected by

two bridges. Lat. 55. 36. N. Long. 12. 35. E. It is about 4 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and contains several villages, with a population of about 1000, descended from a colony of East Frislanders, distinguished from the Danes by their dialect, manners, dress, &c. The island is laid out in pastures and gardens, and supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables, for which purpose the colony was originally planted here by Christian II.

*AMACU, a lake of Dutch Guayana.

AMACURE, or AMACHURA, riv. Columbia, prov. Nueva Guayana, dist. of the Caribbees, rising at the foot of the Sierra Imatata, and, running northward, joining the Oroonoko at its large mouth, called Navio, about lat. 7. 30. s. long. 60. 30. W.

AMACUSA, or AMAKUSIA, isle of Japan, with a tn. of the same name, on the W. side of Ximo, at the entrance of the Gulf of Simabara. Lat. 32. 15. N. Long. 130. 25. E. It forms a principality of the province of Fingo, one of the nine kingdoms of Ximo.

AMADA, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Tango, at the head of a large bay; 27 m. NW. Miako.

AMADABAS, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aungmyabad; 23 m. sw. Ahmednugger.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi. See HAMADAN.

AMADEA, riv. Columbia, prov. Caguan, dist. San Juan de los Llanos, tributary to the Meta riv. near its source.

AMADI, BISSA, tn. or settlement of Western Africa, in the Mandingoes' country. Lat. 12. 20. N. Long. 13. 10. W.

AMADI, COONI, tn. or settlement of Western Africa, on the N. side of the Gambia. Lat. 13. 2. N. Long. 11. 50. W. This and the preceding were visited by Mollien in 1818.

AMADIA, or AMADIEN, tn. and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan, on the Kurnib riv. which joins the Khabour about 10 m. below; 72 m. N. Mousul. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 42. 53. E. Amadia is seated on a mountain, and is approached only by one narrow flight of steps cut in the rock. In the plain at the foot of the mountain are several dependent villages. It is a place of some trade; and the neighbouring country is fertile. The inhabitants are courageous, but prone to revolt, and mortal enemies of the Turks. Tribes of Yezides dwell among them; and from this sect an executioner is chosen by the pacha, to inflict his sentences of death upon the Turks; and when this man lays down his office, he is held in esteem for having sanctified his hands in their blood! The pacha of Amadia is nominally subject to the pacha of Bagdad; but, in reality, he is an independent prince, the lineal descendant of the royal house of Abbas, in whose hands the principality of Amadia has remained since the expulsion of the califs from Bagdad. He is one of the richest and most powerful chiefs in Kourdistan, and master of 31 well peopled districts, rich in corn and wine, and inhabited by Kourds, Yezides, and Christians of the Nestorian, Chaldean, and Catholic sects. Yet he cannot refrain from plundering travellers who pass through his domain.

AMADINGEN, vil. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, on the Aach riv. Pop. upwards of 900.

AMAFU, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Kadsusa, near King Bay, on the E. coast; 84 m. E. Jedo. Lat. 35. 25. N. Long. 140. 30. E.

AMAFOO, tn. Africa, in the Ashantees' country, on a branch of the Chama riv. 10 m. s. Coomassie. Lat. 6. 41. N. Long. 1. 24. W.

AMAGOR, tn. Morocco, prov. Hia.

AMAGUANA, tn. Columbia, prov. Del Ecuador, dist. Chinchá; 10 m. s. Quito. Lat. 0. 17. s. Long. 78. 44. W.

AMAHOU, a bay on the s. coast of Ceram, in the Indian sea. Lat. 3. 18. s. Long. 129. 12. E.

AMAHOU, tn. on foregoing bay, on the E. side. Lat. 3. 20. s. Long. 129. 15. E.

AMAILLON, vil. France, depart. Deux Sèvres, chief place of a canton; 6 m. N. Parthenay.

AMAJUNO, or AMAXUNO, small riv. United States, in Florida, falling into the sea opposite Anclotes Kays, lat. 28. 15. N. long. 83. 1. W.

AMAKI, vil. Arabia, prov. Yemen, a day's journey N.W. Taas, on the road to Sanaa.

AMAKIRIRIMA, a cluster of islands in the Loo-choo group, in the Chinese Sea. Lat. 26. 10. N. Long. 127. 15. E.

AMAKOSSE, a tribe of Caffres, on the E. side of South Africa, between the Tambookie and the ocean. Lat. 32. 0. s. Long. 28. 30. E.

AMAL, tn. Sweden, prov. Elsborg, on W. side of Lake Wener, with a good harbour and a considerable trade in timber, deals, and tar. Lat. 59. 0. N. Long. 12. 40. E.

AMALAEVA, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, prov. Olenok, running into the Arctic Sea by Borghai Bay.

AMALAGAN, or CONCEPTION ISLE, one of the Ladrões, or Marianne group, about 6 m. in circuit, *3½ m. from Guam.

AMALAHILA, or MALLAHAGANNI, a tribe of Africa, to the SW. of Delagoa Bay. Lat. 26. 40. s. Long. 30. 50. E.

AMALFI, or AMALPHI, tn. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, 10 m. SW. Salerno, on the sea coast. Lat. 40. 38. N. Long. 14. 37. 25. E. Pop. about 3000. This town, originally an independent republic, was subjugated by the Normans, in 1075; afterwards it became a duchy, and was celebrated for its trade to the Levant, till superseded by Venice. It was here that the mariner's compass was perfected, or, as some say, invented, by Flavio de Giova, in 1302. It has an arsenal and a cathedral, being an archbishop's see, but no port; its road is open to S. and SE.; yet, under the high land, vessels find protection from winds between NW. and NE.

AMALIENHOF, paroch. vil. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stettin, bailiwick of Freyenwalde, with a large fustian manufactory.

AMALMACAS, an Indian settlement or vil. Peru, on the right bank of the Apo-Paro, riv. Lat. 9. 20. s. Long. 72. 30. W.

AMAMBUBU, SERRA, mount. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, branching off in a N.E. direction from the Cordillera de Amanbai, on the N. side of Paraguay, about lat. 20. 50. s. long. 56. 40. W. and extending to lat. 19. 30. s. long. 55. 20. W.

AMAN, dist. Sumatra, about the centre of the island.

AMAN, seaport of Morocco, between capes Geer and Cantin.

AMANA, riv. Columbia, prov. Cumana, rising near a town or settlement of the same name, lat. 9. 45. N. long. 63. 35. W. and running into the Guapiche about 15 m. below.

AMANA, a lake of Brazil, prov. Guayana, formed by the confluence of several streams, branching from the Marañon on its N. side, in

the country of the Carahyahy, and afterwards re-entering it; among these are the Codayor, the Uanana, the Hyueava, the Copeya, the Yapura, &c. Lat. 2. 30. s. Long. 64. 20. W.

AMANBAI, or AMANBAI, riv. Paraguay, rising on the E. side of the Cordillera de Amanbai, where it also receives several tributary streams rising in the same mountains; and, taking an E. course, runs into the Parana, lat. 23. 5. s. long. 54. 0. W. opposite the N. end of Isle Grande del Salto.

AMANBAI, CORDILLERA DE, an extensive range of hills, traversing the prov. Paraguay from N. to S. and sending out various branches in almost all directions. Several rivers have their sources in these mountains, and fall into the Parana on one side, and into the Paraguay on the other.

AMANCE, riv. France, rising in depart. Upper Marne, and running into the Saône, depart. Upper Saône, lat. 47. 50. N. long. 5. 57. E.

AMANCE, tn. France, depart. Upper Saône, chief place of a canton, at the confluence of the foregoing riv. with the Saône; 16 m. NNW. Vesoul.

AMANCE, tn. France, depart. Meurthe, chief place of a canton; 6 m. N.W. Nancy.

AMANCOUH, AMANKOH, tn. and strong fortress of Caubul, prov. Khorasan, on the Persian frontier; 15 m. S. Herat.

AMANDOLA, tn. States of the Church, prov. Fermo, on the Tenna riv. 14 m. SE. Camerino. Lat. 43. 0. N. Long. 13. 18. E.

AMANDOLARA, tn. Naples, prov. Lower Calabria, on the E. coast; 17 m. NE. Cassano. Lat. 39. 56. N. Long. 16. 35. E.

AMANGASACKI, tn. Japan, Isle Nippon, prov. Jammaero; 35 m. SW. Miskho.

AMANGUCHI, or AMAGANSAGUI, city of Japan, in the W. extremity of Isle Nippon, prov. or kind. Nangato, of which it is the capital, and one of the most wealthy cities of the empire. Lat. *34. 19. N. Long. *130. 53. E.

AMANIBO, or MANA, riv. French Guayana, rising in the hills in the interior, and, taking a N. course, falling into the Atlantic, near the tn. of Amanibo, lat. 5. 50. N. long. 53. 42. W.

AMANINA, riv. United States, on the W. coast of Florida, entering the Mexican Gulf a little N. of Anclotes Kays, lat. 28. 38. N. long. 83. 4. W.

AMANIQUE, riv. Columbia, prov. Assuay, dist. Maynas, running into the Marañon.

AMANTANO, SAN MIGUEL DE, an island of Peru, in Lake Titicaca, or Chucuito, on the elevated plains of which were formerly some settlements of note; but they are now gone to decay.

AMANTEA, tn. Naples, prov. Lower Calabria, on the W. coast, at the mouth of the small riv. Oliva; 14 m. SW. Cosenza. Lat. 39. 12. N. Long. 16. 5. E. Pop. about 2800. It is the see of a bishop, subordinate to bp. Reggio.

AMANTO, riv. Peru, prov. Cuzco, rising on the N. side of the Cordillera Vilconata, watering Sandia, and running into the Ynabari a little above Aporoma, lat. 14. 0. s. long. 69. 20. W.

AMANU, tn. Nepal, prov. Mukwaunpoor, at the foot of the Chirya Ghati, mountains; 16 m. S. Mukwaunpoor.

AMANZIRIFDEN, tn. Arabia, in the desert between Mekka and Oman; 440 m. E. Mekka, 584 m. NE. Mokha. Lat. *20. 25. N. Long. *47. 0. E.

AMAONOS, tn. Columbia, prov. Assuay, on the Nanoy riv. a little above its confluence with

the Marañon; 38 m. N.E. San Joachim de Omaguas. Lat. 3. 34. s. Long. 72. 50. w.

AMAPALLA, seaport tn. and city of Guatemala, prov. Nicaragua, situate on a peninsula, or isle, in the Pacific Ocean, at the N.W. entrance to Fonseca Gulf; 12 m. S.E. San Miguel. Lat. 13. 3. N. Long. 88. 0. W. Its trade is chiefly in cochineal, indigo, hides, cocoa, &c.

AMAPALLA, or FONSECA, GULF OF, a large bay on the W. coast of Guatemala. See FONSECA.

AMAPET, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 10 m. SW. Trichinopoly.

AMAPONDAS, a tribe of Caffres, resident on E. coast of Southern Africa, between the Second and Third Points of Natal, lat. 30. 0. to 31. 0. S.

AMAR, RAS AL (anc. Mercurii Prom.), a cape of Tunis, 6 m. W. Cape Bon. Between these two capes, the coast is foul.

AMARA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi; 110 m. NW. Bassora.

AMARA, SERRA, tn. Naples, prov. Otranto, on a hill of the same name; 16 m. N. Taranto. Lat. 40. 43. N. Long. 17. 7. E.

AMARA, WHILL OF, a caravan station of Arabia, in the peninsula of Sinai, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Suez; 34 m. S.E. Suez. Lat. 29. 35. N. Long. 32. 55. E. It is supposed to be the Marah of Holy Writ, whose bitter waters were rendered salutary, in answer to the prayer of Moses. *Exod. xv. 23—25.*

AMARANTE, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, on the Tamega riv. 23 m. S.E. Braga; 30 m. N.E. Oporto. Lat. 41. 25. N. Long. 7. 58. W. Pop. about 4000. It is well built, and stands in a pleasant country.

AMARAPURA, or UMMERAPOORA, (City of Immortals) the capital of the Birman empire; 10 m. NNE. Ava. Lat. 21. 55. N. Long. 96. 0. E. Houses, about 20,000. Pop. 150,000. This city stands on the shore of a romantic lake, 7 m. in length, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and near the left bank of the Erawadi riv. It is a fortified town, laid out in an exact square, about two miles in circuit, with spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles. It is divided into four quarters; each quarter is under the management of its particular officer; and no European town has a better police. In the centre of the city stands the royal palace, consisting of an assemblage of wooden buildings, of various forms, with domes covered with gilt copper, which give it a splendid appearance; the whole is surrounded by an inclosure of teak planks, having four gates, and about half a mile in circumference. Some members of the royal family have brick houses; but these are prohibited to all others; hence the dwellings of the commonalty are of wood, and each is encompassed by a wooden palisade. All the houses are covered with tiles, and generally have on them large earthen pots, filled with water, ready for use in case of accidental fires, which frequently occur among such a mass of combustible materials. The religious edifices are very splendid, from the unbounded use of gold in their decorations. The fort is a square structure, extending about 2400 yards on each side; and surrounded by a broad ditch, faced with bricks. The rampart has also a facing of brickwork, about 20 feet high, exclusive of the parapet, which has embrasures for cannon, and smaller apertures for musketry. Each angle of the fort is formed of a large quadrangular bastion;

in the middle of the faces are the four principal gates; and between each of these and the adjacent bastion is a small gate. The gates are massive, and defended by cannon; and along each face are semi-bastions at regular distances. The ditch is deep and wide, and can be easily filled with water from the river and the lake; but the mounds, or causeways, by which it is crossed, destroy the intention of the fortifications; for, though the fort has the appearance of great strength, and might resist a desultory attack, it is considered by military engineers as incapable of sustaining the fire of a well directed battery for more than a few hours. This city was entirely built by the emperor Minderages Prau, who removed his court from Ava, the ancient capital, about the year 1785. From its situation on a plain, in the vicinity of a ridge of hills, and being nearly surrounded by water, the place is unhealthy for strangers; and many finer sites might have been selected on the higher banks of the Erawadi: but the Birmanese prefer having their houses over the water, as it saves trouble and expense in cleansing, and enables them readily to enter their boats, the only mode of conveyance they esteem.

AMARAT, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi, on the bank of a river which flows from the E. side of the Elwend mountains; 118 m. S.E. Hamadan; 140 m. NW. Ispahan. Lat. 33. 48. N. Long. 49. 46. E.

AMARATOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 12 m. ENE. Nagamangalam.

AMARAWATI, or CAROOR, riv. Hindoostan, prov. Coimbatour, waters the tn. Caroore, and falls into the Cavary, about 10 m. below it.

AMARCHETTA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Hyderabad; 18 m. N. Rachoor.

AMARELOS, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 6 m. SW. Castello Branco, on the road to Abrantes. Lat. 39. 45. N. Long. 7. 27. W.

AMARGOS, an isle of Chili, at the mouth of the Valdivia riv. Lat. 39. 54. S. Long. 73. 33. W.

AMARGOSO, riv. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande, rising in the Serra Boborema, and falling into the Atlantic between points Melo and Tubarao, about lat. 5. 0. S. long. 37. 5. W.

AMARGURA, or GARDNER'S ISLE, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by the Spanish navigator Morello, in 1781, and by him called *Amargura*, or *Bitterness*, from the unpleasant circumstances under which he laboured at the time. Ten years afterwards, Captain Edwards, of the British frigate Pandora, fell in with this island, and, ignorant of Morello's previous discovery, named it *Gardner's Isle*. Tokens of volcanic eruptions are evident; and on the NW. side smoke was seen to issue from the whole circumference of a table land, though apparently flat. On the same side appeared a tolerable landing-place for boats. Lat. 17. 57. S. Long. 175. 10. W.

AMARI, tn. Greece, prov. Albania, near the Voujoutza riv. 3 m. SSW. Konitza. Lat. 40. 8. N. Long. 21. 3. E.

AMARIBO, riv. Columbia, prov. Assuay, dist. Loxa, rising in the Andes, and running into the Tumbes, on the border of Guayaquil.

AMARIZANS, a native American tribe of Columbia, prov. Boyaca, dist. Casanare, occupying the plains on the right bank of the Meta, about lat. 4. 50. N. Long. 71. 30. W.

AMARO, tn. Lombardy, prov. Venice, dist.

Friuli, at the confluence of the Fella with the Tagliamento; 22 m. N. Udine. Lat. 46. 22. N. Long. 13. 7. E.

AMARO, JUAN, tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the bay of Todos Santos. Lat. *13. 17. S. Long. *40. 14. W. It was founded in 1668; but has a scanty population and an insignificant commerce.—JUAN AMARO is also the name of several inconsiderable villages in South America.

AMARUCA, tn. Columbia, prov. Nueva Guayana, on the Jurum riv. at the foot of the Sierra Imataca; 54 m. NBN. Barceloneta. Lat. 7. 35. N. Long. 62. 10. W.

AMARUMAYU, riv. Peru, rising in the Andes, about lat. 13. 30. S. and after a course of 1200 miles, under various names, falling into the Marañon, in lat. 4. 36. S.

AMARY, tn. Greece, prov. Thessaly, on the right bank of the Saranta riv. 6 m. S. Allassona, on the road to Larissa. Lat. 39. 48. N. Long. 22. 14. E.

AMASA, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Musasi; 8 m. ESE. Jedo.

AMASATRUM, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, dist. Marawar, on the sea coast; 10 m. N. Tondy.

AMASIA, or AMASSIAH, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Roum. See AMASSIAH.

AMASSERAI, or AMASREH (anc. Amastris), seaport tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, dist. Kastamuni, situate on a headland in the Black Sea; 100 m. WBS. Sinoub (anc. Sinope), 150 m. ENE. Constantinople. Lat. 41. 45. N. Long. 32. 21. E.

AMASSIA, tn. isle Timor, on the SE. coast. Lat. *10. 18. S. Long. *124. 27. E.

AMASSIAH (anc. Amasia), tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Roum, capital of a dist. named after itself, situate in a valley, on the Jekil-Irmak, or Kizil-ermak riv. which passes through it. Lat. 40. 35. N. Long. 36. 18. E. Pop. about 35,000. The town is surrounded by mountains, and can be approached only by two rugged narrow passes, on the N. and S. It is also protected by a fort, built at the most elevated part of the town, on a sharp pointed rock, which is further remarkable for some extraordinary sculptures and excavations, supposed to have been tombs of two of the ancient kings of Pontus. The geographer Strabo is said to have been born in this town; and one of the Turkish emperors made it his capital. It at present belongs to a sultana, and is governed by a waiode. Notwithstanding its size and population, the streets of Amassiah are narrow and dirty: most of the houses are of wood, some of stone, and covered with tiles. The mosque is a fine edifice, built with hewn stone, as are also the numerous baths. To supply the latter, the water is raised by means of wheels and buckets from the river to proper reservoirs, whence it descends through pipes to the baths and fountains. The inhabitants, mostly Christians, are distinguished for their urbanity and attention to strangers; and the women are reputed to be the most engaging of any in the Lesser Asia. The environs yield abundance of fruits; and a good wine, somewhat resembling sherry is made by the inhabitants. A great quantity of excellent silk is also produced here.

AMAT, vil. Scotland, sh. Ross, near the Oikel riv. 24 m. NW. Tain.

AMATA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. Adjeloun, on the Wadi Rajib; 3 m. W. of the Jordan riv. Lat. 32. 18. N. Long. 35. 43. E.

AMATA, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese, 9 m. N. Milan, on the road to Como. Lat. 45. 36. N. Long. 9. 10. E.

AMATHANTE, or OLD LIMESOL (anc. Amathus), vil. Cyprus, on the Amathante riv. on the S. coast, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore; 6 m. NBB. Limesol. Lat. 34. 41. N. Long. 33. 5. E. This vil. occupies the site of an ancient celebrated city, of which the foundations of the walls, washed by the sea, yet remain, with fragments of columns, broken arches, catacombs, &c. On the summit of an adjacent hill, are two stupendous vases, carved out of the rock, with the figure of a bull, finely carved, on each side, and corresponding to the four cardinal points. The houses of the old city having been constructed of flints, their places may be ascertained by circular heaps of stones, from which the mortar has been washed away by the rains, leaving the walls in heaps of ruins. The catacombs are habitations for swarms of bats.

AMATIQUA, or AMATIQUES, tn. Guatemala, prov. Vera Paz, at the mouth of the Guanacos riv. which there falls into the Bay of Amatiagua. The inhabitants are mostly logwood cutters.

AMATIQUE BAY, a gulf of Guatemala, in the Bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points, and Dolce Gulf. Lat. 15. 30. N. Long. 89. 20. W.

AMATITLAN, tn. Guatemala, prov. Socusco, near the sea coast; 40 m. WSW. Guatemala. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 91. 40. W.

AMATO, tn. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria, on a riv. of the same name; 7 m. SE. Nicastro.

AMATO, or LAMATO, riv. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria, rising in mount Calistro, and, after a circuitous course, running into the Gulf of Sta. Eufemia, 9 m. SW. Nicastro. Lat. 38. 56. N. Long. 16. 15. E.

AMATOU, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 15 m. SE. Namur.

AMATRICE, city of Naples, prov. Abruzzo dell Aquila, on the Tronto riv. 20 m. N. Aquila. Lat. 42. 37. N. Long. 13. 18. E.

AMATTA DO BRAZIL, tn. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco.

AMATTA-FOA, or TOFOFA, an isle in the South Pacific Ocean, N. of Tongataboo. Lat. 20. 0. S. Long. 170. 0. See TOFOFA.

AMAXIKI, or SANTA MAURA, the chief tn. of the Ionian island Santa Maura (anc. Leucadia), situate on the NE. coast, and defended by a castle, standing on a narrow point of land, almost surrounded by the sea, in lat. 38. 50. 15. N. long. 20. 43. E. The town, which is modern, and bears the name of Amaxiki, is in lat. 38. 49. N. long. 20. 42. E. and the communication between it and the Castle of Santa Maura, is by a road, raised on upwards of 300 arches, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, the remains of a narrow Turkish aqueduct, over which, in windy weather, the passage is unsafe; the traveller being in danger of being blown into the sea. The town is badly built, in an unhealthy part of the island, and dirty, the houses rarely exceeding one story in height: but it contains several Greek churches. The whole is enclosed with walls and towers. Pop. about 6000. Close to the town are several salt pits, separated from the sea by sluices, which admit the water into shallow preserves, where the solar heat is sufficient for the crystallization. The shores are low; and the shallows so extensive that no boat drawing much water can approach nearer than half a mile of the town. The shallows abound

in fish of various kinds, among which are eels of enormous size. The castle is strong and well built; and its mole is extensive. A beautiful road, shaded by olive-trees, leads southward to the ancient Leucas, about 3 m. distant, the ruins of which stand on an eminence, which is covered with vineyards, and has a copious fountain at its base.

AMAXURA, riv. United States, in Florida, on the w. coast, running southward, and uniting with the Amanina, about 11 m. above its confluence with the sea.

AMAYA, tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. Valladolid; 12 m. from Aguila del Campos.

AMAYA, tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora; 65 m. E. Culiacan.

AMAYA, tn. Columbia, prov. Cundinamarca, dist. Bogota, on the Saldana riv. 110 m. ssw. Santa Fé de Bogota. Lat. 3. 40. N. Long. 75. 30. W.

AMAYUCA, or **AMAJUCA**, riv. Columbia, prov. Del Escudor, rising in the country of the Payaguas, and joining the Marañon, about 18 m. E. of the mouth of the large riv. Napo, lat. 3. 25. S. long. 71. 53. W.

AMAZONS, **ORELLANA**, or **MARANON**, a large riv. of South America, till lately considered as the longest river in the world; but in this respect it is now found to be excelled by the Missouri. See **MARANON**, the name which modern geographers prefer to that of Amazons. The country through which it flows was long known by the appellation of Amazonia, from the warlike character of its native tribes, among whom the female sex was supposed to have a pre-eminence; but recent travellers have detected the fallacy of this opinion, and the name is lost in the provinces of Columbia and Brazil.

AMBA, riv. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, running into the Myhie, in lat. 23. 30. N. long. 74. 3. E.

AMBA, an Abyssinian or Ethiopic word, signifying a *rock*, and used by the Abyssinians in composition to designate particular mountains, or places on them. Some of these mountains, or rocks, are said to be of such stupendous height, that the Alps and Pyrenées sink, in comparison with them, into low hills. Among the mountains, and sometimes even in the plains of Abyssinia, arise steep and craggy rocks, of various forms, representing pyramids, towers, &c., so perpendicular on the sides, that men and cattle are with difficulty got up by means of ladders and ropes: yet at the tops of these singular rocks are plains, covered with woods, meadows, fountains, fish-ponds, &c., which very copiously supply the animals upon them with all conveniences of life. The most remarkable of these rocks is **AMBA GESHEN**, which see.

AMBA, **HADA**, vil. Abyssinia, on the right bank of the Abawi riv. in the country of the Basso Galla, about 74 m. ssw. Sacala. Lat. 10. 3. N. Long. 36. 37. E.

AMBABICHAI, tn. Lower Egypt, desert of Shayat, or St. Macarius, in the valley of the natron lakes, W. of the Delta. Lat. 30. 18. N. Long. 30. 22. E. About 2 m. NNE. of this town are two lakes of natron, or mineral alkali. The bed of the lake is a natural cavity, three or four leagues in length, and a quarter of a league in breadth, with a hard and stony bottom, which is dry during nine months of the year. In winter, water of a violet red colour oozes out of the earth, and fills the lake to the height of five or

six feet. The return of the summer's heat evaporates this, and a bed of salt is left, about two feet in thickness, and so very hard, that it is broken up with iron bars. About 30,000 quintals are procured from these pits every year, and cause Ambabichai to be a place of resort by persons engaged in the natron trade.

AMBA-CHAN-YEN-ALIN, or **THANG-PE-CHAN**, a mountain of Chinese Tatar, prov. Manchouri, S. of the ancient city of Hoéi-nim-fou. It is described as about 1000 li in circuit and 200 in height, with a lake on its summit, 80 li in circumference, whence several rivers flow down the mountain into the plains below.

AMBA-CIT, or **AMBASIT**, dist. Abyssinia, king. Amhara, not far from Amba-Geshen.

AMBACKO, tn. Celebes, on the E. coast, and S. side of Tolo Bay. Lat. 2. 20. S. Long. 122. 0. E.

***AMBA-DAR**, tn. Abyssinia, on the Abawi riv. at the foot of the mountains of Begemder.

AMBA-DORHO, an inhabited rock, in Abyssinia, prov. Begemder, on the right bank of the Bashilo riv.

AMBA-GESHEN, a rock of Abyssinia, prov. Amhara. Lat. 10. 50. N. Long. 39. 10. E. This rock is so very steep, that it has the appearance of an impregnable castle, built of free-stone. Its circumference at the base is about half a day's journey; and the breadth at top about 2½ m. The ascent is at first easy; but afterwards becomes so steep, that the Abyssinian oxen, which clamber like goats, are here craned up, and let down, with ropes. It was on this rock, that princes of the blood royal were formerly confined, in low cottages, among shrubs and wild cedars, with an allowance barely sufficient to keep them alive. The name Amba-Geshen is extended from this rock to the group of mountains which encircle it; and among these, according to Kircher, is a rock, so curiously hollowed by nature, as, at a distance, to resemble a mirror; and opposite to this is another, the softest whisper at the top of which may be heard distinctly at a great distance. Between many of these mountains are vast ravines and dreadful abysses.

AMBA-HADJI, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, in the Wojjerat country; 18 m. ssw. Antalo. Lat. 13. 6. N. Long. 39. 45. E.

AMBA-HAI, mount. Abyssinia, prov. Samen; 70 m. NW. Gondar. Lat. 13. 2. N. Long. 38. 35. E.

AMBA-JECDURSAM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 15 m. E. Chinna Balabrum.

AMBA-KANKO, tn. Abyssinia, prov. Tigré; 12 m. ssw. Dixon. Lat. 14. 50. N. Long. 39. 26. E.

AMBALA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Cochin; 20 m. N. Cranganore.

AMBALAH, or **UMBNALUH**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, in the Seiks' country; 25 m. SE. Sirhind. Lat. 30. 20. N. Long. 76. 42. E. It is a walled tn. with a good citadel; houses of burned bricks, and very narrow streets.

AMBA-LEGOT, an inhabited rock in Abyssinia, prov. Amhara, border of Begemder, in the country of the Edjow Galla, left of the source of Bashilo riv.

AMBALEMA, tn. Columbia, prov. Cundinamarca, dist. Bogota, on the Magdalena riv. 50 m. WNW. Santa Fé de Bogota. Lat. 4. 47. N. Long. 74. 50. W.

AMBA-MARJAM, mount. Abyssinia, prov. Dembea, SE. of Lake Tzana, on the left bank of Angrab riv.

AMBA NIVOULES, a tribe of Madagascar, occupying the interior of the E. side of the island. Their name signifies "Inhabitants of the foot of the Bamboo mountains." Though considered by the people on the coast as barbarians, they are said to be frugal, hospitable, and free from vices, pursuing the occupations of agriculturists and farmers; and supplying the towns and villages on the coast with provisions.

AMBARES, tn. France, depart. Gironde, chief place of a canton, with about 670 houses; 5 m. NE. Bordeaux.

AMBARKEIU, tn. Turkey, prov. Salonica, on the Gillico riv. 13 m. N. Salonica. Lat. 40. 51. N. Long. 22. 55. E.

AMBARPET, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Hyderabad; 7 m. E. Hyderabad.

AMBA-SANET, a rock of Abyssinia, prov. Tigré, which gives name to a surrounding government. It constitutes a kind of fortress, and is deemed impregnable.

AMBA-SEL, or **AMBACEL**, dist. and mount. Abyssinia, prov. Amhara. Upon a rock in this prov. it is said, princes of the blood royal are secluded till the period of their accession to the throne. But the same is related of Amba-Geshen.

AMBASTON, ham. England, co. Derby, par. Elvaston, on the Derwent riv. 6 m. SSE. Derby (P. T. 126). Pop. &c. with par.

AMBATAMB, tn. Madagascar, dist. Buques, on a riv. which flows NW. and enters the Mosambique Channel, nearly opposite to Crab Isle. Lat. 21. 29. S. Long. 44. 49. E.

AMBATO, riv. Columbia, prov. Del Escudor, gov. Chimborazo, dist. Riobamba. It is a mountain torrent, pouring down a tremendous stream with fearful velocity; but has over it a wooden bridge, strongly braced with iron. After the union of this riv. with other streams, it has the name of Patate, and falls into the Pastaza.

AMBATO, **Assiente de**, capital of a dist. of same name, on foregoing riv. 48 m. SSE. Quito. It contains a parish church, two chapels of ease, and a Franciscan convent. In the year 1698, this tn. was destroyed by an eruption of the Cotopaxi volcano, at the same time that the snowy mountain or desert of Cargairaso threw up a river of mud and lava. The whole country around was in consequence desolated, the crops were ruined, and the cattle killed. Monuments of this catastrophe are still visible, in various chinks, or chasms remaining in the earth. The town was rebuilt; and, aided by the fertility of the surrounding soil and an extensive commerce, has become more considerable than formerly.

AMBAZAC, tn. France, depart. Upper Vienne, chief place of a canton; 13 m. NNE. Limoges.

AMBEER, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, seated on the top of a mountain; 6 m. N. Jyepoor. Lat. 27. 2. N. Long. 75. 47. E. It is built with stone; and was formerly the capital of the district of Jyepoor, or Jyenaghur; the rajahs of which, by family connections, were of great importance at the court of the great mogul.

AMBELAKIA (anc. Amphiloehia), vil. Greece, prov. Thessaly, on the declivity of mount Kisofo (anc. Ossa), and on the right bank of the Peneus riv. 13 m. NNE. Larissa. Lat. 39. 48. N. Long. 22. 36. E. The inhabitants of this place are remarkable for their spirit of independence, and the harmony which subsists among them.

They admit no Turks into their society, and live according to the manners and habits of their forefathers. Frequent attempts on the part of the Turks of Larissa to bring them into subjection, have invariably been foiled; and these mountaineers demonstrate that they are inspired with thoughts and feelings very different from those of their oppressed countrymen in the plains. The Ambelakians are chiefly occupied as dyers of red Turkish yarn; they have about twenty-four dyehouses, and send over land, to Leipsic and other parts of Germany, about 2500 bales yearly.

AMBELI, tn. Hindoostan, on the Malabar side, prov. Canara; 30 m. SSE. Mangalore.

AMBELVILLE, tn. Ceylon, on the W. coast; 72 m. N. Colombo. Lat. 7. 59. N. Long. 80. 0. E.

AMBENAY, tn. France, depart. Eure, on the right bank of the Rille riv. 18 m. SW. Evreux. It is a thriving little place, comprising between 200 and 300 houses, with a rather extensive trade in linen.

AMBER, **AMPER**, or **AMAR**, riv. Bavaria, cir. Isar, running into the Isar, 2. m. below Moosburgh.

AMBER, post vil. United States, in New York, co. Onondaga.

AMBER BAY, a bay of Mexico, prov. Yucatan, on the E. coast, opposite Ambergris Isle. *Lat. 19. 42. N. *Long. 88. 50. W.

AMBER, or **AMARO**, **CAPE**, the N. extremity of Madagascar, terminating in a low point of land, with a ledge of rocks at the water's edge. Lat. 12. 2. S. Long. 49. 25. E. Several conical hills are near this cape, to the S.

AMBERG, tn. Sweden, gov. Stora Kopparberg, dist. Dalarna, on the right bank of the Dal riv. 28 m. WSW. Fahlun. Lat. 60. 30. N. Long. 14. 58. E.

AMBERG, tn. Bavaria, cir. Regen, on the Vils riv. which runs through and divides it into the upper and lower towns; 32 m. NW. Ratibos; 92 m. N. Munich. Lat. 49. 27. N. Long. 11. 43. E. Pop. about 9000. This was formerly the capital of the Upper Palatinate of the Rhine. The houses, about 800 in number, are mostly of wood, but well built; and the streets are broad and clean. The principal square, in the middle of the town, is regular, and contains the town house, an old building in the Gothic style, and the parish church, dedicated to St. Martin, which contains valuable paintings, monuments, and other curiosities. Besides an academy and a lyceum, here are a well endowed hospital, and several religious houses. The only manufactures here are of tobacco, iron, fire-arms, and earthenware; and here is also a great public repository for salt. The fortifications of Amberg, consisting of a strong double wall, a deep ditch, towers, and different outworks, with the former electoral castle and its government offices, are worthy the attention of visitors. The district to which this town gives name, comprises an extent of 187 square miles, with a pop. of nearly 14,000, exclusive of the town; and contains a number of pleasant villas and gardens. On an eminence stands a church, much resorted to by pilgrims.

AMBERG, **LITTLE**, or **AMBERG**, tn. Bavaria, cir. Regat. See **AMBERG**.

AMBERGRIS ISLE, an island in the Bay of Espiritu Santo, off the E. coast of Yucatan. Lat. 18. 45. N. Long. 88. 25. W. It is about 70 m. in length, but very narrow; and has a number

of fresh water lakes. It is also well stocked with game of several kinds, and is said to yield logwood and other valuable woods for the dyer.

AMBERIEU, or **St. GERMAIN d'AMBERIEU**, tn. France, depart. Ain, chief place of a canton, near the right bank of the Albarine riv. 19 m. s.e. Bourge en Bresse. Houses, about 450. Pop. nearly 3000. The parish of Amberieu is divided into two principal portions: the larger, in which stands the church, is situated in a plain, and called *Amberieu*; the lesser portion, called *St. Germain d'Amberieu*, stands upon an eminence, and has the ruins of a castle.

AMBERLEY, par. England, co. Sussex, on the Arun riv. 4 m. n.w. Arundel (P. T. 55). Real prop. £1513. Pop. 637, with Rockham included. Vic. archd. and dioc. Chichester.

AMBERLEY, ham. and chap. England, co. Hereford, par. Marden; 6 m. n.e. Hereford (P. T. 135). Real prop. £387. Pop. 25.

AMBERSHAM, North, tything of England, belonging to co. Hants, par. Steep, but located in co. Sussex; 2½ m. n.e. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Real prop. £563. Pop. 121.

AMBERSHAM, South, tything adjoining the foregoing. Real prop. £1399. Pop. 183.

AMBERT, tn. France, depart. Puy de Dome, chief place of a dist. on the Dore riv. 27 m. e. Issoire; 38 m. s.e. Clermont. Lat. 45. 32. N. Long. 3. 45. E. Houses, between 800 and 900. Pop. nearly 6000. It has flourishing manufactures of woollen stuffs, tapes, needles, thimbles, playing cards, and paper, the latter of which is esteemed as the best in France. The dist. or arrondissement of Ambert comprises a pop. of upwards of 74,000 souls.

AMBE'S, or **AMBEZ**, tn. France, depart. Gironde, near the confluence of the Dordogne with the Garonne, with about 160 houses; 9 m. N. Bordeaux.

AMBESIN, or **AMBSIN**, vil. Belgium, prov. Liege; 2½ m. n.e. Huy. Lat. 50. 32. N. Long. 5. 16. E.

AMBESINEAU, vil. Belgium, prov. Liege; 2 m. n.e. of the last-named place.

AMBIERLE, tn. France, depart. Loire, chief place of a canton; 8 m. n.w. Roanne. Houses, 360. Pop. about 2000.

AMBIGOLE, a cataract of the Nile, in Nubia, dist. Bato el Hadjar, lat. 21. 20. N. long. 31. 0. E.

AMBIL, a small isle in the Philippines, with a volcano, near isle Luban. It produces wax and a species of hemp, of a black colour.

AMBIORBY, tn. Sweden, gov. Carlstadt, on the left bank of the Klar riv. 71 m. N. Carlstadt. Lat. 60. 23. N. Long. 13. 8. E.

AMBLAIN, or **AUBLAIN**, vil. Namur; 5½ m. w.s.w. Mariembourg. Lat. 50. 4. N. Long. 4. 25. E.

AMBLAUW, **AMBLOO**, or **BLAW**, an isle of the Moluccas; 6 m. s.e. Bouru. Lat. 3. 53. N. Long. 127. 2. E. It is about 15 m. in circumference, and thinly peopled. Fine shells are found on its shores. The Dutch consider it as a dependency on Amboyna.

AMBLE, tnahp. England, co. Northumberland, par. Warkworth; 9 m. s.e. Alnwick (P. T. 308). Pop. 247. Real prop. with par.

AMBLECOAT, ham. England, co. Stafford, par. Old Swinford; ¼ m. N. Stourbridge (P. T. 122). Real prop. £3183. Pop. 1236, chiefly occupied in the iron, glass, and earthenware works in the vicinity.

AMBLEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, near the w. margin of the Gulf of Cambay; 48 m. s. Ahmedabad. Lat. 22. 20. N. Long. 72. 15. E.

AMBLESIDE, post mkt. tn. and chap. England, co. Westmoreland, partly in par. Grassmere, and partly in that of Windermere; 276 m. n.w. London; 14 m. n.w. Kendal. Real prop. £2842. Pop. 1095. Perpet. cur. Market. Wed. Fairs, Wed. after Whitsunday, and 29th Oct. for black cattle; 13th Oct. for sheep. The town is built on the side of a hill, at the upper end of Windermere lake (a branch of which also passes through the town), amid romantic and picturesque scenery of the most fascinating description. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman city and station *Dictus*: medals and other remains of those people having been found here. In the vicinity, the rivers Rothay and Brathay empty their waters into the lake, and a small rivulet, upon which is a corn mill, flows into the Rothay. Ambleside has a manufacture of woollen, chiefly linsey-woolsey; slate quarries are in the neighbourhood; and in the lofty mountains which fill the district, are mines of lead and copper, but not worked to advantage.

AMBLESTON, par. South Wales, co. Pembroke; 8 m. n.e. Haverfordwest (P. T. 242). Real prop. £1623. Pop. 574. Church, ded. St. Mary, dioc. vic. archd. and dioc. St. David's; pat. the king, as Prince of Wales.

AMBLETEUSE, small seaport tn. France, depart. Pas de Calais; 4 m. N. Boulogne. Lat. 50. 48. N. Long. 1. 35. E. Houses, about 135. Pop. 900. It is defended by a battery; but its harbour was ruined by the English in the 17th century. Here our James II. landed, after his abdication, in 1688.

AMBLEVE, riv. rising in the Prussian prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, watering Malmedy, and then entering Belgium, prov. Liege, where it passes by Stavelot, receives the small riv. Albe, nearly surrounds the vil. Nonceveux, receives the name of Aywaille, at the town so called, and soon afterwards joins the Ourt, at Douflame, about 10 m. s.e. Liege.

AMBLOO, an island in the Indian seas, s.e. of Booro. Lat. 3. 53. s. Long. 127. 2. E.

AMBLV, vil. Belgium, prov. Liege; 4 m. s. Marche-en-Famine.

AMBO, tn. Peru, prov. Truxillo, on the Tun-guragua riv. 26 m. n.w. Huanuco. Lat. 9. 10. s. Long. 76. 2. w.

AMBOAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; 3 m. s. Culna.

AMBOES, or **AMBOUS**, a tribe of native Africans, in Lower Guinea.

AMBOHITSMENE, or **VOHITSANGHOMBZ**, dist. Madagascar, named after some red mountains so called, in lat. 18. 0. s. These mountains are very high, resembling the Tafelberg, or Table Mountain of the Cape of Good Hope. On the e. side of this ridge, the sea extends more than 40 m. into the country; and on the w. side the land is flat, abounding in ponds and marshes. Here is also a lake, called Mohambo, 45 m. in length, and nearly the same in breadth, containing many small islands; central lat. 17. 14. s. long. 47. 20. E. The inhabitants of the mountains, called *Zaferahongs*, are reputed to have plenty of gold, iron, silk, cattle, &c.

AMBOILAMBS, or **Hovas**, a native tribe of Madagascar, occupying the dist. Ancove, near the centre of the island. See *ANCove*.

AMBOISA, seaport tn. Madagascar, on Anton Gil's Bay, on the E. coast.

AMBOISE, tn. France, depart. Indre et Loire, chief place of a canton, on the left bank of the Loire; 17 m. E. Tours. Lat. 47. 25. N. Long. 1. 1. E. Houses, including those of the suburbs, about 950. Pop. nearly 6000. The town, comprising only two streets, is ill built; but has a fine promenade, two churches, several monasteries, and remains of an ancient castle. Among its manufactures, are several sorts of woollen and silk stuffs, buttons, swords, and other hardware. Amboise is conspicuous in French history: it was the scene of the conspiracy against the Guises, in 1560; and here the Protestants are said to have first received the appellation of Hugonots. An enormous stag's horn was long shewn in this town, as a natural curiosity; but it is now ascertained to have been artificial.

AMBOISES, or AMBRESSES, a cluster of islets of Africa, in the Bight of Biafra, near the estuary of the Cameroons riv. in the strait between the NE. extremity of Fernando Pô isle, and the main land. Lat. *3. 52. N. Long. *9. 5. E.

AMBOITAC, seaport tn. Madagascar, on Anton Gil's Bay, on the E. coast.

AMBOLON, an island in the Philippines, s. of Mindoro. Lat. 12. 10. N. Long. 121. 10. E.

AMBON, tn. France, depart. Morbihan; 9 m. SE. Vannes.

AMBOON, tn. Hindoostan, and chief place of a dist. of the same name, in the Carnatic; 30 m. W. Arcot; 108 m. WSW. Madras. The town is built with great regularity, and its inhabitants are chiefly employed in preparing castor oil for exportation. The district is watered by the Palar riv. and its tributary streams; but in summer, the heat of the sun is almost insupportable.

AMBOONG, tn. Borneo, on the NW. coast, with a large and commodious harbour, with deep water, which, however, none but strongly armed ships dare enter, on account of the ferocious and treacherous character of the natives. Lat. *6. 16. N. Long. *116. 24. E.

AMBOORA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, dist. Nagpoor, on the right bank of the Wyne Gunga riv. 33 m. ESE. Nagpoor. Lat. 20. 59. N. Long. 79. 43. E.

AMBOTE, tn. Russia, gov. Wilna, on the Wardana riv. 28 m. NNW. Midnik.

AMBOTEN, tn. Russia, gov. Courland; 24 m. S. Goldingen.

AMBOUL, or EMBOUR, tn. or large vil. Senegambia, capital of the kingdom of Damel, or Cayor; 70 m. NE. Goree.

AMBOULE, riv. Madagascar, on the E. coast, of which the sands are almost burning hot. Near it is a fountain of hot water, which is said to boil an egg hard in two hours; and the inhabitants consider it as a specific for gout. Near the mouth of the river is a large town of the same name, which is also communicated to the surrounding district. The country here produces abundance of vegetables and fruits; iron mines are also found here; and the black cattle fatten well, and yield excellent beef. The people, who are generally employed in various preparations of iron and steel, manufacture instruments of several kinds with tolerable skill. They live in a very licentious manner with respect to government; and their district is a general rendezvous for the dissolute and offscouring of society.

AMBOURNAY, tn. France, depart. Ain, chief place of a canton; 17 m. SSE. Bourg-en-Bresse. Lat. 45. 59. N. Long. 5. 24. E.

AMBOW, one of the Fidjee Isles, in the group of Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17. 30. S. Long. 178. 0. E.

AMBOY, or PERTH AMBOY, city and post tn. United States, in New Jersey, co. Middlesex, at the head of Raritan Bay, on a point of land, between Raritan riv. and Arthur Kull Sound; 35 m. SW. New York; 74 m. NE. Philadelphia. Its harbour, deemed one of the best on the continent, lies open to Sandy Hook, and vessels may enter it at one tide, in almost any state of the weather. It comprises less than 100 houses, and carries on a small trade to the West Indies; for although it is a port of entry, and the legislature has given every encouragement for merchants to settle here, it is as yet but an infantile seaport.

AMBOY, South, tnshp. in foregoing state and co. Pop. about 4000.

AMBOYNA, one of the largest and most valuable of the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, in the Indian Ocean, off the SE. coast of Ceram. Central lat. 3. 40. S. long. 128. 5. E. This island, which is the seat of the Molucca government, and the centre of its commerce, is between 50 and 60 miles in length; and divided into two unequal parts by two deep bays, which are separated only by a narrow isthmus of a mile across. The largest of these divisions is called *Hitoa*, and the smaller *Leytimor*. The general aspect of the island is beautiful; and its climate is very healthy for a tropical region. It produces a great variety of handsome woods used in cabinet work; but its staple production is cloves, of which upwards of 600,000 lbs. are annually exported. Amboyna was originally discovered by the Portuguese, who built a fort and colonized the country. In 1605, it was taken from them by the Dutch, who, with the exception of a few short intervals, have possessed it ever since. It was taken by a British force in 1796, but restored at the peace of Amiens; in 1810 it was again taken, and finally restored at the general peace in 1814. The Dutch, during the long period of their possession, have made every effort to monopolize the valuable produce of this island. The governors have been accustomed to number and register the clove trees, and to visit, at stated periods, the plantations and particular districts devoted to their cultivation. They bought from the neighbouring islands, all the cloves that other nations were likely to import, and, in some cases, compelled the chiefs to destroy the rest, and even the trees that bore them. Most of the tropical fruits grow here in the greatest perfection; and the sea yields abundance of excellent fish: but flesh meat is very scarce. This scarcity, however, proceeds more from the cautious policy of the Dutch, than from either the heat of the climate, or the barrenness of the soil. They have, indeed, discouraged the cultivation of almost every esculent commodity, except spice, with a view of withholding subsistence from those who might be tempted to invade them. Sago is their principal article of food: sugar and coffee are sparingly cultivated. Some years ago, a valuable gold mine was discovered here. The natives of Amboyna, like other Malays, are rude and savage in their deportment; and, when intoxicated with opium (of which they are extremely fond), they are said to be capable of

any excess. Some of the aboriginal tribes are said to offer human sacrifices in their religious rites. Many Chinese and European settlers are on the island. The former are very industrious, sociable in their habits, and live much together. When the English took the place in 1796, a census was made of the inhabitants, and the number was found to be 45,252, of whom 17,813 were Protestants; the rest either Mohammedans or Chinese. The native men wear large whisks, and go almost naked. They build their houses of bamboo canes and sago trees; a mat forms their bed. Their weapons are bows, darts, scimitars and targets. The despotism under which this fine island is oppressed, is sufficiently implied in the monopoly of its produce for the state, and in the severe and sanguinary laws which are found necessary to prevent contraband trade. In consequence of these oppressions, the inhabitants are poor and indolent. Agriculture has made no progress; and not more than one tenth of the island is under cultivation; it is therefore dependent on Java for supplies of cattle and grain. The same causes which have discouraged the cultivation of land and the rearing of cattle, have prevented the improvement of manufactures and the mechanical arts; of which the inhabitants are so ignorant, that they do not even make the coarse cloth used for their own wearing apparel. The island formerly produced indigo of the finest quality and colour; but the growth of this valuable commodity was discouraged by the Dutch, with a view of protecting the indigo trade carried on between the mother country and the West-India colonies, and also from a jealousy that the natives of Amboyna, by acquiring wealth, might be able to assert their independency. Wheat might be cultivated here with great advantage, especially on the beautiful heights contiguous to the capital, the soil and climate being well adapted for it. The bread-fruit tree grows spontaneously all over the island; but no use is made of it except by the lowest orders of the people.

AMBOYNA, chief tn. of foregoing island, situate on the peninsula of Leytimor, on a deep bay which runs upwards of 20 miles into the island. Lat. 3. 40. s. Long. 128. 7. E. This town is very neat, regularly built, with the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and extremely clean. On the s. shore of the bay, and in front of the town, is Fort Vittoria, mounting six pieces of cannon; and from the covered way of the fort to the town, is an esplanade, nearly 250 yards in length, terminated by a range of handsome dwelling-houses, with a double row of nutmeg trees in front. In these houses the principal inhabitants reside. There are two well-built churches; one for the European, the other for the Malay Christians. All the other public buildings are in the fort, except the stadthouse, which fronts the esplanade: this is a neat building of two stories: but in general the houses are only one story high, and are so built in consequence of the frequent earthquakes which are experienced in this island. The medium heat prevailing at Amboyna is from 80 to 82 deg. and the thermometer when lowest stands at 72 deg. But water is procured in abundance, either by digging, or from rivulets which intersect the town and swell into torrents during the rainy season.

AMBRA, riv. Tuscany, prov. Florence. rising

in the mountains in the vicinity of Valdambra, and running into the Arno, a little below Levane about lat. 43. 32. N. long. 11. 44. E.

AMBRADDDY, or **AMBRAVETTY**, riv. Hindoo-stan, prov. Coimbatour, running into the Cavary; 8 m. ENE. Caroor; 38 m. WbN: Trichinopoly.

AMBRAISE, riv. United States, in Illinois, running into the Great Wabash, 12 m. N. Palmyra, lat. 38. 22. N. long. 87. 38. W.

AMBRAKIA, a lake of Western Greece, formerly part of the Ambracian lake, in Epirus, but now disjoined. It is about 9 m. in length, and 2½ m. in its widest part. Lat. 38. 48. N. Long. 21. 12. E.

AMBRAS, **OMBRAS**, or **AMRAS**, a fortified tn. Austria, in the Tyrolese, 4 m. EBS. Innsbruck, formerly a seat of the counts of Tyrol and the archdukes of Austria, who made it their summer retreat, or *shade*, as the name implies.

AMBRI, tn. Switzerland, can. Tessin, on the Ticino riv. 6 m. NW. Faido. Lat. 46. 29. N. Long. 8. 42. E.

AMBRIERES, tn. France, depart. Mayenne, chief place of a canton; 6 m. N. Mayenne; 4 m. WSW. Lassay. Houses, about 240. Pop. 2300.

AMBRIZ, riv. Congo, with a small bay at its mouth, in lat. 7. 53. s. long. 13. 18. E. A species of roadstead is formed by a sand bank, running in a NNE. direction, and leaving an entrance on the s. Certain precautions are required in entering this bay, but it affords good anchorage. Some trade is here carried on with the natives, who are so mild and unsuspicious, that they receive cloths without measuring them. This confidence is badly recompensed by the European traders, who are said uniformly to have their pieces deficient in length.

AMBRO, **AMBRE**, or **AMBER**, CAPE, the most northern point of Madagascar. Lat. 12. 2. s. Long. 49. 25. E.

AMBROSEDEN, par. England, co. Oxford, comprising the tnsps. Ambroseden, Arcott, and Blackthorne. Real prop. £4191. Pop. 914. Church, ded. St. Mary; dioc. vic. archd. and dioc. Oxford.

AMBROSEDEN, tnsbp. in foregoing par. on the Rea riv. 2½ m. SWS. Bicester (P. T. 54). Real prop. £772. Pop. 183.

AMBROSETOWN, par. Ireland, co. Wexford; 10½ m. SW. Wexford (P. T. 67). Pop. 893. Rect. in union of Duncormuck, dioc. Ferns, prov. Dublin. Upwards of 60 children receive free education in this par.

AMBROSIA, or **St. AMBROSE**, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, and chief of a group, off the coast of Chili, about four or five leagues W. St. Felix isle. Lat. 26. 30. s. Long. 79. 38. W. At a distance, it has the appearance of two islands, but these are connected by a reef. It abounds in seals, fish, and cray-fish: and bears marks of having been subject to volcanic eruptions. About 4 m. N. of this isle, is the large rock called *Sail Rock*; and on the NW. side is Gonzales Isle.

AMBROTH, or **AMROTH**, par. South Wales, co. Pembroke; 4½ m. E. Narberth (P. T. 255). Real prop. £1877. Pop. 636. Church, ded. St. Elidyr, dioc. vic. archd. and dioc. St. David's.

AMBRYM, an isle of the South Pacific Ocean, in the New Hebrides' group, about lat. 16. 9. 30. s. long. 167. 51. E. This isle is about 21 m. in length, and 60 m. in circuit, with a long low point extending to the E.; and the N. side, though

steep towards the sea, rises with a gradual ascent to the high mountains in the centre, among which is a volcano. The sw. coast slopes into a fine and extensive plain, on which are groves of the richest kind. "The populousness of the country," says Captain Cook, "is strongly evinced by its fertile appearance, and the number of fires."

AMBS, or ABENS, riv. Bavaria. See ABENS.

AMBUGE, tn. Congo, on the Dande riv. Lat. 7. 50. s. Long. 17. 30. E.

AMBY, vil. Belgium, prov. Limburgh, on the Meuse; 4 m. NE. Maestricht.

AMCHITCHE, one of the Andreanovsk Isles, in the Aleutian archipelago. Lat. *53. 22. N. Long. *178. 14. E.

AMCOD, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah; 51 m. N. Surat.

AMCOTTS, tnsph. England, co. Lincoln, par. Althorpe, on the left side of the Trent riv. 5 m. sw. Burton-upon-Stather (P. T. 169). Real prop. £3567. Pop. 359. Chap. to Althorpe, archd. and dioc. Lincoln.

AMDORP, vil. Hanover, prov. East Friesland, on the Leda riv. near its junction with the Jumme; 6 m. W. Determ; 18 m. sbe. Embden. Lat. 53. 12. N. Long. 7. 36. E.

AMEAPAH, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 22 m. E. Tanjore.

AMECA, tn. Mexico, prov. Guadalaxara; 40 m. sw. Guadalaxara. Also, a vil. or settlement in prov. Valladolid.

AMEDABAD, or AHMEDABAD, city of Hindoostan. See AHMEDABAD.

AMEDAN, tn. Persia, prov. Masanderan, dist. Taberistan; 60 m. sw. Amol.

AMED KHAN, or BAZAAR AMED KHAN, tn. Caubul, in the country between the Soliman mountains and the Indus riv. 135 m. SE. Caubul. Lat. 32. 58. N. Long. 70. 23. E.

AMEDNAGUR, or AHMEDNUGGER, a country, &c. of Hindoostan. See AHMEDNUGGER.

AMEDPOUR, or AHMEDPOOR, tn. Hindoostan. See AHMEDPOOR.

AMEE, fort. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 21 m. NNW. Madras.

AMEENABAD, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Lahore; 30 m. N. Lahore.

AMEENABAD, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi, dist. Ispahan; 75 m. sbe. Ispahan. Lat. 31. 39. N. Long. 52. 12. E.

AMEER AGA, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan; 10 m. sbe. Zaco. It is the residence of the pacha of Amadia, who, though nominally subject to the pacha of Bagdad, is an independent prince.

AMEER BEG, tn. Turkestan, prov. Balkh, dist. Budukshan, on the left bank of the Oxus riv. 92 m. N. Fysabad. Lat. 37. 29. N. Long. 69. 33. E.

AM-EIS, tn. Austria, prov. Illyria, cir. Carinthia, on the Drave riv. 5 m. N. Bleyburgh.

AMEIXIAL, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the road to Tavira; 13 m. sw. Mertola. Lat. 37. 28. N. Long. 7. 45. W.

AMEL, vil. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Aix-la-Chapelle; 7 m. NNE. St. Vith.

AMELANDT, an island belonging to the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, situate in the German Ocean, about two leagues from the main land, from which it is separated by the Waden Strait. Lat. 53. 28. N. Long. 5. 46. E. It is about 12 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

AMELBUREN, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Munster; 6 m. s. Munster.

AMELCLOY, tn. La Plata, prov. Tucuman, on the Rio Grande, near the confluence of San Lorenzo riv. Lat. 26. 35. s. Long. 58. 44. W.

AMELGEM, vil. Belgium, prov. West Flanders, on the Mandel riv. 6 m. N. Courtray.

AMELIA (anc. Ameria or Emilia), tn. in the Ecclesiastical States, prov. Spoleto; 18 m. sw. Spoleto. Lat. 42. 35. N. Long. 12. 23. E. It is seated on a mountain, in a fertile dist. between the Nera and the Tiber, on a river which runs into the latter about 7 m. below the tn.

AMELIA, a county of Virginia, United States, situate between the Blue-ridge and the Tidewater: bound. N. co. Cumberland; E. co. Prince George; S. and W. co. Lunenburg. Pop. 11,031, of which 7518 are slaves.

AMELIA, an isle of United States, on the coast of Florida, from which it is separated on the W. by a creek at the mouth of St. John's riv. and on the N. by St. Mary's riv. about 50 m. N. St. Augustine. Lat. 30. 40. N. Long. 81. 40. W. It is 13 m. in length, from N. to S. and 2 m. in breadth; very fertile, and has an excellent harbour.

AMELIA POINT, the S. extremity of the Bay of Islands on the W. shore of King George's archipelago, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 57. 17. N. Long. 135. 35. W.

AMELINGHUSEN, tn. Hanover, prov. Luneburgh, on the Lune riv. 11 m. sw. Luneburgh. Lat. 53. 9. N. Long. 10. 17. E.

AMELINS, riv. United States, in Indiana, forming a SE. head branch of the Wabash riv.

AMELIUS, POINT, the NE. point of a bay in Clarence's Strait, on an isle in King George's archipelago. Lat. *56. 13. N. Long. *134. 0. E.

AMELROYEN, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, in the island of Bommelwert; 4 m. S. Bommel.

AMEL, SEE, an isle of the Sooloo archipelago, off the NE. coast of Borneo. Lat. 4. 40. N. Long. 118. 45. E.

AMENAR, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Soria, near the source of the Douro riv. 17 m. SE. Soria. Lat. 41. 43. N. Long. 2. 7. W.

AMENDOLAIA, tn. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria; 2 m. W. Bova.

AMENDRA, tn. Cyprus, on the N. coast; 38 m. NNE. Famagosta. Lat. 35. 35. N. Long. 34. 23. E.

AMENEBURGH, tn. Hesse Cassel. See AMENEBURGH.

AMENGOACA, riv. Columbia, prov. Assuay, rising in the territory of the Uniguacas Indians, and falling into the main-stream of Ucayale.

AMENI, or AMENY, an islet of the Laccadives, in the Indian Ocean; it is of a circular form, about 1½ m. in diameter, and surrounded by rocks. Lat. 11. 6. 30. N. Long. 72. 57. E. See PITTIE.

AMENIA, post tnsph. United States, in New York, co. Dutchess. Pop. about 3100.

AMER, riv. Wurtemberg, cir. Alps, running into the Nechar, 2 m. E. Tubingen.

AMER, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Girona; 10 m. W. Girona.

AMER, POINT, a cape of Majorca, on the E. side, forming the S. side of the Bay of Arta: it is low, though projecting, and has a castle in lat. 39. 34. N. long. 3. 27. E. On the N. side of Point Amer, at a convenient distance, is good

anchorage for vessels of all descriptions, in from 9 to 13 fathoms, sandy bottom, and good holding ground, sheltered from winds between swbW. to NW.

AMER, **ΣΗΗΚ**, vil. Upper Egypt, adjacent to Daraon, on the right bank of the Nile; 21 m. N. Ea-souan. Lat. 24. 25. N. Long. 33. 0. E.

AMERAM, ham. England, co. Somerset, par. Winsham; 4 m. nbs. Chard (P. T. 140). Pop. &c. with par.

AMERBACH, tn. Bavaria, cir. Remat; 6 m. sse. Oettingen. Lat. 48. 53. N. Long. 10. 42. E.

AMERBACH, or AMORBACH, tn. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine. See AMORBACH.

AMERCUCHO, tn. Peru, prov. Truxillo, on the Caxamarca riv. 12 m. N. Caxamarca. Lat. 6. 56. S. Long. 78. 40. W.

AMERDALE, manor of England, co. W. R. York, par. Arncliffe; 10 m. NE. Settle (P. T. 235). Pop. &c. with par.

AMERES, vil. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 9 m. N. Leuze.

AMERGA, AMAGA, or AMGA, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, rising in the Stanovoy mountains, watering Sloboda, and flowing into the Aldan, about lat. 62. 48. N. long. 134. 20. E.

AMERGAU, tn. Bavaria, cir. Isar, on the Ammer riv. 29 m. sbe. Schongau. Lat. 47. 37. N. Long. 11. 1. E.

AMERIA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, pach. Kutaiah; 70 m. E. Kutaiah. Lat. *39. 25. N. Long. *31. 36. E.

AMERICA, one of the chief divisions or quarters of the globe; probably the largest of the whole; and, from its late discovery, frequently called *the New World*. It extends from lat. 56. 0. S. to an unknown Northern latitude, and consists of two great divisions, called *North* and *South America*. These are in form of two vast peninsulas, connected by the isthmus of Darien, or Panama. The whole continent is upwards of 9000 miles in length; and at the broadest part, more than 3500 miles across; comprising a superficies of about 15,000,000 square miles. The isthmus which joins North and South America, is 1500 miles long, and at Panama only between 60 and 70 miles in breadth; and forms with the two peninsulas a vast gulf, in which are situated the West Indies; a large group of islands extending from the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea into the Atlantic.

North America includes, 1. Greenland, which belongs to Denmark; 2. British America, comprising New Britain, which includes a vast extent of country W. of Hudson's Bay, and Labrador, or country of the Esquimaux, on the E. Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; 3. The Russian possessions in the NW.; 4. United States; and, 5. Mexico and Guatemala.

South America comprises, 1. Columbia; 2. Guayana; 3. Brazil; 4. Peru; 5. Bolivia, or Upper Peru; 6. Chili; 7. Buenos Ayres, or United Provinces of La Plata; and, 8. Patagonia.

The principal ranges of mountains are the Cordilleras of Mexico, the Alleghany mountains, and the Rocky mountains, in the North; and the Andes in the South. Some of the largest rivers are the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Missouri, Rio del Norte, Colorado, Arkansas, Red River, and Ohio, of the Northern continent; and the Marañon, or River of Amazons, La Plata, Oroonoco,

Parana, Paraguay, Madeira, Tocantins, San Francisco, and Magdaleha, of the Southern. North America contains the largest fresh-water lakes on the globe; some of the most extensive are Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Great Bear, Slave, Winnipeg, Athabasca, Champlain, and Nicaragua. South America has but few lakes; the most considerable are Maracaybo, and Titicaca, the former in Columbia, the latter in Bolivia. The principal bays and gulfs of America are Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, James's Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, the Gulfs of Mexico and California, and the Bays of Honduras and Campeachy. The most important islands belonging to this quarter of the globe, on the E. coast, are, beside the West-India Islands, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, Rhode Island, and Long Island. On the W. side of the continent are Queen Charlotte's Islands, Quadra and Vancouver's Island, King George the Third's Island, and the Aleutian islands. To the Southern continent belong the Falkland Islands, Terra del Fuego, Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, and the Gallapagos.

The honour of discovering this extensive portion of the habitable globe is by universal consent awarded to Christopher Colon, or Columbus, a native of Genoa. From various sources and intense application, he had acquired an idea of the configuration of the earth much superior to any then known; and conceived the project of sailing to the East Indies by a westward passage. His design was founded upon a mistake of the geographers who had preceded him, in placing the eastern parts of Asia so far to the eastward, that if they had been right in their projection, the shortest passage would have been a western one. In furtherance of his design, Columbus laid his plan before the Genoese Senate, who rejected his proposal as a visionary scheme. He then applied to the French Court, but with no better success. He next successively tried Henry VII. of England, the Portuguese government, and some of the European powers of lesser note; from each of whom he received the same mortifying rejection. Spain was his next resource, where, after eight years' attendance, he obtained three small vessels, manned with about ninety men. With this small squadron, he set out on his novel expedition, on the 3d Aug. 1492, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, who sent up their supplications to heaven for the prosperous issue of the voyage, which they wished rather than expected. Columbus steered directly for the Canary Islands; from which, holding a course due west, he left the usual tract of navigation, and stretched out into unfrequented and unknown seas. Upon losing sight of the Canaries, the hearts of his sailors began to fail. They were dismayed at the boldness of the undertaking, began to beat their bosoms, and to shed tears, as if they were never more to behold land. But our intrepid voyager endeavoured to comfort them with assurances of success, and the prospect of vast wealth in those opulent regions whither he was conducting them. He regulated every thing by his sole authority; he superintended the execution of every order; and, allowing himself only a few hours for sleep, he was at all other times upon deck. The sounding line and instruments of observation were scarcely ever out of his hands. After the

example of the Portuguese explorators, he attended to the motion of tides and currents, watched the appearance of fishes, of sea-weeds, and of every thing that floated on the waves. As the length of the voyage could not fail of alarming sailors accustomed only to short excursions, he endeavoured to conceal from them the real progress they had made, and none on board had sufficient skill to discover the artifice; and from this circumstance we learn how little assistance he was likely to derive from the counsels of his coadjutors and subordinates in this great enterprise, and how exclusively the merit of conducting it to a successful issue was his own. By the 1st of October, they were 770 leagues westward of the Canaries, and the crews of the several ships, despairing of finding land in the course they were steering, began to mutiny, and to insist on their commander's altering his course and returning to Spain while their crazy barks were able to effect the passage. Indeed, some of the more audacious proposed, as the most expeditious method of terminating the adventure, to throw him into the sea, in the persuasion that upon their return to their country, the death of an unsuccessful projector would excite but little concern. Columbus was fully sensible of his perilous situation, but still retained his usual presence of mind. He affected to be ignorant of their machinations, wore a cheerful countenance, and declared himself confident of success. By his judicious management, he pacified them for a time, one while working upon their ambition, or avarice, and at others threatening them with the vengeance of their sovereign if, by their cowardly behaviour, they should defeat this effort to exalt the fame of their country above that of every other nation. But, at length, all sense of subordination was lost, and impatience, rage, and despair, appeared in every countenance. The officers, who had hitherto supported their commander, now took part with the private men; they assembled on deck, and required Columbus to tack about and steer for Europe without further delay. Perceiving it useless to struggle longer against such determined mutiny, he gave a solemn promise, that if after three days land were not discovered, he would abandon the enterprise and change his course for Spain. With some difficulty, he prevailed on them to accede to this proposal; and on the 12th of October, a little after midnight, was heard the joyful sound "*Land, land.*" As the morning dawned, all doubt was dispelled. An island was seen about two leagues to the north, whose flat and verdant fields, well stored with wood and watered with many rivulets, presented the aspect of a delightful country. The crew instantly began to return thanks to God for their discovery, and throwing themselves at the feet of their commander, implored him to forgive their ignorance, incredulity, and misbehaviour; and, in the warmth of their admiration, passing from one extreme to another, they now pronounced the man, whom they had so lately reviled and threatened, to be inspired by heaven with superhuman fortitude and sagacity. As soon as the sun arose, the boats were manned and sent on shore, with much pomp and ceremony, in order to overawe the natives, who were drawn up on the beach in vast numbers. Columbus himself was the first who stepped from the boats, and his was, in all probability, the first European foot which ever

pressed the soil of this vast portion of the world. His men followed, and kneeling down, kissed the ground which they had so long desired to see. This proved to be one of the Bahama islands, called by the natives Guanhani, but to which he gave the name of San Salvador, and took possession of it in the name of the king of Spain. It has since been called Cat Island, and is situated in lat. 24. 9. N. long. 75. 19. 15. W. He afterwards discovered other isles of the Bahama group, and the large islands of Cuba and Hispaniola. In a second voyage, he discovered several more of the West-India islands; and at length, the great object of his ambition, the continent of America, which he reached near the mouth of the river Oronoco, in Columbia, on the 1st Aug. 1498. The success of Columbus produced a crowd of adventurers from all nations, among whom was Amerigo Vespucci, (or, as he was more commonly called by foreigners, Americus Vesputius,) a Florentine, who, with much art, drew up an amusing history of his voyage, in which he assumed the merit of being the first discoverer of the New World. By means of this work, he so far imposed upon the geographers of his day, that they named the newly discovered continent after his name, which appellation it has ever since retained.

Between the New and the Old World, several very striking differences exist: but the most remarkable is the general predominance of cold. It is calculated that the heat is, at least, ten degrees less than in the same parallels of the eastern continent. Here the rigour of the frigid zone extends over half that space which should be temperate by its position; and the heat of the torrid zone is much below that of Asia and Africa. For this remarkable difference of climate various causes have been assigned by different authors; the most intelligible is that of Dr. Robertson, in his History of America, but it is too long to be inserted here. (Vide vol. ii. p. 9.) Another peculiarity in the climate of America is its excessive moisture. This is supposed to arise partly from the immense forests with which it is every where clothed: but the chief cause is the vast quantity of water with which America is environed on every side, and the extent and number of its lakes. Hence those places where the continent is narrowest are deluged with almost perpetual rains, accompanied with violent thunder and lightning, by which some of them, particularly Porto Bello, are rendered almost uninhabitable. To this moisture of climate may be ascribed the excessive luxuriance of all kinds of vegetables in this quarter of the world. In the southern provinces, where the humidity of the soil is aided by the warmth of the sun, the forests are almost impervious, and the surface of the ground is hidden from the eye, under a thick covering of herbs and shrubs. In the northern provinces, this luxuriance is much abated, but still they afford trees much larger of their kind than are to be found any where else. At the time when America was discovered, it was inhabited by a race of men, no less different from those in the other parts of the world, than the climate and natural productions of the continent are different from those of Europe, Asia, and Africa. One great peculiarity with the native Americans is their colour, and the identity of it throughout the whole extent of the country. In Europe and Asia, the people who inhabit the northern dis-

tricts are of fairer complexions than those who dwell more to the southward; and in the torrid zone, both in Africa and Asia, the natives are almost, and in some instances quite, black. But in the New World this distinction of colour was not to be found. In the torrid zone, there were no negroes; and in the temperate and frigid zones, there were no white people. All were of a red or copper colour. Their general appearance is thus described by an intelligent traveller.—“With some diversity of shade, the Americans are all of a copper colour. Their face is round, more so perhaps than any other people of the earth. Their forehead is small; the extremity of their ears far from the face; their lips thick; their nose flat; their eyes dark and piercing; their sight very distant. Their hair is always thick and sleek, without the least tendency to curl. At the first glance, an aboriginal American appears to be mild and innocent: but on a more attentive view, one discovers in his countenance something wild, distrustful, and sullen.” This personal resemblance among all the native American tribes is not more remarkable than their agreement in genius, character, manners, and particular customs. The most distant tribes are in these respects as similar as though they formed but one nation. All the Indian nations have a peculiar pleasure in painting their bodies red, which they do with a certain kind of earth. The Peruvians have now abandoned this custom of painting themselves, but it was common among them before their conquest by the Spaniards, and it still remains the custom of all those tribes who have preserved their liberties. The northern nations of America, besides the red colour, which is predominant, employ also black, white, blue, and green, for this purpose. The adjustment of these colours is a matter of great consideration. “No lady of the greatest fashion in polished countries, ever consulted her mirror with more anxiety while dressing, than many of the Indians do while painting their bodies. Upon the eyelids, precisely at the root of the eyelashes, they draw two lines, as fine as the smallest thread; the same upon the lips, the openings of the nostrils, the eyebrows and the ears. As to the rest of the face they distribute various colours, in all of which the red predominates, and the other colours are assorted so as to throw it out to the best advantage. The neck also receives its proper ornament; a thick coat of vermilion commonly distinguishes the cheeks. The other parts of the body are left in their natural state, and, except what is called a *cachecul*, they go entirely naked.” Such of them, however, who are renowned for their bravery, or other eminent qualifications, are distinguished by figures painted on their bodies. The colours employed for this purpose are introduced by making punctures in the skin, and the number of the ornaments is proportioned to the exploits which they have performed. Some have only their arms painted; others their arms and legs; while those who have attained the summit of warlike renown, have their bodies painted from the waist upwards. Besides these ornaments, the warriors also wear plumes of feathers on their heads, their arms, and ancles. The propensity to indolence is equal among all the tribes of Indians, civilized, or savage; the only employment of those who have preserved their independence is hunting and fishing. In some

districts the women exercise a little agriculture in raising Indian corn and pumpkins, of which they form a species of food by bruising them together: they also prepare the ordinary beverage in use among them; at the same time, taking care of the children, of whom the fathers take no charge. The whole race of American Indians is distinguished by thickness of skin and hardness of muscular fibre: circumstances which in all probability contribute not a little to produce that insensibility to bodily pain, for which they are so remarkable. Many of the Indian tribes of South America have assumed modern dresses, in which they affect various tastes. Those of the high country, and of the valleys of Peru, dress partly in the Spanish fashion. Instead of hats, they wear bonnets of coarse double cloth, the weight of which neither seems to incommode them when they go to warmer climates, nor does the accidental want of them seem to be felt in situations of the most piercing cold. Their legs and feet are always bare, except a kind of sandal made of ox hide. The natives of South America, compared with those of the North, are generally more feeble in their frames, less vigorous in the efforts of their minds, of gentler dispositions, more addicted to pleasure, and more deeply sunk in indolence. This, however, is not universally the case; for some of the South American nations are as intrepid and enterprising as any on the whole continent. The American Indians dwell in huts or cabins, constructed of wooden stakes driven into the ground, and covered with reeds or boughs. Their beds are mats and skins of beasts. Their dishes are made of wood, their spoons of bone, their knives of flint. Their food is chiefly the produce of their hunting and fishing, with a kind of pottage called *sagamite*. The scalps of their enemies form the choicest ornaments in the decoration of their dwellings. The character of these people is altogether founded upon their circumstances and mode of life. A people who are constantly employed in procuring the means of a precarious subsistence, who live by hunting the wild animals, and who are almost always at war with some of their neighbours, cannot be expected to enjoy much gaiety of temper. Accordingly, the Indians are grave even to sadness. Ignorant of the arts of amusement (of which that of saying trifles agreeably is one of the most considerable), they never speak but when they have something important to say. As they have no particular object to attach them to one place rather than another, they fly wherever they expect to find the necessities of life in the greatest abundance. Cities, which are the effects of agriculture and art, they have none: and, on this account, their tribes, or nations, are extremely small, when compared with civilized societies. These small tribes live at an immense distance from each other: they are separated by a desert frontier, and hidden in the bosom of impenetrable and almost boundless forests.

It has been already said that war is one of the chief employments of the American Indians. Their ordinary motive for engaging in it, is either to avenge the death of some of their friends, or to procure prisoners to assist them in hunting, and whom they adopt into their society. The chief who is to conduct the expedition, observes a fast of several days before he sets out. During this period, he converses with no one

and is particularly careful in noting his dreams, from which he presages his success. After observing a great many other ceremonies, too tedious to describe, and the day appointed for their departure being arrived, they take leave of their friends, and exchange their clothes and other movables in token of mutual friendship. The warriors are attended for a considerable distance by their women; preceded by their chief singing the war-song. The great qualities in an Indian war are vigilance and attention, to give and avoid a surprise, and in these requisites they surpass every nation of the world. Accustomed to continual wandering in the forests, their perceptions are sharpened by keen necessity, and their external senses have an acuteness almost incredible to a civilised European. They can trace out their enemies at an immense distance, by the smell of their fires, and by the track of their feet upon the ground, though imperceptible to an unpractised eye. They can even distinguish the different nations with whom they are acquainted, and determine the time when they passed, where an European is unable to distinguish any footsteps at all. These circumstances, however, are of small importance, because their enemies are equally well acquainted with them. And, therefore, when they go out to battle they take care to avoid any thing likely to lead to their discovery by their vigilant foe. With this view, they light no fires to warm themselves, or to prepare their victuals; they lie close to the ground all day, and travel only by night, marching along in a single file, the rear closing the tracks of their feet and covering them with leaves. In this manner, they fall unawares upon the villages of their adversaries, while the warriors are from home hunting, carry off as many as they can manage, and massacre the rest. But should the enemy be apprized of their design, and come against them in arms, they throw themselves flat on the ground and hide till a part of their foes are gone past, when, all at once, rising from their ambush, with a tremendous shout, they pour in a shower of bullets. Their war cry is answered by the party attacked, who fire in their turn, and the battle continues till one side is so weakened as to be incapable of farther resistance. After the contest is over, the survivors lament the friends they have lost by the most hideous howlings, and as they approach their own village, they are met by the women, who come out with frightful shrieks to bewail their lost husbands and brothers. The last ceremony is the proclamation of the victory. Each individual then forgets his private misfortunes, and joins in the national triumph. All tears are now wiped from their eyes; and, by an unaccountable transition, they pass in a moment from the bitterness of sorrow to an extravagance of joy. But the treatment of their prisoners, whose fate all this time remains undecided, is what chiefly distinguishes these savages. These unhappy wretches are distributed by the elders among their people, and if those to whom any one is allotted thinks proper to admit him, in order to supply the loss of one of his family, he is adopted and considered one of the tribe. But if they have no occasion for him, or, which is more frequently the case, if their resentment for the loss of their relations is too high to endure the sight of one who has been instrumental in their death, they reject him, and he is

in consequence doomed to die. All those who have experienced the same fate are collected together, and the whole tribe assemble with great solemnity to witness the execution, which takes place in the most barbarous manner that can be imagined. Every one exerts his utmost skill to devise some new mode of inflicting torture upon the miserable captive. The details of these horrible executions have been often given, and the bare recital is sufficient to congeal the blood of a bosom glowing with humanity.

With regard to the population of the New World, it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty, so long as such immense tracts continue unknown: it is the general opinion however that it does not exceed 40,000,000, though there is enough space and fertile soil for 500,000,000. The calculation of Humboldt is as follows: Whites, the descendants of Spanish, Portuguese, British, French, Dutch, Danish, German and Russian colonists 13,500,000
Indians 8,500,000
Negroes 6,500,000
Mixed race . . . 6,500,000

Making a total of 35,000,000. Which perhaps is not much under the mark. The numbers of those who speak the different languages used in America are thus distributed:

English	11,647,000
Spanish	10,174,000
Portuguese	3,740,000
French	1,242,000
Dutch, Danish, Swedish and } Russian	216,000
Various Indian dialects . . .	7,593,000

America abounds in almost all the varieties of the animal, vegetable, and mineral productions. Its immense forests contain a great variety of wild animals, many peculiar to this portion of the globe, as the puma and jaguar, or American lion and tiger; the congar, not so large as the jaguar, but equally ferocious; the lama, a species of camel, and the paco, or vicunna, a smaller animal of the same kind, greatly valued for its fine wool. Also, the white and brown bear, formidable in size, and highly ferocious. In addition to these animals, America produces deer of almost every species, the buffalo in great abundance, and of an immense size, the elk, the antelope, the beaver, the badger, the otter, the wolf, the fox, the squirrel, the hedge-hog, the martin, weasel, and all the other quadrupeds common to Europe. In comparing animals of the same species in the New and Old continents, the American is generally found the larger, where any difference exists. The birds are exceedingly numerous, and more beautiful in their plumage than those of Asia and Africa, but less melodious. The condor of the Andes is the most remarkable, on account of its immense size and strength; according to Humboldt, it usually measures from eight to ten feet across the wings, when extended, and some travellers have given it twice that size. It is a fierce carnivorous bird, and does great damage among the cattle, frequently wounding them so severely as to occasion their death. The Andes also give birth to a great variety of eagles, who build their nests among the inaccessible cliffs: a species of the ostrich resembling the cassowary is likewise common in these regions of South America: and most of the European feathered tribe are found here.

America also abounds in reptiles and insects, especially in the tropical districts; serpents, similar to the boa constrictor of Asia, are often seen; but the most common, as well as most dangerous, is the rattle-snake. The rivers of America abound in excellent fish; but in many parts the banks are greatly infested with alligators, some of which are occasionally seen twenty feet long. This vast country produces most of the metals, minerals, plants, fruits, trees, &c., which are met with in other parts of the world, and many of them in greater quantity and perfection. As to the precious metals, America is particularly rich, and the principal supply for Europe and Asia has, since its discovery, been drawn from hence. It also produces diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethysts, and other valuable stones. To these, which are chiefly the produce of the Spanish provinces, may be added a great number of other commodities, which, though of less price, are of much greater use; and many of them constitute the ornament and wealth of the British empire. Of these are the plentiful supplies of cochineal, indigo, anatto, logwood, brazil, fustic, pimento, lignum vite, rice, ginger, cacao, or the chocolate nut, sugar, cotton, tobacco, banillas, &c., the balsams of Tolu, Peru, and Chili, that valuable article in medicine, Peruvian bark, sassafras, sarsaparilla, cassia, tamarinds, hides, furs, ambergris, and a great variety of other woods, roots, and plants, to which, before the discovery of America, we were either entire strangers, or forced to buy at an extravagant rate from Asia and Africa, through the Venetians and Genoese, who then engrossed the trade of the Eastern World.

It is a question often asked, "In what way was the continent of America originally peopled?" Many solutions of this difficult question have been proposed; but no one is satisfactory. The most favourite of the present day is, that the two continents are connected in the higher polar regions: or, if this be not the case, the observations of Captain Cook and his successor have made it highly probable that the eastern coast of Asia and the western coast of America were once united, since they are now divided by only a very narrow strait (at one part only forty miles across), and from the volcanic state of the soil, there is every reason to believe that this opening has been made by an earthquake at some remote period. This narrow strait has in the middle two islands, which, supposing there had never been any actual connection between the two continents, would have made it very easy for the inhabitants of Asia to migrate into the New World, in their canoes. And it must also be remembered, that in winter the passage is frequently frozen over; rendering the transit still more easy, both for quadrupeds as well as the human race. As mankind increased in numbers, they naturally pressed each other forward into unknown districts. This hypothesis, however, little accords with matters of fact. The Esquimaux remain in the mossy and frozen regions of the north; and the Patagonians have not been known to migrate from their early settlements in the south. None but the recent settlers from Europe can be deemed migratory. Nor is it probable that animals naturally residents of the torrid and temperate zones, should make a journey to the arctic circle in search of new countries to dwell in. The scheme which sup-

poses an original continuity of land from the E. side of Asia to the W. side of America, seems to come nearer to the truth. This connection seems to have been destroyed in the days of Peleg, whose name signifies *division*, about a century after the Deluge. The earth, which had been gradually drying after the penetrating effects of the flood, then underwent a change, arising from the effects of desiccation, promoted, perhaps, by an earthquake or volcanic eruption, so that those who had travelled farthest eastward, were separated from their brethren, some on the continent since called America, and others on the smaller portions of land which now constitute the islands of the Pacific Ocean: the brute creation of course participating in the general effects of the catastrophe.

Until the latter end of the last century, America was divided into four colonies, claimed by the Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French. The Spaniards, as they first discovered this continent, had the largest and richest portion, extending from New Mexico and Louisiana to the straits of Magellan; excepting the large province of Brazil, which till very lately belonged to Portugal; for though the French and Dutch had some forts in Surinam and Guayana, they scarcely deserve to be considered as proprietors of any part of the southern continent.—Next to Spain the most considerable proprietor of America was Great Britain, which derived her claim to North America from the first discovery of that continent by Sebastian Capot, or Cabot, a native of Bristol, about six years after the discovery of South America by Columbus. This country was in general called Newfoundland; a name which is now appropriated solely to an island upon its coast. It was a long time before the British made an attempt to settle in this country. Sir Walter Raleigh, an uncommon genius and brave commander, first shewed the way, by planting here a colony, which he named Virginia, in honour of his royal mistress Queen Elizabeth. From this period, or soon after, till the conclusion of the war in 1759, the French laid claim to, and actually possessed, Canada and Louisiana: comprehending all that extensive inland country reaching from Hudson's Bay, on the north, to Mexico and the gulf of Mexico, on the south. But in that war, they were driven from Canada and its dependencies, and in 1763, they formally resigned it to Great Britain, together with all that part of Louisiana which lies on the E. side of the Mississippi. And thus were the American colonies preserved, secured, and extended so far as to render it difficult to ascertain their precise boundaries. To the northward, Great Britain might have extended her claims quite to the Pole itself, for no nation was inclined to dispute them. From that extremity, she had a territory extending southward to Cape Florida in the Mexican gulf, lat. 25. 0. N. near 4000 miles in a direct line; and to the westward, her boundaries reached to nations unknown even to the Indians of Canada. Such was British America till the unhappy differences between it and the mother country, which terminated in the separation of those valuable provinces now comprehended under the designation of the United States, and which bids fair to become one of the most important empires of the civilized world.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF. See UNITED STATES.

AMERICA, tn. United States, in Illinois, near the confluence of the Cash riv. with the Ohio; 130 m. s. Vandalia; 75 m. sse. Kaskaskia. Lat. 37. 5. N. Long. 88. 50. W.

AMERKOTE, a celebrated fort. Hindoostan, country of Sinde, in the desert, E. of the Indus; 108 m. NEbN. Tatta. Lat. 25. 20. N. Long. 69. 49. E. It is situated on a hill, and has a good supply of water from wells within itself; but no other water is to be found nearer than the Sinde riv. about 30 m. distant. It was the birthplace of the Mongol emperor Acbar, in 1542, and is now subject to the rajah of Joudpoor.

AMERN, (St. ANTONY,) two neat villages of AMERN, (St. GEORGE,) Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, dist. Juliers, on the border of Limburgh, in Belgium, sse. Ruremond. Both have churches, and a pop. of about 1500, with an extensive trade in linen.

AMERONGEN, vil. Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, dist. Zeyst; 14 m. sse. Utrecht. Pop. upwards of 1000.

AMERPOOR, or AMMERPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, country of Nepaul, about 10 or 12 m. W. of the Cosah riv. 130 m. sE. Mukwaunpoor. Lat. 26. 35. N. Long. 86. 58. E.

AMERSCHIA, or AMASIA, a desert of Arabia, prov. Hedjas.

AMERSFELT, vil. Belgium, prov. West Flanders; 9 m. E. Diximude.

AMERSFORDERBERG, or AMERSFORTEBERG, an elevated tract in the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, about 9 m. in length and the same in breadth, between Amersfort and Utrecht, with a plantation of trees, forming a vista from one city to the other.

AMERSFORT, or AMERSFORD, a city of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, on the Ems riv. 12 m. NEbE. Utrecht; 25 m. sse. Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 9. N. Long. 5. 23. E. Houses, about 2000. Pop. 9000. This city, which is well fortified, and tolerably large, stands at the foot of the hill described in the preceding article; here the riv. becomes navigable; and a communication is carried on, by means of canals, with the principal places in the kingdom. The most remarkable buildings are the town house, the palace, on a triangular plan, the great church, ded. St George, and a glass-house, which last is a curiosity in the country, on account of the scarcity of fuel. The inhabitants are much occupied with the tobacco trade; but here are also manufactures of dimities, bombasins, and other stuffs: and a brisk commerce is carried on in corn, of which the surrounding district is very productive. The tract between this city and the Zuyder Zee is called Emland, or Eemland, from the riv. Eem, or Ems.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDSHAM, post mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Buckingham, on the Colne riv. 25½ m. WNW. London; 33 m. sse. Buckingham. Real prop. £7305. Pop. 2816. Market, Tues. Fairs, Whit-Mond. and 19th Sept. for sheep. Church, a brick structure in the Gothic style; rect. archd. Bucks, dioc. Lincoln. The tn. consists of one long street, crossed by another, of smaller dimensions; the church standing at the intersection. The town hall is a brick building, supported by arches and pillars, and surmounted by a lantern and clock. Here are, a free-school, with three exhibitions in Corpus Christi College, Oxford; four almshouses, two Baptist chapels; and a meeting-

house for the society of Friends. Amersham is an ancient borough, and sent representatives to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Through negligence, this privilege lay dormant for about four centuries; but was revived in 1623, and continued till 1832, when it was suppressed by the Reform Act. The manufactures and trade of the town are in black lace, crape, straw plait, sacking, chair-making, malting, and grinding corn; for the last of which, several mills are erected upon the Colne. The woods upon the adjacent hills give the parish a rural and pleasing aspect.

AMERSHOT, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, dist. Zutphen; 3 m. s. Borkulo.

AMES, tn. United States, in Ohio, co. Athens. Pop. about 700.

AMESBURY, hund. England, co. Wilts, on the E. side. Pop. males, 3398, females, 3213: total, 6611. Chief towns, Amesbury, Figheldean, Millston, Bullford, Cholderton, Newton-Toney, Allington, East Boscomb.

AMESBURY, or AMHESBURY, post mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Wilts, on the Avon riv. 77¼ m. WSW. London; 7½ m. N. Salisbury. Real prop. £5710. Pop. 944. Market, Frid. little more than nominal. Fairs, 17th May, 21st June, 21st Dec. for black cattle, sheep, and horses. Church, an ancient structure, with rude embellishments, ded. St. Mary, perpet. cur. and donative in the gift of Dean and Canons of Windsor. It is a place of little trade, and chiefly supported by travellers and posting. Clay for tobacco-pipes abounds in the neighbourhood; and the numerous streams in the parish afford that much admired fish the loach. Amesbury is generally reputed to derive its name from the British prince Ambrosius, who is said to have founded here an abbey, in which he was buried: but Mr. Bryant derives it, with greater appearance of truth, from the *Ambrosia Petre*, or amber stones, i. e. stones dedicated to the sun, now called STONEHENGE, in the vicinity of which it stands. This celebrated monument is within two miles of the town; and is probably of date coeval with the most ancient relics of this kind in the world; the pyramids of Egypt, and the Chil-Minar, in Persia, not excepted; there being reason to believe it the work of the first foreign colony that came into Britain, before the Celts and their priests, the Druids, were known; unless, indeed, these be of date much anterior to what is usually ascribed to them. Stonehenge seems to have originally consisted of two circles and as many ovals, of immense stones, set upright in the earth. The outer circle, about ninety-seven feet in diameter, was formed of twenty-four of these stones, of which seventeen are still erect, or nearly so, and seven are prostrate: these uprights, or pillars, are about eighteen feet in height, six or seven feet in breadth, and between three and four feet in thickness; and upon each pair of them was an impost, secured upon its bearers by mortises and tenons. The imposts consist of massive alaba, ten feet in length, and three feet thick. About eight feet within this circle is the second, which originally consisted of nineteen stones, about half the size of the former, and of which only eleven remain upright. This circle does not appear to have had imposts. Besides these, there are other stones, some standing upright, others lying prostrate; and the whole appears to have been surrounded by a

trench, at a considerable distance from the outer circle, with three causeways, or passages, over it. The size and weight of the stones have given rise to numerous conjectures as to the means by which they could have been brought to the spot, and set up, there being no quarry in the immediate vicinity. In the surrounding plain are numerous tumuli, some of which have been opened in modern times, and remains of human skeletons and military weapons have been found in them. In this parish are also traces of an ancient encampment, generally attributed to the Romans. The abbey attributed to Ambrosius, in the vicinity of Amesbury, was changed into a Benedictine nunnery, which was suppressed at the time of the Reformation, and went to ruin. Of late, a society of nuns, of the order of St. Augustine, from Belgium, have taken up their abode in a house built upon part of the site of that ancient nunnery. Near the town, is also the once celebrated seat of the Duke of Queensbury, built by Inigo Jones, and improved by the Earl of Burlington. Addison, author of the "Spectator," &c. had his birth in this parish.

AMESBURY, *Lrrria*, ham. of foregoing par. 1 m. w. of the tn. Pop. &c. with par.

AMESBURY, tn. United States, in Massachusetts, co. Essex, on the left bank of the Merrimack riv. 4 m. NW. Newbury Port. Pop. about 3000.

AMETRADUMMA, a place in Sahaara, in the country of the Tibboos, between the Oases of Ishya and Ikbar, E. of the Rocky Hills, which skirt the Wadi Kawa, about lat. 20. 15. N. long. 14. 10. E.

AMETZ, tn. France, depart. Moselle, chief place of a canton; 9 m. WNW. Thionville.

AMEVILLE, tn. Savoy, in the vale of Aosta, near the Doria riv. 2 m. W. Aosta.

AMEWELL, tn. United States, in New Jersey. Pop. about 6000.

AMEYDE, tn. Netherlands, prov. South Holland; 7 m. from Schoonhoven.

AMGA, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, rising in the Stanovoi mountains, about lat. 56. 30. N. long. 124. 40. E. watering Sloboda, and running into the Aldan, lat. 62. 51. N. long. 134. 20. E.

AMGINSKAIA, tn. and fort. on the foregoing riv. 104 m. SE. Yakoutsk. The magistracy of Aldan dist. formerly had their tribunal in this place; it now comprises about twenty farm houses and a church.

AMGONG, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurgangabad, dist. Dowlatabad; 20 m. E. Oudi-ghir.

AMHARA, or AMHARR, dist. Abyssinia, comprehending, in its most extensive sense, all the provinces W. of the Tacaze riv. which separates it from the Tigré dist. In a more limited sense, as a province only, it includes the country S. of the provinces Begemder and Lasta; having prov. Angote on its NE.; Efat on its SE.; Shoa, on the S.; and the Abawi riv. which separates it from Damot and Gojam, on the W.; being about 120 m. in length, and 40 in breadth. Central lat. 10. 50. N. long. 38. 40. E. Amhara was considered as the most noble province in the Abyssinian empire, as well on account of its being the residence of the monarch, as because it has a peculiar dialect, which has become the language of the court and of the politer people. Here is the celebrated rock, called Amber Geshen, on which the princes of the blood were formerly secluded. See AMBER

GESHEN. The prov. is otherwise mountainous, and well watered by rivers, which flow into the Abawi, which bounds its W. side. Mines of copper, tin, and lead, exist in various parts. The men are deemed the handsomest and bravest in the empire; qualifications of which they are not backward in making their boast. The Edjow Galla have, however, of late, tarnished their vaunted invincibility; for they have got the district, with few exceptions, entirely in their power.

AMHERST, tn. or settlement, belonging to the British, on the W. coast of Siam, at the entrance of Martaban Bay. Lat. 16. 4. N. Long. 97. 41. E.

AMHERST, dist. Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, on the W. side of the Clyde, or Fat Doe riv. which separates it from Beaumont and Murray districts. It is not yet settled, nor fully explored on its W. side. It is watered by large rivers, to which the names of Shannon, Ouse, and Dee have been applied by the British settlers. Central lat. 42. 15. S. long. 146. 50. E.

AMHERST, an isle of British America, in Fury and Hecla Strait, off the N. coast of Melville Peninsula. Lat. 69. 40. N. Long. 83. 30. W.

AMHERST, the most southerly of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47. 5. N. Long. 61. 40. W. It has a harbour on the S. side, where the proprietors of these islands have their house, and carry on the cod fishery. See MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

AMHERST, an isle of Upper Canada, Midland dist. in lake Ontario, to the SW. of Kingston. Lat. 44. 5. N. Long. 76. 35. W.

AMHERST, tnshp. Lower Canada, co. Ottawa, dist. Montreal, in the rear of Ponsonby.

AMHERST, tnshp. Nova Scotia, co. Cumberland, comprising 26,750 acres, of which a large portion is dike land; the remainder plains, uplands, and woods. Pop. 1318. Meadow and grazing are the principal agricultural pursuits; and beef and butter are exported to a large amount. It was originally settled by North Irish, Yorkshire, and New England colonists. The flourishing little tn. or vil. of Amherst stands near the narrow isthmus which separates the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait, and has direct communication with the markets of St. John and Miramichi.

AMHERST, post tn. United States, in New Hampshire, co. Hillsborough, of which it is the shire town, on the N. branch of the Souhegan riv. 25 m. SW. Concord. Lat. 42. 50. N. Long. 71. 40. W. Pop. 1657. This tn. incorporated in 1762, was originally granted from Massachusetts, and is of some consequence. It has a college, called the *Aurean Academy*, founded in 1790.

AMHERST, tnshp. United States, in Massachusetts, co. Hants; 91 m. W. Boston; 8 m. NW. Northampton. Pop. 1917. The literary institutions of this tn. give it an importance which otherwise it would not possess; and consist of a college, an academy, and a seminary.

AMHERST, co. United States, in Virginia, situate between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters, N. of James riv. Pop. free, 10,423, slaves, 2207; total, 12,630. Chief towns, Amherst, New Glasgow, and Cabelsburg.

AMHERST, or AMHERST SPRINGS, post. vil. in foregoing co. 18 m. N. Lynchburgh. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 79. 15. W.

AMHERSTBERG, vil. Upper Canada, Western dist. tnhp. Malden, on the E. side of Detroit riv. about 3 m. above its entrance into Lake Erie. Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 83. 15. W. Pop. upwards of 1200. It is one of the most delightful towns of the province; and comprises about 200 houses, a church, a court house, a gaol, and many good shops. Its harbour is safe and convenient, with good anchorage in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. During the late war with the United States, it was a frontier post and naval dépôt; but the military works, dockyard, and stores, were destroyed by the British, in 1813, when an overwhelming force of the enemy obliged them to evacuate it. The works have since been partly restored; and a military detachment is kept here and on the opposite isle of Bois Blanc. The surrounding country is rich and fertile, and very picturesque.

AMHERST'S ISLES, a group of islands off the sw. end of Corea, at the entrance of the Yellow Sea. Lat. 34. 30. N. Long. 126. 0. E.

AMIADA, ATALATA DE, frontier tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Sever riv. 9 m. SSE. Montalvão; 10 m. NBN. Castello de Vide. Lat. 39. 29. N. Long. 7. 10. W.

AMIAL, vil. Portugal, prov. Beira; 14 m. SW. Pinhel. Lat. 40. 53. N. Long. 7. 13. W.

AMIANTHUS, vil. Cyprus, near Pallandora. It is supposed to have been a considerable place in Roman times, and to have derived its name from the abundance of earth flax (*amianthus*), a species of asbestos, found in its neighbourhood, which was manufactured into incombustible cloth, wherein the bodies of the emperors were burned, in order to preserve the ashes.

AMIATKA, the largest of the Andreanov isles, in the Aleutian archipelago. Lat. 51. 35. N. Long. 178. 50.

AMIAYN, tn. Birmah, on the left bank of the Ningtee riv. about 30 m. above its confluence with the Erawadi; 60 m. W. Amarapura. Lat. 21. 59. N. Long. 94. 55. E.

AMICARE, riv. Columbia, prov. Oroonoco, rising in the hills, and running into the Carony, on the W. side, opposite vil. Guri, 80 m. SE. San Thome, or Angostura, about lat. 7. 30. N. long. 62. 54. W.

AMICE, one of the Querimba isles, off the E. coast of Africa, a little S. of Cape Delgado. Lat. *10. 35. S. Long. *40. 58. E.

AMICON, or OMERON, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk. See OMERON.

AMICUANOS, a native tribe of Brazil, prov. Guayana, settled about the banks of the Anamirapucu riv. lat. 1. 0. N. long. 53. 0. W.

AMICUL-DUNGAMA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 12 m. NW. Bangalore.

AMID, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Roum; 14 m. E. Amaasiah; 60 m. NNW. Tocat.

AMIENS (anc. Samaro Briva), city of France, depart. Somme, of which it is the capital, pleasantly seated on the Somme riv. which is here navigable, and traverses it in three branches, about 40 m. from the sea; 27 m. SE. Abbeville; 78 m. S. Calais; 70 m. N. Paris. Lat. 49. 53. 43. N. Long. 2. 18. 12. E. Houses, about 600. Pop. between 40,000 and 50,000. This is a place of great antiquity, and is said to derive its Latin name *Ambianum* from being surrounded by water; and its Celtic name from *Samara*, the ancient designation of the Somme, and *Briva*, otherwise *Briga*, or *Brica*, a bridge. It is spoken

of by Cæsar as a place that had given him a vigorous resistance; it was enlarged by Antoninus and M. Aurelianus; and Constantine the Great made it his occasional residence, as also did several of his successors. In the beginning of the present century, it attracted the notice of Europe, as being the place where the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France was negotiated, and signed on the 25th March, 1802. The city is well built, with spacious streets and handsome squares. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is one of the largest and most magnificent churches in France; adorned with handsome paintings, elegant pillars, chapels, and tombs. The palace of the bailiwick, the town house, the square *des Fleurs*, and the great market-place, are also objects of attraction to the admirers of art. Here is an academy of science, founded in 1750. The city is encompassed with a wall, having five gates, and other fortifications; and the ramparts, planted with trees, afford a delightful promenade. The Somme enters Amiens on the E. side, by three several channels, under as many bridges; and these channels, after watering the city in several places, and subserving the occasions of its different manufactures, unite at the NW. extremity, near the bridge of St. Michael, where is a quay for boats arriving from Abbeville with goods brought by sea. Amiens is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Paris; also, the seat of a prefect and other officers connected with the civil administration, and the centre of an arrondissement, which borders on the department of Oise, and comprises a population of nearly 160,000 souls. The manufactures consist of serges and other woollen stuffs, linens, ribands, and green and black soap. The English method of dressing wool, was introduced by a native of Great Britain, named Price, and has been of great advantage to the city. In 1597, the Spaniards, by a singular stratagem, got possession of Amiens: they sent a party of soldiers, disguised as peasants, on a Sunday, with a cart-load of walnuts to the gates, which were unhesitatingly opened to receive it. As the cart entered, a bag of nuts was allowed to fall from the cart, and its contents, being scattered abroad, attracted the attention of the guards; and whilst they were busied in gathering them up, the disguised Spaniards entered the city, and, being closely followed by other troops, soon became masters of it. It was, however, quickly recovered by Henry IV. who built a citadel in it.

AMILGAMBO, tn. La Plata, prov. Rioja, on a branch of the Augualasta riv. 35 m. NBN. Rioja de la Nueva. Lat. 28. 5. S. Long. 68. 15. W.

***AMILJA**, one of the Aleutian isles, about 44 m. in length, from E. to W. narrow, naked, and mountainous in the centre, with not more than sixty inhabitants.

AMILORA, riv. Brazil, prov. Para, rising in the Paratintins' country, and running N. into the Madera, which it joins about lat. 6. 48. S. long. 60. 29. W.

AMILOS, mount. Greece, in the Morea, about 18 m. N. Tripolitza. Lat. *37. 45. N. Long. *22. 26. E.

AMILPA, an Indian vil. Mexico, prov. Mexico, comprising about 730 families.

AMILPOS, a volcanic mount. Guatemala, prov. Soconusco, on the W. coast; 75 m. NW. New Guatemala. Lat. 14. 35. N. Long. 92. 10. W.

AMINADAB, or AMERINABAD, tn. Persia. See AMERINABAD.

AMINAIGPOLLAM, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 20 m. w. Trichinopoly.

AMINE, riv. Columbia, prov. Oroonoco, dist. Cumana, rising in the mountains, and running s. till it enters the Guarapiche.

AMINGA, tn. La Plata, prov. Rioja, on the Augualasta riv. 25 m. NW. Rioja de la Nueva. Lat. 28. 15. s. Long. 68. 55. w.

*AMINSIO, tn. Sweden, prov. Angermania; 54 m. N. Hernösand.

AMIRABAD, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; dist. Chittagong; 14 m. sss. Islamabad.—Also, a pergunna in the same dist.

AMIRANTE, or ALMIRANTE ISLES, a small cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, forming the sw. portion of the Seychelles, of which the Mahé isles constitute the N. part. Lat. 6. 12. s. Long. 54. 4. e. They possess little of culture or population; but a few bullocks may be procured by ships distressed for provisions; and the coasts abound in excellent fish. They were ceded, with the Seychelles, to Great Britain, by the treaty of peace, 30th May, 1814.

AMISFIELD CASTLE, a castle of Scotland, sh. Dumfries; 5 m. N. Dumfries. This building, of ancient fame, consists of a tall, slender, square tower, at the back of a more modern mansion, about half a mile w. of the road between Dumfries and Edinburgh. It was the seat of the ancient family of Charteris, which is understood to have been founded in Scotland by Longueville, surnamed the *Red Rover*, a French pirate, who was taken prisoner by Sir William Wallace, and who afterwards became one of the chief assertors of Scottish liberty. In the neighbourhood are remains of a Roman camp.

AMISKAN, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi, dist. Ardalan; 60 m. NNE. Senna. Lat. 35. 40. N. Long. 47. 55. E.

AMISLOWES, tn. Bohemia, cir. Königin-gratz; 10 m. wsw. Biesow.

AMISSA, riv. Africa, on the Gold Coast, running into the sea, between Anamaboo and Point Tantanguerry, about lat. 5. 3. N. long. 0. 40. w.

AMISSVILLE, post vil. United States, in Virginia, co. Culpeper.

AMITE, co. United States, in Mississippi. Pop. 6853, of which more than half are coloured. Chief tn. Liberty.

AMITE, riv. United States, rising in Mississippi, about 20 m. N. Liberty, co. Amitté, and, running to the s. enters Louisiana, where it unites with the Iberville, 40 m. above its confluence with lake Maurepas.

AMITERNO, tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo dell'Aquila; 2 m. N. Aquila. This was the birth-place of Sallust, the historian; and was once a bishopric; but it is now in ruins, the village of San Vittorino marking its ancient site.

AMITIOKE, a cape of Melville peninsula, North America, visited by Capt. Parry, in his Arctic expedition. Lat. 68. 3. N. Long. 81. 0. w.

AMITTY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude; 21 m. s. Lucknow. Lat. 26. 35. N. Long. 81. 10. E.

AMITUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aunungabad, dist. Coscan; 38 m. N. Gheriah.

AMITY, tnshp. United States, in Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on the Schuylkill riv. Pop. about 1100.

AMLAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aunungabad, dist. Dowlatabad; 23 m. sw. Ahmednugger.

AMLAH, one of the Fox islands, in the Aleutian archipelago, about 44 m. in length. Lat. 52. 44. N. Long. 172. 20. w.

AMLAV, tn. Panay, one of the Philippines, on the E. coast. Lat. *11. 10. N. Long. *122. 55. E.

AMLIK, one of the Aleutian islands. Lat. *53. 30. N. Long. *187. 14. E.

*AMLWCH, post, seaport tn. and par. North Wales, co. Anglesey, on the N. coast of Anglesey Isle; 261 m. NW. London; 18 m. NW. Beaumaris. Real prop. £6070. Pop. 6285. Market, Sat. Fair, Nov. 12, for cattle. Church, ded. St. Elaeth, perpet. cur. with Llanwenllwyf chap. annexed, archd. Anglesey, dioc. Bangor. The par. is about 7 m. in extent, and has few attractions for the agriculturist or man of independence to settle in it. But it possesses abundant riches beneath the soil: for here is the Parys mountain, celebrated for its mine of copper, the working of which, since the year 1768, has caused the little fishing village of Amlwch to be augmented to a town of considerable size. Unlike other mines, which are wrought by shafts and levels, the Parys [mountain is worked by direct excavation; the very substance of the soil being ore. Its aspect is rude; and the sulphurous steams which emanate from it are destructive to vegetation in the surrounding district. Besides, copper, lead and zinc ore are obtained from this mountain, the former of which affords a considerable portion of silver. The town of Amlwch is chiefly inhabited by miners: its port, which is very small, is formed by an artificial excavation in the solid rock, made by the Anglesey copper mining company: it is capable of admitting thirty vessels at a time, of 200 tons' burden each; but is dangerous of access during the prevalence of high winds from the N. Off the port are a number of islets, or rocky ledges, one of which, called the *Easternmost Mousse*, is a good direction for ships going into the harbour.

AMM, riv. Sweden, rising in a lake about 10 m. NE. Jonköping, watering the prov. of that name, as also prov. Calmar, which it divides into N. and S. and falling into Calmar Sound, opposite Eland isle, lat. 57. 8. N. long. 16. 20. E.

AMMAN (anc. Philadelphia), tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Damascus, dist. Belka, on the stream called Moiet Amman; 52 m. NE. Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 5. N. Long. 36. 9. E. This was the Rabba Ammon of Holy Writ, the royal city of the Ammonites, which David took, after Joab had besieged it for upwards of a year, and before which Uriah was slain.

*AMMANO, tn. Japan, isle Nippon, prov. Finda; 40 m. sw. Ofara.

AMMENSEN, tn. Brunswick, prov. Leine, on the road between Eimbeck and Hanover; 7 m. N. Eimbeck. Lat. 51. 55. N. Long. 9. 50. E.

AMMER, or AMER SEE, lake of Bavaria, cir. Isar, formed by the riv. of the same name. Lat. 48. 0. N. Long. 11. 9. E. It is about 9 m. in length, $\frac{4}{5}$ in breadth; between 200 and 300 feet in depth, and very abundant in fish.

AMMER, or AMER, riv. Bavaria, cir. Isar, rising in the mountains on the Austrian frontier, about lat. 47. 32. N. long. 10. 56. E. and running N. into lake Ammer, whence it takes a NE. course, and, after watering Dachau and other places, joins the Isar, opposite Dinshausen, lat. 48. 25. N. long. 11. 35. E. In its progress, it is

augmented by the waters of the Rott, the Staffel, the Windash, the Olb, the Maisach, and other streams.

AMMER, a range of mountains, in the s. part of the Algerine territory, in the desert of Angad. Lat. 34. 20. N. Long. 1. 30. E. It is inhabited by a tribe of Arabs, also called Ammer.

AMMERCOT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, or Rajpoot, in the sandy desert; 80 m. NW. Joudpoor. Lat. 26. 28. N. Long. 72. 25. E.

AMMEREN, tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Aix-la-Chapelle; 6 m. NNE. Ruremond.

AMMERLAND, mkt. tn. with two castles, of Bavaria, cir. Isar, dist. Wolfrathshausen, between lakes Ammer and Wurm.

AMMERNDORF, vil. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, dist. Cudoltsburgh, with some hop plantations.

AMMERS, vil. Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the N. side of the Leck riv. 3 m. SW. Schoonoven.

AMMERS, Groor, vil. Netherlands, opposite the foregoing, on the s. bank of the Leck.

AMMERTHAM, tn. or large vil. with two castles, in Bavaria, cir. Regen, dist. Amberg.

AMMERWEYER, **AMMERWEILER**, or **AMMERWEIER**, tn. France, cir. Upper Rhine, chief place of a canton; 4 m. NW. Colmar. It consists of three villages, comprising about 400 houses. The culture of the vine, from which some very good wine is made, constitutes the chief employment of the inhabitants.

AMMESPACH, small riv. Lower Austria, rising on the border of Styria, and running into the Erlebach, near lake Erlaf.

AMMESTOL, vil. Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the right bank of the Leck riv. 2½ m. SSW. Schoonhoven. Lat. 51. 55. N. Long. 4. 48. E.

AMMITOK, an isle of Labrador, off the NE. coast, at the entrance to Davis's Strait. Lat. 59. 20. N. Long. 63. 0. W.

AMMON, vil. Switzerland, can. St. Gall, not far from Wallenstadt lake; 9 m. SE. Uznach. Lat. 47. 9. N. Long. 9. 7. E.

AMMONE, **VASTO D'**, tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo di Chieti. See **VASTO D' AMMONE**.

AMMU, **AMOU**, **AMOO**, various orthographies of the Amu, or Jihoon riv. See **JHOOON**.

AMNEHARAD, tn. Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, on the E. margin of Wener lake; 42 m. NNE. Skara. Lat. 58. 58. N. Long. 14. 7. E.

AMNIER, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwaner; 50 m. NW. Nagpoor. Lat. 21. 20. N. Long. 78. 25. E.

AMNIZANOS, an Indian tribe of Columbia, prov. Oroonoco, residing on the E. side of the Casiquari riv. about lat. 2. 50. N. long. 66. 0. W.

AMOANOS, tn. or vil. Columbia, prov. Assuay, on the right bank of the Nanoy riv. which enters the Maranon about 8 m. below the tn. 40 m. NNE. San Joachim de Omaguas. Lat. 3. 34. S. Long. 72. 50. W.

AMOAS, or **AMMOAS**, vil. Palestine; 10 m. SSE. Rama: 32 m. N. Jerusalem. It was originally a town, called Emmaus, but not the Emmaus spoken of by St. Luke, where our Lord manifested himself, on the day of his resurrection, to two of his disciples: after the destruction of Jerusalem, the Romans gave it the name of Nicopolis; in which state it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Cæsarea. Its present designation, corrupted from Emmaus, has been imposed on it by the Arabs.—Also, another vil.

on the SW. side of Lake Tabria, or Tiberias, well known for its hot baths, as its name implies.

AMCENEBURGH, an upper bailiwick of Heese Cassel, on the Ohm riv. between Kirchhayn and Marburgh; comprising the small towns of Amceneburgh and Neustadt, and nineteen villages. Pop. about 9000.

AMCENEBURGH, tn. of foregoing bailiwick; 1¼ m. S. Kirchhayn; 5 m. E. Marburgh. Lat. 50. 48. N. Long. 8. 54. E. Pop. 1100. The bridge of Amceneburgh was the scene of a dreadful cannonade between the French and their allied opponents on the 21st Sept. 1762, which was continued for fifteen hours, and only stopped by news arriving that preliminaries of peace had been signed.

AMOER, **AMOUR**, or **AMUR**, riv. Chinese Tatars. See **AMUR**.

AMOERANG, tn. Celebes, on the NW. side, on a bay of the same name. Lat. 0. 55. N. Long. 124. 12. E.

AMCERIA, tnsph. United States, in New York, co. Dutchess; 6 m. W. Sharon, in Connecticut. Pop. upwards of 4000.

AMOGIES, vil. Belgium, prov. East Flanders, on the border of Hainault; 9 m. SSW. Oudenarde. Lat. 50. 45. N. Long. 3. 30. E.

AMOI, or **AMOR**, riv. Columbia, prov. Del Escudor, running into the Tigre, about lat. 2. 33. S. long. 76. 8. W.

AMOIA, riv. Columbia, prov. Cundinamarca, running into the Magdalena.

AMOL, or **AMUL**, tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Heraz, or Arasbei, riv. over which it has a fine stone bridge; 48 m. SW. Farrabad. Lat. 36. 40. N. Long. 52. 15. E. Pop. about 800, one half of whom are employed in the iron forges and cannon foundries in the neighbourhood: the remainder are cultivators of rice and cotton. This tn. is said to have been built in the eleventh century, by Shah Suhak, who named it after his favourite daughter. It has been one of the best fortified places in Persia, and remains are still to be seen of a strong castle, with thick brick walls, which the inhabitants affirm to be upwards of 4000 years old. In the suburbs is a large palace, ascribed to Shah Abbas; also, three towers, which are supposed to have been fire temples of the ancient Guebres. The bridge was built about the year 1680, by a Mohammedan ecclesiastic, who is said to have pronounced a malediction against all persons of elevated rank who should cross it on horseback; therefore every one of this description dismounts and walks over, in order to escape the effects of the anathema.

AMOL, **AMUL**, **AMOO**, or **AMOU**, a city of Turkestan. See **AMOU**.

AMONA, **AMONZ**, or **LAMONZ**, riv. Lombardy. See **LAMONZ**.

AMONAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude; 45 m. E. Goorachpoor.

AMOND, riv. South Wales, co. Caermarthen, rising on the border of Glamorganshire, about 3 m. E. of Bettws, and after taking a semicircular sweep of about 3½ m. in radius, falling into the Llŵghor on the NW. side of the same town.

AMONIU, riv. Brazil, prov. Guayana, rising in the country of the Meppuris Indians, and running into the Yapura, about lat. 1. 50. S. long. 67. 26. W.

AMONOOSUCK, **GREAT**, or **LOWER**, riv. United States, in New Hampshire, rising on the

w. side of the White Mountains, near the sources of the Merrimack, and falling into the Connecticut at Bath, by an estuary 100 yards in width. About 2 m. above its confluence, it receives the Wild Ammonoosuck, a riv. about forty yards wide, which brings down the waters from Franconia and Lincoln mountains. Two or three hours' rain will raise the last-named river several feet, and occasion a current so furious as to put stones of a foot in diameter in motion.

AMONOOSUCK, Upper, riv. United States, in New Hampshire, rising near the N. extremity of the White Mountains, and running N. about 15 m. where is a portage of 3 m. to Amaris-coggin riv. From this place, the Ammonoosuck runs SW. and W. nearly 18 m. and flows into the Connecticut at Northumberland.

AMOOD, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat; 58 m. s. Ahmedabad.

AMOOSH, or HAMOUS RAS AL, a cape of Algiers. See HAMOUS.

AMORA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi, pach. Bagdad, on the Tigris riv. 120 m. s.e.s. Bagdad.

AMORBACH, or AMERBACH, tn. and castle of Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine, chief place of a bailiwick of the same name, at the confluence of the Mudau and Bilbach rivers; 5 m. s. Mittenberg; 35 m. WSW. Würzburg. Lat. 49. 36. N. Long. 9. 13. E. Pop. about 1500. The bailiwick comprises, besides this tn. seventy villages, and about 18,000 inhabitants, on an area of 200 square miles, on which are also extensive forests.

AMOREL, or AMRIL, tything of England. See AMRIL.

AMORGO, or AMORGA (anc. Amorgos), an isle of the Greek archipelago, nearly 18 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth. Lat. 36. 52. N. Long. 25. 57. E. Pop. about 2500, consisting of the poorest and most ignorant people of the archipelago; but the females are celebrated for their beauty. It has two ports on the NW. side; *St. Anna*, towards the N. and *Port Vathy* towards the S. The interior of the island is generally mountainous and rocky; the valleys yield corn, olives, and wine.

AMORGO POULO, or LITTLE AMORGO, a small uninhabited isle; 6 m. SW. of the foregoing, affording some pasture for sheep. Lat. 36. 36. 55. N. Long. 25. 42. 19. E.

AMORIA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolía, on the Sakaria riv. 50 m. SW. Angora.

AMORISCOGIN, or ANDROSCOGGIN, riv. United States. See ANDROSCOGGIN.

AMORO, tn. Abyssinia, between the rivers Abawi and Maleg, on the route between Sacala and Killali. Lat. 10. 30. N. Long. 35. 4. E.

AMOTAPE, tn. Peru, prov. Truxillo, near the Matavaya riv. 35 m. N. Piura. Lat. 4. 50. S. Long. 80. 45. W.

AMOTAPE, SIERRA, a mountain, N. of the foregoing tn. branching off in a SW. direction from the Andes towards Cape Parina. Lat. 4. 30. S. Long. 80. 50. W.

AMOTHERBY, tnsph. England, co. N. R. York, par. Appleton-le-Street; 4 m. NW. New Malton (P. T. 217). Real prop. £1662. Pop. 246. Chap. to vic. Appleton. Here is a free grammar school, endowed with twenty acres of land.

AMOVEIRAS, SAN MARTINO DAS, tn. Portugal. See SAN MARTINO.

AMOU, AMOO, AMU, AMUL, or AMOL, a city of

Tatary, in the country of the Usbeks, on the left bank of the Jihoon riv. which is here called Amou or Amul; 150 m. SW. Samarand; 300 m. N. Herat. Lat. 38. 55. N. Long. 61. 15. E. It is large, populous, and commercial.

AMOULA, a considerable seaport tn. Madagascar, on the NE. coast, opposite isle Noase. Wax and tortoise-shell are afforded in large quantities from the neighbouring dist.

AMOUEIN, or TAKA EL MODAIN, vil. Central Egypt, on an island formed by the Bahr Yousef and the Nile; 8 m. N. Minich. Lat. 28. 13. N. Long. 30. 44. E.

AMOUL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Coimbatour; 18 m. N. Darapooram.

AMOULEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, on the Dooab riv. 8 m. s.e.s. Korah.

AMOUJIAGHSKAIA BAY, a bay of Siberia, gov. Irkoutsk, prov. Youkaghiri, in the Arctic sea, E. of Swiatoi Noss. Lat. *72. 20. N. Long. *146. 50. E.

AMOUNA POINT, a headland of Greece, prov. Albania, with a town of the same name, in the Ionian sea; 7 m. s.e. Parga; 21 m. NW. Prevesa. Lat. 39. 12. 10. N. Long. 20. 30. 30. E.

AMOUNDERNESS, hund. England, co. Lancaster, on the sea coast, comprising nine parishes and fifty-nine tnsphs. Pop. males, 34,091; females, 35,896: total, 69,987. Chief tn. Preston.

AMOUR, tn. France, depart. Landes, chief place of a canton; 27 m. ssw. Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. about 750.

AMOUR, vil. Nubia, in the country of the Bishareen, and in the route from Goos to the Djebel Mogran; 90 m. NNE. Goos. Lat. 19. 12. N. Long. 34. 50. E.

AMOURA, vil. Algiers, on the border of the desert; 200 m. s. Algiers. Lat. 34. 3. N. Long. 3. 47. E.

AMOURANI, tn. Western Greece, on the left bank of the Avovani riv. 18 m. NNE. Lepanto. Lat. 38. 33. N. Long. 22. 6. E.

AMOWSK, tn. Russia, gov. Astrachan, on the right bank of the Oural riv. 220 m. NE. Astrachan. Lat. 48. 11. N. Long. 51. 32. E.

AMOY, vil. Belgium, prov. Liege, near the Meuse riv. on the road to Namur; 12 m. SW. Liege. Lat. 50. 32. N. Long. 5. 18. E.

AMOY, EMOUR, AMOXY, or HIAWEN, isle of China, off the SE. coast, pertaining to prov. Fokien. Lat. 24. 47. N. Long. 117. 50. E. The island is about 15 m. in circuit, and has a fort, which was formerly resorted to by Europeans, but which has been closed against them since the foreign commerce of China was restricted to Canton. The emperor has here a garrison of 7000 men. Among the numerous temples, here is one of great celebrity, dedicated to the worship of Fo, containing a colossal statue of that imaginary being, besides numerous other images and uncouth allegorical paintings. Incense is burned continually on the altars. The harbour of Amoy, lat. 24. 40. N. long. 118. 15. E. is spacious, and capable of affording shelter to any number of ships from all winds; but so strictly are the orders of the government enforced against foreign vessels visiting the Chinese ports, that even supplies of provisions and water cannot be obtained. The isle of Quemooey, at its mouth, gives it a double entrance.

AMOY, or AMOI, riv. Columbia. See AMOI.

*AMOYAMBO, tn. La Plata, prov. Cata-marca; 50 m. NW. San Fernando.

AMOYENBA, riv. La Plata, prov. Salta, running into the Andahuailas, on the E. side; 30 m. above Mustavas, about lat. 25. 8. s. long. 67. 21. w.

AMPARAES, tn. Bolivia, or Upper Peru, prov. Charcas; 10 m. NW. Chuquisaca. Lat. 19. 12. s. Long. 67. 3. w.

AMPATA, tn. La Plata, prov. Rioja, on the Augualasta riv. 18 m. S.E. Rioja de la Nueva. Lat. 28. 45. s. Long. 68. 25. w.

AMPAZITA, tn. Turkey, prov. Bessarabia, on lake Jalpouk; 35 m. ENE. Galatz.

AMPELONIA, vil. Greece, in the Morea, on the E. declivity of mount Avlana; 23 m. W.S. Tripolitza. Lat. 37. 24. N. Long. 22. 3. E.

AMPEZO, tn. Austria, in the Tyrol; 12 m. S. Brunechen.

AMPEZZO, tn. Lombardy, on a branch of the Tagliamento riv. 32 m. NNW. Udine; 33 m. NE. Belluno. Lat. 46. 25. N. Long. 12. 50. E.

AMPFING, paroch. vil. Bavaria, cir. Isar, dist. Muhlendorf, on the road to Munich; 3 m. W. Muhlendorf. Lat. 48. 14. N. Long. 12. 22. E.

AMPHIEL GOSPORT, ham. England, co. Hants, par. Hursley; 6½ m. SW. Winchester (P. T. 62). Pop. &c. with par.

AMPHILA, a bay of the Red Sea, on the NE. coast of Abyssinia, about 16 m. in width along the shore, and 12 m. in depth, with anchorage in lat. 14. 42. 40. N. long. 41. 2. 30. E.

AMPHILA ISLES, a cluster of about thirteen islets in the foregoing bay, mostly composed of marine alluvies, strongly cemented together, and forming a solid mass, resembling rock, which, in a few places, is covered with a thin coating of soil. Lat. 14. 44. N. Long. 41. 5. E. Camels, goats, kids, &c. are the general occupants; these isles are the occasional resort of fishermen. The windward shores are steep, and often difficult of approach; but those to leeward have groves of rock trees, useful for fire wood.

AMPHITRITE ISLES, a cluster of five low narrow islands, connected by a reef of rocks, in the Chinese sea, N. of the Paracels; the whole being about 12 m. in length. Central lat. 16. 56. 30. N. Long. 112. 19. 30. E. No soundings have been found on the N. side; but under the SE. side, at half a mile from the rocks, is anchoring ground, in ten fathoms of water. These isles afford no fresh water; but at Woody Isle to the S. is a spring of good water, near some cocoa trees, on the W. side.

AMPIGLIONE, a decayed tn. States of the Church, prov. Rome; 3 m. from Tivoli.

AMPLEFORTH, par. England, co. N. R. York, comprising the tnsph. of the same name, and that of Oswald Kirk. Real prop. £1530. Pop. 623. Church, ded. St. Mary, dia. vic. peculiar of dean and chap. York; pat. preb. Ampleforth, in York cathedral. In 1802, a Roman Catholic college was founded in this par.

AMPLEFORTH, tnsph. in foregoing par. 4½ m. W.S. Heelmessley (P. T. 222½). Real prop. £855. Pop. 207.

AMPLEPUIS, tn. France, depart. Rhône, chief place of a canton, in a mountainous yet fruitful country; 15 m. W. Villefranche. Houses, about 500. Pop. 3400. This is a trading place, with a manufacture of linen.

AMPNEY CRUCIS, par. England, co. Gloucester; 3½ m. E.S. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Real prop. with that of Ampney Down, £3610. Pop.

599. Church, ded. Holy Rood, d.s. vic. archd. and dioc. Gloucester; pat. Lord Chancellor.

AMPNEY DOWN, par. England, co. Gloucester; 5 m. S. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Real prop. with that of Ampney Crucis, £3610. Pop. 463. Church, ded. All Saints, dia. vic. archd. and dioc. Gloucester; pat. Christ Church, col. Oxford. In this par. is the ancient mansion of the Hungerford family, built in the reign of Henry VIII. but modernized in its external appearance.

AMPNEY, ST. MARY, or ASHERBROOK, par. England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. E.S. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Real prop. £1672. Pop. 115. Perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Gloucester; pat. Lord Chancellor.

AMPNEY, ST. PETER, or EASINGTON, par. England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.E. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Real prop. £948. Pop. 180. Perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Gloucester; pat. bp. Gloucester.

AMPOCAN, tn. La Plata, prov. San Juan, on the Rio de Valle Fertil; 85 m. NE. San Juan de la Frontera. Lat. 30. 45. S. Long. 67. 20. W.

AMPORT, par. England, co. Hants, including the tythings of Cholderton and Sarson; 5 m. W.S. Andover (P. T. 63). Real prop. £1655. Pop. 713. Church, ded. St. Mary, vic. archd. and dioc. Winchester; pat. dean and chap. Winchester.

AMPOSTA, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, on the Ebro riv. 9 m. from its mouth; 7 m. S. Tortosa.

AMPTHILL, post mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Bedford, 4½ m. NW. London; 8 m. SW. Bedford. Real prop. £4579. Pop. 1688. Market. Thursd. Fairs, May 5th and Nov. 30th for cattle; Sept. 29th for hiring servants. Church, ded. St. Andrew, dia. rect. archd. Bedford, dioc. Lincoln. The town stands on a pleasant spot, between two hills; its principal streets cross each other at right angles, and it has a modern-built market house. Most of the parishioners are engaged in agriculture, but some are connected with trade; and in the town is an extensive brewery. The only manufactures are those of lace and straw plat; both on a small scale. Near the centre of the town is an obelisk of Portland stone, which contains a pump. Wesleyan methodists, baptists, and quakers, have each meeting-houses here; and about a mile out of the town is an almshouse for seven poor men and six women, with a free school for thirteen children, founded by Mr. John Cross, in 1690. Half a mile W. of the town, is Amptill Park, the seat of Lord Holland, celebrated for its interesting diversity of scenery. It was constituted a royal domain by Henry VIII. and in a castle or palace, which has been long since demolished, resided his much-injured queen Catherine of Aragon, during the time that her divorce was in agitation. Near the site of this ancient palace, stands a Gothic cross, erected in 1774, by the Earl of Upper Ossory, in memory of that princess.

AMPLITZ, ANLITZ, or AMPTLITZ, mkt. tn. with a castle and signory annexed, of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, cir. Gaben; 5 m. S. Gaben. The signory, which lies between the rivers Lubs and Neisse, comprises seven villages, fruitful corn-fields, excellent pastures, productive fisheries and forests, and much iron ore.

AMPTON, par. England. co. Suffolk; 5 m. N.W. Bury St. Edmunds (P. T. 71). Real prop. £8-15. Pop. 110. Church, ded. St. Peter, dia. rect. archd. Sudbury, dioc. Norwich. Ampton Hall, in this par. is a beautiful seat of Lord Calthorpe. The vil. contains an almshouse, for unmarried women, erected and endowed by a female member of his lordship's family.

AMPUDIA, vil. Spain, in Leon, prov. Valladolid; 10 m. N. Valladolid. It was once a city, and the see of a bishop.

AMPUIS, or **AMPUIS**, tn. France, depart. Rhône, with a castle; 3 m. from Vienne. Houses, about 300. The place is very ancient; and the surrounding country is particularly fruitful in vines.

AMPURIAS, or **EMPURIAS**, seaport tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Gerona, on the Fluvia riv. near its entrance into Rosas bay; 12 m. N.E. Gerona. Lat. 42. 9. N. Long. 3. 3. E. Pop. 2200. It is a walled tn. and cap. of co. Ampurdan. The Castello de Ampurias is at a little distance to the N.

AMPUZITZA, tn. Turkey, prov. Bessarabia, dist. Boudsiac; 26 m. WNW. Ismail.

AMRA, riv. Sweden, prov. Jamtland, running into the Ragunda; 17 m. E. Stugun.

AMRA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar; 12 m. E. Noony.

AMRAH, vil. Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 85 m. N.E. Mekka. Lat. 22. 34. N. Long. 41. 0. E.

AMRAHKIEU, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Armenia, on the Aras riv. 36 m. E. Erzeroum. Lat. 39. 53. N. Long. 41. 38. E.

AMRAN, tn. Arabia, in a territory of the same name, prov. Tehama, near a hill; 20 m. NW. Sanaa.

AMRAN, tn. and fort. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat. Lat. *70. 35. E. Long. *22. 35. N.

AMRAN, **КѠРѠН**, a range of mountains in Caubul, between the rivers Shorundaun and Lora, extending from lat. 30. 30. N. long. 65. 40. E. to lat. 32. 0. N. long. 68. 0. E. where it joins the great chain of the Brahooick mountains, which extend from the Indian ocean to the Hindoo Coosh.

AMRAS, **AMBRAS**, or **OMBRAS**, a castle, or palace, of Austria, in the Tyrolese, at the foot of a mountain; 2 m. SE. Innspruck. See **AMBRAS**.

AMRAWAN, tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan, at the foot of the Elburz mountains; 78 m. SE. Farrabad. Lat. 35. 59. N. Long. 54. 3. E.

AMRETSIR, or **UMRITSIR**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Lahore, chief place of the religious rites of the Seiks. See **UMRITSIR**.

AMRI, tn. Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, in the great Southern bend, about 20 m. above the cataract of Doulga; 70 m. SW. Mograt. Lat. 19. 38. N. Long. 32. 18. E.

AMRIALLY, fort. Hindoostan, prop. Gujerat, on the Seetroonge riv. 120 m. SSW. Ahmedabad. Lat. 21. 37. S. Long. 71. 20. E.

AMRIL, or **AMORIL**, tything of England, co. Somerset, par. Bath-Easton and St. Catherine; 2 m. NE. Bath (P. T. 106). Pop. &c. with par.

AMRISCHWYL, vil. Switzerland, can. Thurgau; 9 m. SE. S. Constance. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 9. 17. E.

AMROM, or **AMROMON**, an isle of Denmark, in the North Sea, belonging to Sleswick, to the S. of Sylt isle. Lat. 54. 38. N. Long. 8. 29. E. Chief tn. St. Clemens.

AMROOAH, or **KUTHAIR**, tn. Hindoostan,

prov. Delhi, dist. Bareilly; 22 m. N. Sumbul. Lat. 28. 52. N. Long. 78. 54. E.

AMROTH, or **AMBROTH**, par. South Wales. See **AMBROTH**.

AMROUS, tn. Lower Egypt, dist. Menouf, on the right bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile; 18 m. NW. Menouf. Lat. 30. 43. N. Long. 30. 51. E.

AMSCELBERG, mkt. tn. Bohemia, cir. Beeraun; 24 m. S. Prague. Lat. 49. 43. N. Long. 14. 25. E.

AMSELE, tn. Swedish Lapland, prov. West Bothnia; 72 m. NW. Umea. Lat. 64. 52. N. Long. 19. 30. E.

AMSERAT, vil. Belgium, prov. Limburgh; 7 m. NNE. Fauquemont.

AMSHEER, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Tripoli, on the sea coast; 18 m. SW. Tripoli. Lat. 34. 12. N. Long. 35. 43. E.

AMSOING, vil. Luxembourg, on the French frontier; 4 m. E. Virton. The combined Austrians and Prussians received here a severe check from the French, on the 12th Aug. 1792.

AMSSSEN, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland; 2 m. NNE. Lochem.

AMSTADTEN, mkt. tn. Lower Austria, on the road between Vienna and Lintz. It has a parish church, a post-office, and some iron works.

AMSTAG, or **AMSTAG**, tn. Switzerland, can. Uri; 7 m. S. Altdorf. Lat. 46. 47. N. Long. 8. 40. E.

AMSTEL, riv. Netherlands, prov. North Holland, running through the city of Amsterdam, and discharging its waters into the Het Y, a branch of the Zuider Zee. It gives name to Amsterdam.

AMSTELLAND, dist. Netherlands, prov. North Holland, in which stands the city of Amsterdam, on the Amstel riv. Bound, N. the Het Y; E. dist. Goeland; S. Rhinland and Utrecht; W. lake of Haerlem.

AMSTELVEEN, tn. Netherlands prov. North Holland; 6 m. S. Amsterdam. Pop. about 600. It is a well-built town, and has some manufactures.

AMSTERDAM, capital of the kingdom of the Netherlands, though not the ordinary residence of the Dutch Court, situated in North Holland, at the confluence of the Amstel riv. with an arm of the Zuider Zee called the Het Y, or Wye; 95 m. N. Antwerp, and 340 m. N.E. Paris. Lat. 52. 22. 17. N. Long. 4. 47. 31. E. It takes its name from *Amstel* and *dam*, being as it were the *dam* or *dike* of the riv. Amstel. This celebrated commercial city, at one time the most important in Europe, was, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, only a fishing village, belonging to the Lords of Amstel. About the year 1250, it became a small town, and obtained from the Earls of Amstel, a municipal government. In 1296, it was suddenly attacked and plundered by the neighbouring Kennemers (inhabitants of Haerlem, Alemaer, Beverwick, &c.), on account of the participation of Gysbert and Amstel in the murder of Count Floris of Holland; and Gysbert himself was expelled. In this way Amsterdam came under the rule of the Counts of Holland, who granted it many privileges. This city was one of the last in Holland that embraced the reformed religion; but at length yielded, in 1578, after a siege of ten months. One article of the capitulation was a free exercise of the Romish religion. From this time, it became the general rendezvous of all nations and every sect, which raised it to the degree of grandeur and opulence

it has long enjoyed.¹ The inhabitants were often obliged to enlarge the bounds of their city, and in 1675, it was increased to its present extent, surrounded with a brick wall and fosse. Being seated on a marshy soil, Amsterdam is built on piles of wood; for which reason no coaches are allowed, except to the higher orders, and physicians, who pay a heavy tax for the privilege; and all kinds of goods are drawn on sledges instead of carts. Few cities have such splendid public buildings. The stadthouse is remarkably magnificent; it stands on 13,659 piles, is 282 feet long, 235 feet wide, and 116 feet high, exclusive of a fine tower. The Exchange rests on 5 arches, through which the Amstel flows into the Damrack water. It is 250 feet long, and 140 wide. Most of the streets have canals running through them, with rows of trees planted on each side. The harbour, one of the finest in Europe, is capable of holding 1000 large ships. The trade of Amsterdam was formerly very great, for almost the whole trade of the East India Company was here concentrated; and in addition, the merchants carried on a commerce with all the rest of the world. The richest spices were entirely in the hands of the Dutch East India Company, who furnished all Europe with them. They had also vast quantities of military stores, with which they supplied several nations; an advantage derived from their engrossing most of the iron works on the Rhine and other great rivers which run into Holland. Such was the state of Amsterdam before the late revolution. Since that period, its trade has greatly declined. The long war with England, the consequent blockade of the port, the loss of the colonies, and the harassing consequences of the French occupation gave a serious blow to the prosperity of Amsterdam. Her population in 1796, amounted to 217,000, but in 1820, it was reduced to 180,000, of whom 90,000 were Calvinists, 30,000 Lutherans, and 38,000 Catholics, the rest principally Jews. Number of churches, 31.

AMSTERDAM, tn. United States, in New York, co. and tnshp. Montgomery; 30 m. NW. Albany, 392 from Washington. Pop. 3354. This tn. contains valuable mills and manufactures of iron.

AMSTERDAM, a small isle of India, in Palk's Channel, off the NW. coast of Ceylon, from which it is separated by only a narrow strait. It is about 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. Lat. 9. 50. s. Long. 8. 1. E.

AMSTERDAM FORT, on the sw. coast of Curaçoa island. Lat. 12. 10. N. Long. 69. 2. W.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND, an uninhabited isle in the Arctic Ocean, near the NW. coast of Spitzbergen. Lat. 79. 50. N. Long. *9. 0. E. Visited by the Dutch whalers at the close of the season.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND, an isle in the Indian Ocean, s. of St. Paul's Isle, nearly midway between the Cape of Good Hope and the sw. point of Australia. Lat. 38. 42. s. Long. *77. 48. E. It is about 4 m. from N. to S. and 2½ m. from E. to W. circumference 11 m. comprising a superficies of eight square miles; nearly the whole of which is covered with a fertile soil. This island, which is altogether volcanic, has been compared to a large arch, the cavity of which is occupied by a bay, or basin, apparently made by a breach of the sea, since 1697. This basin has formerly been a crater, probably one of the largest in the world; and being less defended on the E. side, the sea has there made a

breach, and converted it into a harbour. On the W. and SW. sides are four small but regularly formed cones, with craters in which lava and other volcanic matters appear to be of recent formation. The surface of the island is light and spongy; in some parts burning hot, and emitting sulphureous vapours which, by night, manifest themselves in coruscant flames. In several parts are hot springs, the waters of all which, with only one exception, are brackish; and that one, of which the source is in the high ground, or ridges of the harbour crater, is a pretty strong chalybeate; and small incrustations of ochre are perceived adhering to the sides of the rock whence it issues, as well as to the cavity into which it falls. This spring flows downward; all the others burst upward. The temperature of these springs is from 112 degrees to 212, or the boiling point. These are so near the sea, that fish may be caught on one hand, and boiled on the other, in the course of a quarter of an hour. The surrounding seas abound in fish of various kinds, and cray-fish innumerable may be caught with the utmost facility. Seals resort hither in droves of 800 or 1000 at a time, and their capture has been followed by adventurers from the Indian peninsula with considerable profit. The shore is likewise frequented by that large species of the seal, the *phoca leonina*, or sea-lion, some of which are 18 feet long, and make a frightful howling when they crawl out of the water. Several sea birds, as the penguin, albatross, &c. frequent this island; some of which, by forming deep and extensive burrows, add to the sponginess of the soil, and render walking dangerous in some places; for, on the removal of the superficial soil, scalding hot vapours issue from below with considerable violence. The tides run in and out of the basin at the rate of 3 miles per hour; and at the change and full of the moon rise 8 or 9 feet perpendicularly. This small spot is said to be subject to frequent and violent hurricanes which whirl the waters of the harbour as high as the summit of the island.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND, an isle of the Pacific Ocean, off the N. coast of Papua. Lat. 0. 17. 30. s. Long. 132. 15. E.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND, or TONGATABOO, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. See TONGATABOO.

AMSTERDAM, New, seaport tn. British Guayana, near the mouth of the Berbice riv. along the bank of which it extends about 1½ m. Lat. 6. 20. N. Long. 57. 15. W. It is the seat of the Berbice government, and was built by the Dutch, with every attention to the comfort and cleanliness of the inhabitants. Each house has its allotment of about half an acre of ground, which is isolated by a ditch or trench; and this empties itself every tide into the river, so as to remove all filth before it can have time to render the atmosphere impure. The buildings of the Dutch are covered with troolie and plantain leaves, in preference to shingles, as being cooler; but the insects and vermin which they harbour are intolerable to the English settlers, whose houses are distinguished by shingle coverings.

AMSTETTEN, AMSTOTTEN, or ABSTETTEN, mkt. tn. Lower Austria. See ABSTETTEN.

AMSTOSS, vil. Switzerland, can. Appenzell, on the border of the Rheintal; 4 m. SW. Rheineck. Here is a chapel in memory of the

defeat of Frederick Duke of Austria, in 1405; and a sermon is annually preached in it, commemorative of the event on 3d May, O. S.

AMTI, riv. United States, in Louisiana, rising on the border of Mississippi, and flowing into the Herville opposite Galveston, about lat. 30. 21. N. long. 90. 58. W.

AMTIMBÆ, or TAMBOOKIES, a people of South Africa, occupying an extensive country to the N.E. of the Kaffres, of which the limits and extent have not been defined. They are a tall, handsome race, and are believed to be a kindred people with the Kaffres, with whom they often intermarry, and live on terms of friendship.

AMTCHITKA, one of the Aleutian islands in the North Pacific Ocean, about 60 m. in length, partly mountainous, and bearing little vegetation. The E. side is more rocky than the W. a cluster of isles lies on the N. side; and off the E. and W. extremities are detached rocky islets.

AMTSZELL, or AMTZELL, par. and mkt. tn. with a castle, of Würtemberg, cir. Bodensee, upper bailiwick of Ravensberg, on the road to Wangen; 8 m. WNW. Wangen. Lat. 47. 43. N. Long. 9. 45. E. Pop. about 2200.

AMU, AMMU, or JIHOUN, riv. Tatar. See JIHOUN.

AMUCHTA, one of the Aleutian islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about 27 m. in length, with a volcano upon it.

AMUCU, a small lake of Brazil, prov. Guayana, in the Serra Pecaraimo, the waters of which run into the Parima riv. Lat. 3. 35. N. Long. 59. 50. W.

AMUDA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algezira, near the left bank of the Huah riv. Lat. 37. 0. N. Long. 40. 38. E.

AMUL, or AMOL, tn. Persia. See AMOL.

AMUL, AMOL, or AMU, city of Tatar, on the riv. Jihoun, here called Amul, &c. See AMOU and JIHOUN.

AMULAES, tn. La. Plata, prov. Tucuman, on the right bank of the Rio Grande. Lat. 25. 9. S. Long. 61. 18. W.

AMULRIE, vil. and dist. Scotland, sh. Perth, par. Dull, on the Bran riv. 11 m. N. Crieff (P. T. 56). Pop. &c. with par. It is intersected by the great military road between Inverness and Stirling; and its fair, on first Wed. in May, is much resorted to.

AMUND, tn. Sweden, prov. Angerman; 28 m. N.E. Sanga. Lat. 63. 34. N. Long. 17. 50. E.

AMUNGEN, a lake of Sweden, prov. Arberg, bordering on prov. Helsingland, and communicating with rivers in both. Lat. 61. 10. N. Long. 15. 40. E.

AMUR, JAMUR, or SAGHALIEN, a large riv. Chinese Tatar, formed by the union of the Anon and Ingoda, which rise in the mountains S.E. of lake Baikal, about lat 49. 0. N. long. 109. 0. E. and after a devious course of 1830 m. during which it collects the waters of a vast basin, pours its accumulated stores into the entrance of the Sea of Okotsk, opposite Saghalien peninsula, lat. 53. 30. N. long. 141. 40. E. This riv. has various names, in its several parts: by the Tungoo Tartars, it is called *Schilka*; after its union with the Argun, the Russians give it the name of *Amur*: the Mongol Tartars bestow upon it the appellation of *Saghalin Oula*, or *Black Mountain river*; and by the Chinese it is known as the *Ghekon Kiangh* or *Dragon River*. The Russians,

first became acquainted with it in 1639; and they attempted, by the erection of forts upon its banks, to secure to themselves its navigation, together with the bordering provinces; but the attempt was interrupted by the Chinese; and after a series of sanguinary conflicts, the Russians, in 1689, abandoned the project by treaty, and destroyed their fortresses, retaining only the town of Nertchinsk, and the upper branches of the river, called *Schilka* and *Argun*. The Chinese now keep a guard of armed boats at the mouth of the river, and are very tenacious of preserving its navigation, which, however, appears to be of little use to them. Some geologists imagine that the isthmus, which unites the Saghalien peninsula to the main land, has been formed by alluvial deposits from this river.

AMUR, SHKIK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Itshil, at the foot of mount Aroak; 26 m. N.E. Anamour. Lat. 36. 20. N. Long. 33. 23. E.

AMUSCO, tn. Spain, in Leon, prov. Palencia; 9 m. N. Palencia. Lat. 42. 9. N. Long. 4. 23. W.

AMWELL, GREAT, par. England, co. Hertford; 1½ m. S.E. Ware (P. T. 20½). Real prop. £5061. Pop. 1321. Church, ded. John Baptist, dis. vic. archd. Bedford, dioc. London. This par. derives its name from a spring or well, dedicated in ancient times to Am, or the sun, and which now forms one of the sources of the New River for supplying London with water: it is a fountain of pure water, issuing from a hill, on which also stands the church, surrounded by beautiful and picturesque scenery. On an islet formed by the New River, is a monument, erected by Mr. Mylne, the architect and surveyor to the New River Company, to the memory of Sir Hugh Myddleton, who, in 1606, designed the plan of the river, and completed it in six years, with the ruin of his fortune. For, so little was the value of the undertaking appreciated at the time, that not only was Sir Hugh impoverished by it, but after it had been divided into shares, one half of which were taken up by the government and the rest by private individuals, the latter were all ruined by it. The whole is now in the hands of a company of proprietors, who have for some years reaped a handsome remuneration from the profits of supplying the greater portion of the metropolis with water. This river is about 36 miles in length, in consequence of its numerous windings; has nearly 50 sluices for regulating the current and supply; and is crossed by 218 bridges. Besides the spring at Amwell, the New River receives a large supply of water by a cut from the river Lea.

AMWELL, LITTLE, a liberty and chapelry of England, co. Herts, belonging to par. All Saints, in the tn. of Hertford; 1½ m. S.E. Ware (P. T. 20½). Real prop. £1465. Pop. 368.

AMWELL, tshp. United States, in New Jersey, co. Hunterdon; 21 m. SW. New Brunswick. Pop. 5777. Here is an Academy.

AMWELL, tn. United States, in Pennsylvania, co. Washington. Pop. 1673.

AMYOT, mount. Australia, in New South Wales, on the right bank of Lachlan's riv. Lat. 33. 20. S. Long. 147. 33. E.

AMYOUN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Tripoli; 8 m. SW. Tripoli. Lat. 34. 19. N. Long. 35. 50. E.

AN, or ANWEN, vil. Luxembourg; 7 m. N.E. Luxembourg. Lat. 49. 39. N. Long. 6. 18. E.

AN, BAS, or NETHER ANWEN, vil. Luxembourg; 1 m. N.E. of the preceding place,

ANA, or Eno, tn. Russia, gov. Finland; 80 m. E. Kupio. Lat. 62. 54. N. Long. 30. 10. E.

ANA, tn. Spain, in Galicia, prov. Corunna; 16 m. S. Betanzos. Lat. 43. 3. N. Long. 8. 10. W.

ANA, ANAH, or ANNA, tn. Arabia, in a mountainous but fertile country, on the right bank of the Euphrates; 160 m. NW. Bagdad. Lat. 34. 20. N. Long. 41. 48. E. This tn. which consists of a single street, with houses on both sides, extends 5 or 6 m. along the bank of the river, to the number of about 4000, and is open and defenceless, which enabled the Wahabees, in 1807, to attack it, and perpetrate most horrid cruelties upon the inhabitants. Previous to this, the population consisted almost exclusively of Arabs, who were considered as much more polished than their countrymen in the neighbourhood; yet they were addicted to plunder, and made their town a rendezvous for watching the motions of caravans proceeding from Bagdad, Damascus, Aleppo, &c. The Euphrates is here narrow and rapid: and the people are accustomed to ferry themselves over the stream upon floats made of inflated goat skins.

ANABARA, riv. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, rising under the Arctic circle, and running N. through the country of the Tunguses, entering the Arctic sea, about lat. 72. 0. N. long. 108. 0. E.

ANABARSKOE, tn. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, in the country of the Tunguses, near the confluence of the Anabara and Selena rivers. Lat. *71. 0. N. Long. *106. 50. E.

ANABOA, or ANNABONA, isle of Africa. See ANNABONA.

ANABOUS, or HARABOUS, tn. Palestine; 23 m. N. Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 8. N. Long. 35. 18. E.

ANABY, tn. Scotland, sh. Inverness, par. Harris, in the isle of Lewis, at the head of a bay on the S. side of Loch Seaforth; 4 m. N.E. Torbet. Lat. 56. 53. E. Long. 6. 35. W. Pop. &c. with par.

ANA CAPRI, tn. Naples, prov. Principato di Salerno, in the isle of Capri, situate on a rock, in a romantic situation about the middle of the island, and affording extensive and beautiful views of the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Gulf of Naples, Vesuvius, Misenum, &c. The town, which is ascended by a flight of 552 steps, comprises a few streets, a church, and a convent; with a castle in the vicinity. The inhabitants are a healthy, vigorous race, free from most of the Neapolitan vices: many of them never quit the island, and some are said never to have descended the steps to the lower ground.

ANACOPIA, or ANAKOPIA, a small fortified tn. Russia, gov. Circassia, on the Black Sea, in the country of the Abascees; 40 m. W. Isanagur. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 39. 38. E. The tn. is opulent from inland trade, and has a small but insecure harbour.

ANACRIA, tn. Russia, gov. Circassia, on the Black Sea, and in the country of the Mingrilians; 52 m. W. Koutais. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 41. 38. E. The inhabitants are reputed to be cruel and perfidious.

ANACUR, or NUACHIR, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, pach. Acre: 6 m. N. St. Jean d'Acre.

ANADIA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, in the Serra de Alcoba; 26 m. N.E. Coimbra. Lat. 40. 35. N. Long. 8. 11. W.

ANADIR, ANADYE, or ANADIRSKAIA, an exten-

sive gulf, or sea of Asia, at the N.E. extremity of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, opening between Cape St. Thaddee, about lat. 62. 50. N. long. 180. 0. E. and Cape Tchoukotskoi, lat. 64. 30. N. long. 187. 0. E.

ANADIR, riv. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, issuing from lake Yoanko, in the Stanovoy mountains, about lat. 67. 40. N. long. 167. 10. E. and running E. into the gulf of Anadirskai, by Onemen bay, lat. 64. 15. N. long. 177. 30. E.

ANADIRSKOI, fort. Siberia, on the left bank of the foregoing riv. founded in 1649, by Deschnew, a Russian hunter, who made many geographical discoveries about that period. Lat. 66. 5. N. Long. 167. 0. E.

ANADOLIA, ANATOLIA, or NATOLIA, a large prov. Asiatic Turkey, occupying the W. portion of ancient Asia Minor, to the whole of which the name is sometimes applied. It lies between lat. 36. 5. and 42. 2. N. long. 26. 3. and 34. 5. E. being about 400 m. in its greatest extent from N.E. to SW. and 370 m. from E. to W. Bound. N. Black Sea; E. prov. Roum, Konieh, and Itshli; S. Mediterranean Sea; W. Greek archipelago and Sea of Marmora. Its name signifies *Levant*, or *East*, as it respects the Turkish capital. It is under the superintendence of a beglerbeg, who resides at Kutaiah, and is divided into several minor governments, called pachalics and sangiacates. Mohammedism is the religion of the Turks, who are the most numerous of the inhabitants, but here are many Christians, of the Greek, Armenian, and Roman churches. The country is mountainous, but soil, in general, fertile, yielding corn, tobacco, various fruits, cotton, and silk. The commerce of the province may be deemed considerable, in carpets, cotton, silk, leather, drugs, and other articles of produce and manufacture. This prov. comprises the ancient Bithynia, Mysia, Troas, Eolia, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Doria, Lycia, with parts of Padiia, Pamphylia, Phrygia, Galatia, and Paphlagonia. Chief tn. Kutaiah. Among numerous rivers, the chief are the Hizil-Irmak (anc. Halys); the Sakaria (anc. Sangarius); the Sarabat, or Kedous (anc. Hermus); and the Minder (anc. Meander). Among the remarkable mountains are the Caz Dag (anc. Ida); the Keshish Dag (anc. Olympus); and the great chain of Taurus, which rises at the SW. extremity of the province, opposite, and ranges across it, sending out numerous lateral branches. The N. coast of Anadolia, on the Black Sea, are mostly bold and steep, lined with high mountains, terminating in lofty promontories, with intervening coves receiving streams of fresh water. The chief ports are Ereklî, or Bend Ereklî (anc. Heraclea Pontica), now an inconsiderable village; Amassereh (anc. Amastria); Kidros (anc. Kytorus); Ineboli or Aine-boli (anc. Ionopolis); Sinout (anc. Sinope).

ANAF, or DAN EL BRED, tn. Fez, on the sea coast, with a small port; 30 m. S.W. Salée. Lat. 33. 27. N. Long. 7. 40. W. This place, now little more than a heap of ruins, once belonged to the Portuguese, and was then very populous. It is seated in a beautiful district.

ANAFONITRA, tn. Zante, on the NW. coast. Lat. 37. 52. N. Long. 20. 40. E.

ANAGADA, an island of the West Indies. See ANEGADA.

ANAGALLIS, tn. South Africa, dist. Georgia, on a branch of the Koka riv. Lat. 33. 47. S. Long. 23. 47. E.

ANAGH, vil. Ireland, co. Leitrim, at a little distance from Lough Lynn; 4 m. sw. Mohil. (94).

ANAGNI, tn. of the States of the Church, prov. Toscanone, situate on a hill; 8 m. w. Alatri; 28 m. se. Rome. Lat. 41. 47. N. Long. 13. 10. E. Though much decayed, it is a bishop's see, immediately under the pope. It was the ancient capital of the Hernici; and near it are some hot springs, formerly called *Therma Anina*.

ANAH, ANA, or ANNA, tn. Arabia. See ANA.

ANAHILT, par. Ireland, co. Down; 3½ m. se. Hillsborough (P. T. 88). Pop. 3526. Rect. dioc. Dromore, archdioc. Armagh. About 970 children are here benefited by public schools.

ANA-HUAC, the ancient Indian name of Mexico.

ANAIA-TUBA, tn. Brazil, prov. Para, in the small isle Marajo, on the N. coast; 20 m. E. Parana. Lat. 0. 12. S. Long. 50. 20. W.

ANAJAS, riv. Brazil, prov. Para, rising about the centre of isle Joanes, and running with a NW. direction into the estuary of the Maranon, about lat. 0. 50. S. long. 50. 28. W.

ANAKLEA, tn. Russia, gov. Circassia, in the country of Great Abasia, with a small but strong fortress at the confluence of the Enguri riv. with the Black Sea.

ANAKOPIA, tn. in foregoing country. See ANACOPIA.

ANAK-SUNGEL, a kingdom on the sw. coast of Sumatra, extending from the riv. Manjuta to the Urei. Capital, Moco-Moco. This kingdom arose from the ruins of that of Indrapura, under Gulema, who, with the aid of the English, established himself in 1695. The regal authority is limited; for, although the government is Malayan, the inhabitants are mostly native Sumatrans, under their own chieftains, who attend the Sultan, at stated periods, to pay him a contribution; but beyond this, his power is little more than nominal.

ANALATIVA, a small island, near the NW. extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 9. 52. N. Long. 80. 9. E.

ANAM, or ANNAM, the native and proper appellation of the kingdom of TUNQUIN, which see.

ANAMABOE, or ANNAMABOO, tn. Africa, on the Gold Coast. See ANNAMABOO.

ANAMBAS, a name given to those clusters of small islands and rocks in the Chinese Sea, between the Malay peninsula, and the island of Borneo. They are distinguished and situate as follows:—

1. NORTH, or LITTLE ANAMBAS, three in number, lat. 3. 27. N. long. 106. 15. E. with three rocks about lat. 3. 59. N. long. 107. 10. E.

2. MIDDLE, or GREAT ANAMBAS, six or seven in number, of which the principal one is about 15 m. in length, from E. to W. and about 3 m. in breadth. Central lat. 3. 2. N. long. 105. 53. E. In this group are the CASTLE ROCKS, lat. 3. 20. N. long. 106. 32. E. Also, PULO DOMAR, lat. 2. 45. N. long. 105. 27. E.

3. SOUTH ANAMBAS, five or six in number. Central lat. 2. 18. N. long. 106. 10. E. In this cluster is included the SADDLE ISLE of Anambas, lat. 2. 28. N. long. 105. 44. E.

ANAMIRAPUCU, riv. Brazil, prov. Guayana, rising in the Serra de Araray, and, after receiving the tribute of several minor streams, running into the estuary of the Maranon, about lat. 0. 6. N. long. 50. 49. W.

ANAMOUR, or ANAMU'R, (anc. Anemurium) a cape of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Itahili, opposite

Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36. 0. 50. N. Long. 32. 51. E. This cape, on a coast generally high and bold, terminates in an elevated bluff knob; one side of which is inaccessible; the other has been fortified. On the summit is a castle and outworks, which are separated from the rest of the promontory by a flanked wall with towers descending to the shore. Anamour is the most southerly point of the Lesser Asia, and affords on its E. side good anchorage for coasters during a fresh breeze from W. At 6 m. NNE. from this cape, is a large old castle, standing on the beach, in tolerable condition, but uninhabited and unarmed, in lat. 36. 4. 40. N. long. 33. 56. 20. E. The adjoining plain contains several villages, from which a supply of cattle may be readily obtained; and fresh water may be had at the mouth of the riv. Direk-Ondessy, about ¼ m. W. of the castle.

ANAMSAGUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Beja-poor; 20 m. W. Moodgull.

ANAMULT, par. Ireland, co. Kilkenny, on the Nore riv. 9 m. sw. Gowran (P. T. 66). Rect. in the union of Kells, dioc. Ossory, archd. Dublin.

ANANA, tn. Spain, in Biscay, prov. Vittoria; 16 m. ssw. Orduna.

ANANES, or ANNANES, a cluster of three islets, or rocks, in the Greek archipelago, about 11 m. sw. Milo. Lat. 36. 38. N. Long. 24. 10. E.

ANANGA, riv. Columbia, prov. Del Escudor, running into the Napo, lat. 1. 15. S. long. 76. 9. W.

ANANOURI, or ANANURI, tn. and fort. Russia, gov. Georgia, dist. Sceristo, on the small riv. Arkala; 40 m. NW. Tefis. Lat. 42. 5. N. Long. 44. 45. E. The fortress consists of a quadrangular wall about 18 feet in height, with more elevated round towers at the angles. It contains three churches, which were pillaged in 1727, when the fortress was taken by the Leoghaes. The tn. on the E. side of the fortress was once surrounded by a wall, but it is now gone to decay. The houses consist of pits, about six feet deep, lined with wood, and covered on a level with the ground. In the middle of the roof is an aperture for the admission of light and the egress of smoke.

ANANY, riv. Brazil, prov. Guayana, forming one of the numerous branches which unite the Rio Negro with the Maranon. Lat. 2. 0. S. Long. 62. 0. W.

ANAPA, ANAPEA, or ANAPPA, tn. Russia, gov. Circassia, country of the Abassee, in Songoujak bay, in the Black Sea; 70 m. ESE. Theodosia. Lat. 44. 54. 52. N. Long. 37. 16. 12. E. This town, formerly two miles in circuit, is now a very small hamlet, standing on the shore, in a large plain, in which the branches of the Caucasus terminate. It has a well built khan, and is defended by a small battery, built by the Turks in 1784. Its road is a little bay, NE. of the village. The inhabitants of the tribe of Abassee, are rude and barbarous.

ANAPES, tn. France, depart. Le Nord, on the Marque riv. 3 m. N. Lille.

ANAPHISO, PORT, a seaport tn. with a harbour, of East Greece, dist. Attica, on the sw. coast; 21 m. SW. Athens. Lat. 37. 42. N. Long. 23. 54. E.

ANARGHIA, vil. Russia, gov. Circassia, prov. Mingrelia, within two miles of the Black Sea; 9 m. W. Kutais. Lat. 42. 40. N. Long. 41. 46. E.

ANARODGURRA, tn. Ceylon; 65 m. N. Candy.

ANASCO, riv. Porto Rico, on the w. coast, forming a bay at its mouth, in lat. 18. 30. N. long. 67. 0. W.

ANASE BEDOUINS, a tribe of Arabs, in the Syrian Desert, on the E. border of the pachalic of Damascus.

ANASELITZAS, or LEPENT, tn. Greece, prov. Macedonia; 44 m. sse. Monastir. Lat. 40. 22. N. Long. 21. 33. E.

ANAS-EL-WOJUD, (anc. Philæ) an island of the Nile, in Upper Egypt, above the lesser cataract on the Nubian border. Lat. 24. 1. N. Long. 32. 53. E. The ancient Egyptians deemed this island sacred, from a belief that Osiris was buried in it. It is about a quarter of a mile in length, and a furlong in breadth.

ANASTAMIA, seaport Japan, isle Nippon, on the s. coast. Its chief commerce is in wood.

ANASTASIA, or St. ANASTASIAS, isle of United States, in Florida, opposite the city of St. Augustine. Lat. 29. 50. N. Long. 81. 20. W. It is about 25 m. in length; separated from the main, by a creek called Matanzas riv. and contains quarries of freestone.

ANASTASIO, a bay of Cephalonia, on the sse. coast, between capes Capro and Scala. Lat. 38. 7. N. Long. 20. 50. E.

ANATACAN, ANATAKAN, ANATAJAN, or ANGULJAN, an uninhabited island in the Ladrone. See ANGULJAN.

ANATELBES, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algexira, on the Euphrates riv. 110 m. sse. Karkisia. Lat. 34. 18. N. Long. 41. 55. E.

ANA-TESSY, or CREE, riv. British America. See CREE.

ANATOLIA, tn. States of the Church, prov. Macerata; 6 m. s. Fabriano. Lat. 43. 14. N. Long. 12. 50. E.

ANATOLIA, or ANADOLIA, or NATOLIA, prov. Asiatic Turkey. See ANADOLIA.

ANATOLICO, tn. Western Greece, at the entrance of a bay bearing the same name; 7 m. W. Missolonghi. Lat. 38. 22. N. Long. 21. 19. E.

ANATORIA, tn. Eastern Greece, on the Asopo riv. sse. of Thiva, or Thebes.

ANATTOM, or ANNATOM, the most southerly of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20. 10. S. Long. 170. 3. E. It is of considerable elevation, and more than 30 m. in circumference.

ANAVA, riv. Brazil, prov. Guayana, rising in the Serra de Araray, and running E. till it joins the Rio Branco, a stream tributary to the Maranon, about lat. 0. 49. N. long. 61. 50. W.

ANAVILLANA, riv. Brazil, prov. Guayana, running into the Rio Negro, about 50 m. above Fortaleza de Barra. Lat. 2. 48. S. Long. 60. 45. W.

ANAUTRIRAHY, an Indian settlement in Brazil, prov. Para, dist. Jurunas, on the Ghingu riv. Lat. 5. 10. S. Long. 53. 30. W.

ANAURA-Pucu, riv. Brazil, prov. Guayana, running into the Maranon.

ANAU, riv. Colombia, prov. Venezuela, watering the city of Caracas, and joining the Tuy, about lat. 10. 22. N. long. 66. 38. W.

ANAY, vil. Africa, in the Wadi Kawa, on the eastern border of the Sahaara. Lat. 19. 10. N. Long. 13. 45. E.

ANAZO, riv. Abyssinia, prov. Angote, formed by the united streams of the Ancpa and Melee,

about lat. 11. 59. N. long. 41. 2. E. After running a course nearly due E. it takes the name of Yasso, under which appellation it falls into the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb s. of Ras Bir, in lat. 12. 6. N. long. 43. 10. E.

ANBAK, riv. Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, joining the Enisei below Inbatskoe, about lat. 64. 0. N. long. 90. 56. E.

ANBALLY, vil. Ireland, co. Galway, par. Kilmoylan; 7 m. s. Tuam (P. T. 116). Pop. 145.

ANBAR, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak-Arabi, pach. Bagdad, on the Euphrates; 45 m. W. Bagdad. Lat. 34. 40. N. Long. 43. 26. E.

ANBAR, tn. Turkestan, prov. Balkh; 70 m. sw. Balkh.

ANBORD, tn. Turkestan, prov. Balkh; 150 m. NE. Mustred.

ANCA, Point, a headland of Chili, at the entrance of the Valdivia riv.

ANCABOUE, an inland vil. Madagascar, situate in a fertile dist.

ANCAON, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 5 m. sse. Coimbra.

ANCARANO, tn. in the States of the Church, prov. Ancona, on the Tronto riv. 6 m. sw. Ascoli.

ANCASTER, par. England, co. Lincoln; 6 m. NE. Grantham (P. T. 110). Real prop. £2866. Pop. 491. Church, ded. St. Martin, dis. vic. archd. and dioc. Lincoln. The vil. occupies the site of a Roman station, called Crocolana, or Causennæ; and a Roman highway runs over a neighbouring hill, where a great number of ancient coins have been dug up at various periods.

ANCASTER, tnshp. Upper Canada, co. Lincoln, sw. of York.

ANCAYE, dist. Madagascar, on the E. coast, not far from Foul Point. The natives are called Bezouzonze. The general aspect of the country is hilly, abounding in cattle, which constitute the principal riches of the inhabitants, and which they exchange for cotton, silk and raffia, a plant used in the manufacture of cloth. Their villages, situated on hills, are fortified with no small display of military skill: their dwellings consist generally of a single room, the homely appearance and dirtiness of which accord but indifferently with the personal finery of the inhabitants, particularly of the females, who are fond of appearing in cottons and silks, adorned with silver chains and coins: they are an industrious but a covetous race.

ANCE, or ANSE, tn. France, depart. Rhône, chief place of a canton, on the Saône riv. 13 m. N. Lyons. Pop. about 1700. Excellent quarries are in the vicinity.

ANCE, or ANSE À LA BARQUE, a bay on the s. coast of Hayti, situated between Morne Rouge and Cape Baïenet. Lat. 18. 15. N. Long. 73. 2. W.

ANCE À LA BARQUE, a bay, or cove, of Lower Canada, on the right bank of the Saguenay riv. about 2 m. from its mouth. It forms a good harbour for boats.

ANCE À BOUFILS, a fief of Lower Canada, co. Gaspé.

ANCE DE BERTHIER, or TROU DE BERTHIER, a cove of Lower Canada, co. Belleshasse, signorie of Berthier, in the St. Lawrence riv. affording very picturesque scenery.

ANCE À CATHARINE, a bay of Lower Canada, in the Saguenay riv. dist. Quebec, formed

by point Allouettes, and the point of the Saguenay, about 2 m. wide, and from two to thirty fathoms deep. Thirty sail can ride here secure from w. winds. One third of the tide out, a pretty tolerable swell runs in with a s.e. wind.

ANCE DE L'ETANY, a fief of Lower Canada, co. Gaspé, on the Little Fox riv. 18 m. below the valley of Notre Dame.

ANCE DES FEMMES, a bay of Lower Canada, in the Saguenay riv. which is here about half a league broad, with shores formed of high, abrupt, rocky hills.

ANCE DES MORTS, a bay of Lower Canada, co. Rimouski, in the Mitis riv. It is a deep cove, about 4 m. in circuit; with a fishing-ground about a mile from the shore, for cod, halibut, and ling; and an extensive salmon and herring fishery is set up in the bay.—Another cove, bearing the same name, is in co. Gaspé.

ANCE SABLON, a cove on the Labrador coast, at the e. extremity of the province.

ANCE AUX SNELLES, a bay of Lower Canada, co. Rimouski, in the Mitis riv. It is much exposed, but has good anchoring ground, at a distance from the shore. Much inconvenience is here experienced in loading and unloading, which is effected by means of a flat-bottomed schooner built for the purpose.

ANCE, GRANDE, a bay of Martinique, on the N. coast between Point du Bourg and the Rocher Bourjeau, with a small riv. of the same name flowing into it, on which stands the town of St. Hyacinthe.

ANCE, GRANDE, a bay of the South Pacific Ocean, in the Isle of San Cristoval, in Solomon's archipelago, at the s.e. extremity. Lat. *10.40. s. Lon. *163. 0. e.

ANCE, GRANDE, an extensive bay of Guadeloupe, dist. Basse Terre, on the w. coast, of which the Gros Morne headland forms the s. side. Lat. 16. 28. N. Lon. 61. 50. w.

ANCE, GRANDE, des Trois Rivières, a bay of Guadeloupe, dist. Basse Terre, on the s.e. coast. Lat. 16. 0. N. Lon. 61. 38. w.

ANCE PETITE, tn. Hayti, on the N. coast, on a bay of the same name, 5 m. s.e. Cape Henry, or Haytien.

ANCENIS, tn. France, depart. Lower Loire, chief place of an arrondissement, 19 m. nne. Nantes. Lat. 47. 22. N. Lon. 1. 7. w. Pop. about 3300. The Loire is navigable for small vessels to this town, which carries on a considerable commerce in wine, corn, wood, &c.

ANCERMA, tn. Colombia, prov. Popayan, on a stream which runs into the Canca, a little below the tn. 15 m. w. Cartago. Lat. 4. 47. N. Lon. 76. 20. w.

ANCERMA VEIJA, tn. Colombia, prov. Popayan, near the left bank of the Canca riv. 31 m. N. Cartago. Lat. 5. 14. N. Lon. 76. 5. w.

ANCERVILLE, tn. France, depart. Meuse, chief place of a canton; 12 m. sw. Bar-le-duc. Pop. 2200.

ANCERVILLE, tn. France, depart. Moselle, chief place of a canton; 12 m. s.e. Metz.

ANCH, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Armenia; 68 m. sw. Akalzik.

ANCHAN, tn. Corea, 28 m. w. Kingkatoo. Lat. 37. 27. N. Long. 127. 0. e.

ANCHEDIA, **ANCHEDIA**, or **ANGEDIA**, isle of Hindoostan, near Goa. See **ANGEDIA**.

ANCHICAYA, riv. Colombia, prov. Buenaventura, rising in the Andes, and running w.

into the Bay of Choko, in the Pacific Ocean, about lat. 3. 50. N. long. 77. 19. w.

ANCHIGUAY, tn. Peru, prov. Lima, situated on a small stream which joins the Apurimac, 38 m. s. of Guama. Lat. 12. 50. s. Long. 73. 25. w.

ANCHITTY, or **ANCHITTYDURGAM**, fort. Hindostan, prov. Coimbatore, 25 m. from Coveriporam. It was taken by the British in 1799.

ANCHOLME, or **ANJHOLM**, riv. England, co. Lincoln, rising near Pealby, passing Market Rasen, and running into the Humber near Feraby. Its navigation has been improved by a canal.

ANCHOR POINT, NW. coast of America, Lat. 59. 39. N. Lon. 208. 48. e.

ANCHORITES, or **HERMIT'S ISLANDS**, a group of islets in the Pacific Ocean, N. of Papual. Principal island in lat. 1. 0. s. long. 145. 24. 51. e. This group is scarcely fourteen leagues in circumference; it produces Cytherean apples, and many fruits, of different species of *Eugenia*, all good to eat. The natives are robust, but apparently mild and pacific. The isles are covered with trees.

ANCHOR ISLAND, near the s. entrance of Dusky Bay, New Zealand. Lat. 45. 46. N. Long. 166. 16. e. On the N. of this island is a secure harbour in lat. 45. 45. 36. N. long. 166. 16. e. but, from its great depth of water, its narrow limits, and a sunken rock at the w. entrance, it is not convenient to get out to sea from.

ANCHOR POINT, a cape on the e. shore of Cook's Inlet, on the w. coast of North America. Lat. 59. 30. N. Long. 152. 0. w.

ANCHREDAM, ham. England, co. Worcester. par. Knightwick; 5 m. ene. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Pop. &c. with par.

ANCIAENS, **CONCELHO DE**, tn. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes; 10 m. wbn. Torre de Moncorvo. Lat. 41. 17. N. Long. 7. 14. w.

ANCIAN, **SERRA**, mount. Portugal, prov. Beira; to the s. of Coimbra. It forms the N. branch of a chain which runs off to the ssw. through Estremadura, under various names; as *Serra Atquieda*, *Serra Mindes*, *Serra Alibordes*, &c.

ANCIAO, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 18 m. N. Thomar, on the road to Coimbra. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 8. 14. w.

ANCIGNE, vil. France, depart. Deux Sèvres; 21 m. sse. Niort.

ANCINALE, tn. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria; 7 m. sse. Squillace.

ANCIREAU, tn. France, depart. Upper Pyrenees. Pop. about 700.

ANCIRA DE MONCORVO, tn. Tuscany, prov. Florence, on the Arno riv. 10. m. s.e. Florence.

ANCIZAN, tn. France, depart. Upper Pyrenees, chief place of a canton; 15 m. sse. Bagneres.

ANCKERHOLTZ, tn. w. Prussia, gov. Dantzic; 30 m. nnw. Dantzic.

ANCKUN, tn. Anhalt, contiguous to Zerbet, to which it forms a suburb, but has a separate and independent jurisdiction, with a burgo-master, council, &c. Lat. 51. 57. N. Long. 12. 10. e.

ANCLAM, or **ANKLAM**, tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stralsund, on the Penne riv. 2 m. w. of the Little Haff, 36 m. sse. Stralsund. Lat. 53. 47. N. Long. 13. 34. e. Pop. about 4000. This tn. formerly included in the Hanseatic League comprises about 600 houses, and

has three gates; two suburbs on the s. bank of the Penne, and one on the N. Here are two parish churches, a Latin school, and three hospitals. The magistracy extends over twelve neighbouring villages. The commerce of Anclam, both internal and external, is very considerable; the town possesses certain staple privileges, has several eminent fairs, or markets, and manufactures of woollen cloths and stuffs, leather, and snuff-boxes. The surrounding country is very fertile.

ANCLIFFE, ham. England, co. Lancaster, par. Wigan; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wigan (P. T. 200). Pop. &c. with par. This place is remarkable for a sulphureous spring, called by the country people the *burning well*. The water is cold, and free from smell, exhibiting to a cursory observer no evidence of its peculiarities; but when visitors arrive to examine it, the well is emptied of its contents, and presently a hissing noise is heard from one corner, accompanied by a bubbling in of fresh water. On the application of a light, the vapour which comes in with the water takes fire, and the flame, expanding itself upon the liquid surface, continues to burn for several hours, or even a whole day, with heat sufficient to boil an egg submitted to its action in a proper vessel, yet without warming the water of the spring upon which it floats. This spring was formerly resorted to for its medicinal qualities; but, in common with most other mineral waters, it has now gone out of repute, from a real or supposed deterioration of its efficacy.

ANCLIN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia; 4 m. from Palatsha.

ANCLOTE, POINT, a cape of California, on the w. side, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 22. 10. N. Long. 115. 12. W.

ANCLOTES KAYS, a cluster of small isles of the United States, close to the w. coast of Florida, near St. Clement's Point. Lat. 28. 10. N. Long. 83. 7. W.

ANCO, tn. Peru, prov. Hiramango, on the Pampas riv. 48 m. above its juncture with the Apurimac. Lat. 13. 3. S. Long. 73. 50. W. The surrounding country is fertile, but much infested by reptiles and tigers.

ANCOBER, or ANKOBEN, tn. Abyssinia. See ANKOBEN.

ANCOBER, ANKOBAR, or GOLD RIVER, riv. Africa, on the Gold Coast, running into the Gulf of Guinea, between Cape Apollonia and the tn. of Albance. Lat. 5. 8. N. Long. 2. 37. W. Its estuary, though called a harbour, is obstructed by rocks, so as to render it inaccessible by canoes, except when the sea is particularly tranquil.

ANCOBER, a tn. with a dist. attached, at the mouth of the foregoing riv.

ANCOCUS CREEK, riv. United States, in New Jersey, running into the Delaware; 6 m. sw. Burlington. It is navigable 16 m.

ANCOLAN, a small isle off the N. coast of the s. peninsula of Luzon, in the Philippines, near the entrance of San Miguel's Bay. Lat. 14. 25. N. Long. 123. 0. E.

ANCON, tn. Peru, prov. Lima, on the sea coast; 20 m. N. Lima.

ANCON, CAPE, the N. point of the island of Chiloe, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 41. 48. S. Long. 74. 8. W.

ANCON, a bay or gulf of Columbia, prov. Del Escudor, dist. Esmeraldas Central. Lat. *1. 25. N. Long. *78. 50. W. It lies very open

to winds from the W. and has very rapid currents.

ANCONA, prov. States of the Church, situate between the Apennines and the Adriatic Sea. Lat. 43. 25. to 43. 36. N. Long. 12. 45. to 13. 35. E. about 60 m. from E. to W. and 45 m. from N. to S. Bound. N. and W. prov. Urbino; E. Adriatic Sea; S. Macerata. The air is gross; but the soil is fertile, with a surface intersected by lofty mountains and extensive forests.

ANCONA, chief tn. of foregoing prov. standing on a peninsula projecting into the Adriatic Sea; 116 m. N.W. Rome. Lat. 43. 37. N. Long. 13. 30. E. Pop. about 20,000. This city is said to have been built by Syracusan emigrants, who fled hither from the persecution of Dionysius; and is a free port with a convenient harbour, and one of the best arsenals in the Papal territory. Chief exports, grain, wool, and silk. The city stands between two hills, in one of which is the citadel, in the other is the church. The emperor Trajan improved the harbour, which was afterwards rendered almost useless by the injudicious construction of moles. On the oldest mole, which was erected by that emperor, is a triumphal arch of white marble to his honour; and at the point of the same mole is a battery and lighthouse. Pope Benedict XIV. during his quarrel with the Venetians, spared no pains nor expense in improving the harbour of Ancona; and Clement XII. in 1732, declared it to be a free port; from which time foreigners of all religious creeds have been admitted to a participation of its civil rights. The harbour is too shoal to be of consequence as a naval port, except for small vessels and gunboats; but is well adapted for trade. It is formed by a long mole, or pier, running out to the W. and forming a kind of hook, so that vessels may ride in security from all winds, in 7 or 8 fathoms of water, at a short cable's length from the shore. Good riding is also found, at about half a mile from the mole, in 10 and 12 fathoms. The Lazaretto, W. of the citadel, is built upon a rocky point, near which the water is shallow, and from which extends a long ledge of rocks to the N. contracting the harbour. Several rocks also exist on the outside of the harbour, E. of the mole. Water may be had at the lazaretto, and from a pipe near the centre of the town. The quarantine laws are here very strict; no vessel with a foul bill of health being admitted into the papal ports. The principal branches of the commerce of Ancona are connected with agency and commission. British, Dutch, and other vessels from the N. of Europe, bring hither goods of various descriptions, and take in exchange productions of S. Germany, E. Italy, Hungary, Borna, and Turkey. The people of Ancona are more active, industrious, and intelligent, than the generality of Italians. A number of respectable foreign counting-houses are here, and Jews are very numerous, enjoying the privileges of other citizens, only with the obligatory badge of a piece of red cloth worn on the hat. Ancona, which is the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope, has a sugar refinery, a manufacture of white lead and paint, introduced from England, and a large soap work. So long back as 1532 the people of Ancona had secured their independence, and established a commonwealth, which acknowledged the pope as its protector, but not as its sovereign. Repeated incursions of cor-

sairs, however, obliged them to refer to the papal government for the construction of a citadel, to protect the town from these outrages: a citadel was built; but it soon furnished a plausible ground for interference, and finally for control, on the part of the pope, and the citizens lost their independence. During the campaigns of the French in Italy, under Napoleon Buonaparte, Ancona was alternately possessed by the French and Austrians, between 1797 and 1802, when it was restored to the pope. After the renewal of hostilities in 1803, it was included in the kingdom of Italy, and still remained under French domination, though nominally part of the pope's restored territory. Since 1815 the citadel alone remains fortified.

ANCONA, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kourdistan; about 2 m. from Erbel. It stands in a fertile dist. and is inhabited by Kourds and Syrian Catholics.

ANCONA, riv. Abyssinia, prov. Angote, supposed to flow from Angote Lake, watering Santa Maria, of Angote, and flowing into the Anazo, about lat. 11. 59. N. long. 41. 2. E.

ANCORA, isle of Brazil, prov. Rio Janeiro, near the coast.

ANCORAYMES, tn. Bolivia, in Upper Peru, prov. La Pas, at the foot of the Cordillera de Acayma, on the E. shore of Lake Titicaca; 70 m. NNW. La Pas.

ANCORONORATA, tn. Naples, prov. Capitanata, on the left bank of the Cervaro riv. 6 m. SSE. Foggia. Lat. 41. 22. N. Long. 15. 46. E.

ANCOVE, dist. Madagascar, situate nearly in the centre of the island, but on the E. side of the great range of mountains inhabited by a people called Hovas and Amboilambas. Pop. about 25,000. The air is healthy, but rather surcharged with oxygen, and, consequently, cold. The soil is so barren that the natives cannot support themselves by agriculture, and they therefore breed silkworms, cultivate cotton, and work iron mines. These products they also manufacture in various ways, fabricate trinkets and hardware, and even are said to make gunpowder without sulphur. The slave-trade was carried on to a greater extent in this district than anywhere else on the island: parents sold their children, and children sold their parents: shepherds and travellers were waylaid and carried off; and whole villages were surprised during the night. The country is divided between two chiefs, who are always at war with each other, for the sake of prisoners, who were sold into slavery.

ANCOVE, chief tn. of foregoing dist. Lat. 20. 20. S. Long. 46. 18. E. It is called by the natives, *Tanane Arrison*, or "Thousands of villages united," and constitutes a complete labyrinth, without anything like a street in it. A singular stratagem is here used against passengers: a woman, standing at the door of a house, invites them to enter: if they do so, they immediately fall into a pit, previously prepared; from which they are drawn out and carried away to the slave market.

ANCRAM, tnsbp. United States, in New York; co. Columbia; on Ancram creek; 20 m. SE. Hudson. Pop. 1533. Here are a lead mine, and extensive iron works. The ore for the latter is chiefly obtained from Salisbury, in Connecticut.

ANCRAM CREEK, riv. United States, in New York, co. Columbia, running into the Hudson, opposite Catskill.

ANCROFT, paroch. chap. England, co. Durham, dist. Islandshire; 6 m. S. Berwick-upon-Tweed (p. r. 337). Real prop. £11,786. Pop. 1384. Perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Durham; pat. dean and chap. Durham.

ANCRUM, par. Scotland, on the Ale riv. 3½ m. WNW. Jedburgh (p. r. 45). Real prop. £9707. Pop. 1454. Church, in good order, formerly a rect. with Long Newton annexed, now in presb. Jedburgh, syn. Merse and Teviotdale. The vil. is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Ale; and, on a rising ground near its extremity, is a ruin (now almost gone) of a fortalice, or strength, called *Maltan Walls*, which some antiquaries, guided by a similarity of names, have considered as having belonged to the knights of Malta. But this is probably a mistake; for the ruin seems to be of much higher antiquity. Human bones are frequently disinterred, by the plough, in its vicinity. On the opposite bank of the river, below Ancrum House, are several recesses, or caves. One of these is called *Thomson's Cave*, from its having been a favourite place of the poet of "The Seasons," wherein he indulged in reverie. The Roman road, from York to the Frith of Forth, passes over the N. boundary of this par. and, on a rising ground to the E. are traces of a Roman camp. The soil of Ancrum is rich, well cultivated, and productive; and several excellent quarries of freestone are wrought here. The most commodious country school-house in the presbytery, is in this parish. A memorable battle, between the troops of Henry VIII. of England and the forces of the Scottish regent Arran, was fought on Ancrum Moor, on the 14th December, 1544, in which the English were routed with great slaughter, and the loss of 1000 prisoners.

ANCUD, EL, or CHILOE, a large bay, or gulf, at the S. extremity of Chili, on the W. coast of Patagonia. Central lat. 43. 0. S. long. 73. 0. W. It contains a cluster of islands, about forty-seven in number, to which the Spaniards attached the dignity of a province, sometimes called AQUALAX, sometimes EL ANCUD, and, in modern times, CHILOE, from the name of the principal island. See CHILOE.

ANCY-LE-DUC, tn. France, depart. Saône et Loire; 10 m. SW. Charolles.

ANCY-LE-FRANC, tn. France, depart. Yonne, chief place of a canton, on the Amançon riv. 28 m. E. Auserre. Lat. 47. 56. N. Long. 4. 10. E. It has a beautiful castle and gardens, formerly belonging to the counts of Clermont-Tonnerre. On the river is a large wheel for raising water, for the use of the town and castle.

ANCY-LE-SERVEUX, vil. France, depart. Yonne; 4 m. from Tonnerre.

ANCY-SUR-MOSELLE, tn. France, depart. Moselle, near the riv. of that name, 7 m. SW. Mayence. Houses about 200.

ANDACOLLO, tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, the seat of the mining district.

ANDAGUAYLAS, tn. Peru, prov. Hiramango, in a dist. or territory of the same name, between the Pampas and Pachachaca rivers; 55 m. SE. Hiramanga. Lat. 13. 35. S. Long. 73. 25. W. The territory, which is about 70 m. in length, and 40 m. in breadth, abounds in black cattle; the soil is fertile in corn, sugar, and fruits of all kinds; for, being mountainous, the temperature is sufficiently cool for the growth

of productions natural to a temperate climate. Pop. about 12,000.

ANDAGIRI, or ANDIGRI, a populous tn. Sumatra, in a dist. of the same name, situate on a riv. commodious for trade; the chief article is pepper, in which the dist. abounds.

ANDAHUAILAS, riv. La Plata, prov. Catamarca, rising in the Chicas mountains, on the s. border of Bolivia, about lat. 23. 45. s. long. 68. 0. w., and receiving the waters of several tributary mountain streams, which it conveys into the Lago de Palcpa, after a s. course of nearly 160 m.

ANDAJA, riv. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, running into the Rio San Francisco, about lat. 18. 28. s. long. 46. 20. w.

ANDAKAO, tn. Persia, prov. Khorasan, dist. Yezd, in the Great Salt Desert; 36 m. WNW. Yezd. Lat. 32. 37. N. Long. 55. 2. E.

ANDALGALA, LATO DE, a lake of La Plata, prov. Catamarca; about 50 m. in length from NE. to SW., and 20 miles across in its widest part. Central lat. 27. 0. s. long. 68. 18. w. It contains three islands, and receives, at its NE. extremity, the superfluous waters of the Lago de Palcpa, through the Andalgala riv. It also receives the Betlen riv. at its SW. point; and has no visible outlet. The volcano Copiapo is between 20 and 30 m. distant.

ANDALOUSE, a small seaport of Algiers, prov. Tremecen; 15 m. W. Oran.

ANDALUSIA, a corruption of VANDALUSIA, i. e. "the country of the Vandals," who settled here in the 5th century, or derived from an Arabic term signifying "the country in the west;" an extensive district of Spain, comprising the ancient Moorish kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and Granada. The three former constitute Lower Andalusia; and Granada forms Upper Andalusia. It is now divided into eight provinces, viz. Huelva, Seville, Cordova, Cadiz, Malaga, Granada, Jaen, and Almeria. Bound. N. Estremadura, New Castille, and Valencia; E. Murcia and the Mediterranean Sea; S. Mediterranean and Strait of Gibraltar; W. Atlantic Ocean and Portugal. Extent, 250 m. from E. to W., and about 160 m. in its greatest breadth from N. to S. Pop. for Lower Andalusia, 1,200,000; for Upper Andalusia, or Granada, 693,000: total, 1,893,000. Chief towns, Huelva, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, Cordova, Jaen, Granada, and Almeria; all capitals of provinces named after them. Andalusia, though varying considerably in its several provinces in degree of fertility, and though mountainous in some parts, may be pronounced upon the whole as the most fruitful portion of Spain, if not of all Europe. It is uncommonly rich in oil, whole districts being covered with forests of wild olive trees. The crops of corn are sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants and their neighbours; besides which, honey, sugar, wine, and silk, are produced in abundance. Herds of well-fed cattle are to be met with in all quarters; the Andalusian bulls are in great request at the Spanish bull fights; and the horses are esteemed as the best in the kingdom. The wool of the sheep, though of the coarse kind, forms an important article of export. The mines afford large supplies of quicksilver, cinnabar, and antimony. The air is remarkably salubrious; and the extensive commerce of Cadiz gives life and activity to the whole country. The chief mountains

are, in the N. the Sierra Morena, which divides Andalusia from New Castille and Estremadura; in the S. the Sierra Nevada, which, under different names, traverses the country from Seville, through Granada, to the border of Murcia. Chief rivers: the Guadalquivir, which runs through its whole extent, and is navigable for large vessels from the Mediterranean to Seville; and the Guadiana, which divides Andalusia from Portugal. The Andalusians, who are mostly descended from the Saracens, differ materially in character and physiognomy from those of the Castilians and natives of other parts of Spain; having much of the Saracenic trick and cunning, and much more activity and industry than their neighbours of Murcia. Andalusia was wrested from the dominion of the Moors by Ferdinand III., surnamed the Saint, King of Castille, between the years 1243 and 1250.

ANDALUSIA, tnshp. United States, in Pennsylvania, co. Bucks; 96 m. W. Harrisburgh.

ANDALUSIA, Naw, the original name of an extensive dist. Colombia, now forming the prov. Oroonoko, or Nueva Guayana. It is divided into two unequal portions by the Oroonoko riv. the N. of which comprises the provinces or districts of Barcelona and Cumana; the S. forms the prov. Nueva Guayana, properly so called. The country is woody and mountainous, but interspersed with fine valleys, yielding corn and pasture. The chief produce consists of dying drugs and woods, gums, medicinal roots, sugar, tobacco, and valuable timber. Cumana is the capital.

ANDAMAN, tn. Fezzan, in the Tibboos' country; 165 m. E. Moursouk.

ANDAMAN ISLES, a cluster of islands in the Bay of Bengal, towards the E. side, lying between lat. 11. 8. and 14. 50. N. long. 92. 21. and 94. 12. E. Two islands, denominated the *Great* and *Little Andamans*, are the principal members of this group; but the former is divided into three portions, by narrow straits; so that, besides four principal islands, there are some inconsiderable islets. The *Great Andaman* is about 150 m. from N. to S. and from 18 to 20 in breadth. The *Little Andaman*, about 30 m. to the S. is 28 m. in length, and 17 m. in breadth. The population of the whole, from 2,000 to 2,500. The climate in these islands is more temperate than on the Indian coast. Here are no considerable rivers, but the surface is hilly; and one mountain on the *Great Andaman* rises to the altitude of 2,400 feet above the level of the sea. Among the trees are the banyan, the almond, and the oil and vine trees; the latter of extreme hardness, the former growing to a great height, and affording a large supply of oil, which is extracted by the application of fire to an excavation made in the trunk. Fine shells and various kinds of coral abound on the coasts. Fish are plentiful at certain seasons only; in general they are scarce; as are also birds. The ichneumon, the rat, and a diminutive breed of swine, are the only quadrupeds. The inhabitants are Caffres, of small stature, and very black, yet very strong and well shaped, and of ferocious dispositions. Their only clothing is mud, with which they plaster themselves over every morning, as a defence against the numerous tormenting insects, by which they are continually assailed. They also cover their woolly heads with a composition of red ochre and

water: so that when completely dressed, they present a very hideous appearance. They subsist chiefly on such fish as they can spear with their darts, and shell-fish from the rocks: but, in tempestuous weather, these are not always to be obtained; and then they feed on rats, lizards, and snakes. Even this resource sometimes fails; and many of these miserable people annually perish from cold and hunger. They have been accused of cannibalism; but of this sufficient proof is wanting. In 1791, a colony from Calcutta was settled in Port Chatham, at the S.E. end of the Great Andaman, lat. 11. 41. N. long. 92. 50. E. This was intended for the reception of convicts from Bengal; in 1793, it was transferred to Port Cornwallis, on N.E. side of the same island, lat. 13. 18. N. long. 93. 8. E.; but the impenetrable forests being unfavourable to cultivation, and the incessant rain from the S.W. monsoon rendering the place unhealthy, added to continual disputes with the natives, the colony was withdrawn after a few years. Some of the natives are said to have profited by the example of British industry afforded them at this time; and it has been affirmed that certain parts of the Andamans are cultivated with rice, which, with fruit, is disposed of to European vessels. But the authority for this is vague.

ANDAMAS, tn. Persia, in the Irah Adjemi, prov. Lauristan; 130 m. W. Ispahan.

ANDANCE, th. France, depart. Ardèche, chief place of a canton, situate at the confluence of the Deaume with the Rhone riv. 40. m. N. Privas. Houses, about 80. Pop. 900.

ANDARAX, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Almeria; 18 m. NW. Almeria.

ANDAYE, seaport tn. France, depart. Lower Pyrenées, near the mouth of the Bidassoa riv.; 12 m. SSW. Bayonne. It comprises about 110 houses, has a small fort, and carries on a considerable trade in brandy.

ANDEAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah, circar of Bilsah; 120 m. S. Agra.

ANDEBRON, vil. Luxemburgh; 7 m. E. Bastogne.

ANDECHUD, tn. Turkestan, on the Jihoon riv.; 60 m. NNW. Balkh.

ANDEER, tn. Switzerland, can. Grison, on the right bank of the Madris riv. 6 m. S. Tüsis. Lat. 46. 38. N. Long. 9. 40. E.

ANDEGAN, ANDJAUN, or FERGANA, tn. Turkestan. See ANDJAUN.

ANDEGAST, hamlet of Baden, cir. Kinzig, bailiwick of Oberkirch, on a lake named after itself, near Oppenau. Its chalybeate spring has rendered it a place of some celebrity.

ANDEGAY, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 11 m. E. Douay.

ANDEL, tn. France, depart. Côtes du Nord, chief place of a canton; 7 m. E. St. Brioux.

ANDEL, tn. Netherlands, prov. North Brabant; 5 m. NW. Huesden, on the road to Gorcum. Lat. 51. 46. N. Long. 5. 1. E.

ANDELFINGEN, mkt. tn. Switzerland, can. Zurich, on the left bank of the Thur riv. over which it has a covered bridge, about 4 m. above its junction with the Rhine, and on the high road between Winterthur and Schaffhausen; 17 m. NNE. Zurich. Lat. 47. 35. N. Long. 8. 42. E. Pop. about 2000. It gives name to the surrounding dist. which is rich in corn, fruits, and wine, especially in the Val de Flaach.

ANDELFINGEN, paroch. vil. Württemberg, with about 700 inhabitants.

ANDELLE, small riv. France, depart. Eure, running into the Seine, nearly opposite to Pont de l'Arche, about 9 m. above Rouen.

ANDELOT, tn. France, depart. Upper Marne, chief place of a canton, on the Rognon riv. 12 m. NNE. Chaumont. Lat. 48. 20. N. Long. 5. 20. E. Pop. about 900.

ANDELSBURGH, vil. Austria, in the Tyrol, co. Bregenz, near the E. extremity of the Lake of Constance. It has a church and about 600 inhabitants.

ANDELSPACH, riv. Hohenzollern, running into the Danube, near Scheer. Lat. 48. 4. N. Long. 9. 9. E.

ANDELST, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland; 7 m. NW. Nimeguen.

ANDELYS, Lzs, tn. France, depart. Eure, chief place of a dist. on the Seine riv. 21 m. SE. Rouen. Pop. upwards of 6000. It consists of two tshaps. GREAT and LITTLE ANDELY, and formerly gave title to a Viscount. It has a manufacture of ratteen, of quality equal to that of Holland, and carries on a considerable trade. The culture of apples for cider is extensive in the vicinity.

ANDEN, or ANDENNES, tn. Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Sambre riv. 9 m. E. Namur, on the road to Huy. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 5. 5. E. Pop. about 2500. Here is an ancient nunnery.

ANDENALLE, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 7 m. W. Huy.

ANDEOL DE CLAIRQUEMONT, tn. or large vil. France, depart. Lozère; 27 m. SE. Mende.

ANDEPALEAM, tn. Hindostan, prov. Coimbatore; 10 m. NNW. Darapooram.

ANDERAB, or ANDERAUB, tn. Turkestan, in the country of Balkh, dist. Garoor, on a riv. of the same name, at the foot of the Hindoo Coosh; 130 m. WSW. Balkh. Here is a pass of the mountains, and indeed the only practicable one between Caubul and Balkh. It is generally used by passengers between Hindostan and Bukharia.

*ANDERASSA, riv. Abyssinia, which joins the Tacazze, and imparts its name to the district through which it flows.

ANDERBELLE, tn. Denmark, isle Funen, prov. Rugaard; 8 m. W. Odensee. Lat. 55. 26. N. Long. 10. 9. E.

ANDERBY, par. England, co. Lincoln; 6 m. EBN. Alford (P. T. 141). Real prop. £1587. Pop. 217. Church, ded. St. Andrew, dioc. rect. united with Cumberworth, archd. and dioc. Lincoln; pat. Magdalen Col. Cambridge.

ANDER-ESCH, tn. Luxemburgh; 7 m. S. Luxemburgh.

ANDERNIES, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 9 m. SSE. Condé.

ANDERLECHT, vil. Belgium, prov. South Brabant; 2 m. SW. Brussels, of which it is considered a suburb. Lat. 50. 49. N. Long. 4. 18. E. Pop. about 2000.

AN - DER - LENTE, vil. Switzerland, can. Bern, near the left bank of the Simmen riv. 34 m. S. Bern. Lat. 46. 27. N. Long. 7. 26. E.

ANDERLUES, vil. Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the road between Mons and Charleroi; 8 m. W. Charleroi. Lat. 50. 25. N. Long. 4. 18. E.

ANDERMATTI, vil. Switzerland, can. Uri, or Reuss riv. on Mount St. Gothard, S. of the

Devil's Bridge; 18 m. s. Altdorf. Lat. 46.38. N. Long. 8.34. E.

AN-DER-MATTEN, vil. Switzerland, can. Bern, on the right bank of the Simmen riv. 31 m. s. Bern. Lat. 46.29. N. Long. 7.27. E.

ANDERNACH, tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, gov. Coblenz, on the left bank of the Rhine; 9 m. WNW. Coblenz. Lat. 50.28. N. Long. 7.21. E. Pop. upwards of 2000. This is an ancient town, and once belonged to the Elector of Cologne, and had a rich Augustine nunnery dedicated to St. Thomas. It has the right of levying a toll on all vessels which pass it. Here are three medicinal springs. The vineyards in the vicinity are celebrated for the superior quality of their produce: porcelain is manufactured here to a great extent: excellent millstones are quarried, and the cement used in the surrounding districts is made from the tarras stone, a species of volcanic production found in this vicinity: the white tower which formerly marked the boundary between Treves and Cologne, and an ancient castle, still remain. The various small timber floats on the Rhine, assemble near this town to be converted into the great float of 1000 feet in length and 90 feet in width, which is usually destined for Dort in Holland.

ANDERONIA, tn. Eastern Greece, on the island of Egeiros, or Negropont, on the s.e. shore of the Channel of Negropont, and near M. St. Elie Doró; 9 m. NNW. Carysto. Lat. 38.5. N. Long. 24.20. E.

ANDERSFIELD, hund. England, co. Somerset, situate near the centre of the county, and comprising six parishes. Pop. males, 1403; females, 1361: total, 2764.

ANDERSFIELD, ham. England, co. Somerset, par. Goathurst; 3½ m. SWW. Bridgewater (P. T. 133). Pop. &c. with par.

ANDERSKOV, or ANTORSKOV, tn. Denmark, isle Zealand, prov. Antvorskov, to which it gives name; 1 m. SE. Slagelse. Lat. 55.23. N. Long. 11.22. E.

ANDERSON, or ANDERSTON, par. England, co. Dorset; 7 m. SSE. Blandford Forum. Real prop. (including that of Thompson par.) £1323. Pop. 54. Church, ded. St. Michael, dis. rect. peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury.

ANDERSON, co. United States, in Tennessee, on the Clinch riv. Pop. 5017, of whom 349 are slaves. Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the inhabitants. Chief tn. Clinton.

ANDERSON, tnshp. United States, in Ohio, co. Hamilton. Pop. 2122.

ANDERSON, vil. United States, in New Jersey, co. Sussex.

ANDERSON, CAPE, the easternmost point of the island of St. Lawrence, or Clerke's Island, at the entrance of Behring's Straits. Lat. 63.18. N. Long. 168.54. W.

ANDERSON'S CREEK, a small riv. United States, in Indiana, running into the Ohio, below Troy.

ANDERSON'S ISLAND, an isle of America, near the New Coast, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. *63.10. N. Long. *167.40. W. It was so named by Captain Cook, as a memorial of Mr. Anderson, surgeon of the Resolution, who died near it, in 1778.

ANDERSON'S STORE, vil. United States, in North Carolina; 56 m. NW. Raleigh.

ANDERSONVILLE, vil. United States, in South Carolina, dist. Edgefield.

ANDERSONVILLE, vil. United States, in Mississippi, co. Hancock.

ANDERSTADT, vil. Belgium, prov. Antwerp; 2 m. s. Lier, or Liere.

ANDERSTON, vil. Scotland, sh. Lanark, par. Barony; 1 m. W. Glasgow, of which city it forms a suburb. Pop. &c. with par. It is a populous place, and contains a chapel of ease in the presb. Glasgow, syn. Glasgow and Ayr.

ANDERTON, tnshp. England, co. Lancaster, par. Standish; 2 m. N. Wigan (P. T. 200). Real prop. £2320. Pop. 343.

ANDERTON, tnshp. England, co. Chester, par. Great Budworth, near the Weaver riv. and the Grand Trunk canal; 2 m. NW. Northwich (P. T. 173). Real prop. £2537. Pop. 327.

ANDERVILLE, CAPE, prom. France, depart. La Manche, on the N. coast; 10 m. WNW. Cherbourg.

ANDERUM, or ANDRARUM, tn. Sweden. See ANDRARUM.

ANDES; or, as called by the Spaniards, *Cordilleras de los Andes*; an immense chain of mountains, extending throughout South America, from north to south, generally at the distance of about 150 miles from the western coast. They extend from Cape Pílares, in the Strait of Magellan, to the Isthmus of Darien. Through the isthmus itself a mountainous ridge passes; which, farther north, divides into various branches; these are called "*the Cordilleras of Mexico*." Northward of Mexico, the principal range takes the name of "*the Rocky Mountains*," and stretches through North America to the Frozen Ocean. These are, by many geographers, considered as parts of one continued range; but the term *Andes* is usually limited to the portion in South America. These mountains differ greatly in their general aspect and character; being, in some parts, blended together into an entire mass; and, in others, divided into two or three distinct ridges. In Chili, they are about 120 miles in breadth, presenting numerous summits, of prodigious height. To the north, they diverge in a straggling manner; and, in Peru, they are formed into three irregular ridges, which continue to about 6. s. lat. where they unite into a single chain. In Quito, they divide again into two chains; and, farther north, between lat. 2. 0. and 5. 0. N. they are formed into three parallel ridges, which again blend together, between lat. 6. 0. and 7. 0. N. Between the two ridges in Quito, is a plain, of five or six leagues in breadth, of great fertility, well cultivated, and thickly populated. This tract of country, though lying under the equator, possesses a temperate and delightful climate, in consequence of its vast elevation, being not less than 9000 feet above the level of the sea. The Andes are the highest mountains in America, and next to the Himmaleh mountains, the highest in the world. The grand ridge of these elevations is everywhere covered with porphyry, basalt, phonolite, and greenstone; which, being often broken into columns, appear, at a distance, like ruined castles, and produce a very striking effect. They are also said to be very rich in the precious metals. The medium height of the range under the equator, may be estimated at about 14,000 feet above the level of the sea; while that of the Alps hardly exceeds 8000. The following are some of the highest summits of these mountains, with their elevation above the sea:—

Chimborazo (Quito) . . .	21,464 feet.
Misté (Quito) . . .	20,328
Cayamba Ourco (Quito) . . .	19,530
Disca Casada (Quito) . . .	19,517
Antisana (Quito) . . .	19,134
Cotopaxi (Quito) . . .	18,870
St. Elie (Mexico) . . .	18,222
Orizava (Mexico) . . .	17,390
Ilinissa (Quito) . . .	17,390
Altair (Quito) . . .	17,368
Sangai (Quito) . . .	17,125
Tunguragua (Quito) . . .	16,260
Pichinca (Quito) . . .	15,940
Nevada (Mexico) . . .	15,705

The whole chain of the Andes is subject to the most terrible earthquakes: and, from Cotopaxi to the South Sea, not less than forty volcanoes are constantly burning. Some of these, especially the lower volcanoes, eject lava; and others discharge the muriate of ammonia, scorified basalt and porphyry, enormous quantities of water, and especially *moya*, or clay mixed with sulphur, and carbonaceous matter. Eternal snow invests the sides of these mountains, and forms a barrier to the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Near that confine, the torpor of vegetation is marked by dreary wastes. The pine lingers last of the more stately of the vegetable tribes, accompanied by a low species of moss: these are found at the altitude of 13,000 feet. Numerous orders of the larger trees appear progressively in the space between the heights of 10,000 and 9000 feet. At the elevation of 9200 feet, is found the oak, which, in the equatorial regions, never descends below that of 5500. European grain flourishes best from 6000 to 9000 feet above the sea. Oranges, pine-apples, and every variety of delicious fruits and vegetables, are found on the lower grounds of the Andes, within the tropics. Cassava, maize, cacao, coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo, are cultivated with success. A person, who, for the first time, climbs the mountains of Switzerland, is astonished to witness, perhaps in the space of a few hours, a rapid change of climate, and a wide range of vegetable productions. He may begin his ascent from the midst of warm vineyards, and pass through a succession of chestnuts, oaks, and beeches, till he gains the elevation of the hardy pines and stunted birches, or till he treads on Alpine pastures, extending to the border of perpetual snow. But, within the tropics, every thing is formed on a grander scale. The boundary of permanent congelation is 7500 feet higher at the equator than at the mean latitude of 45. Under a burning sun, ananas and plantains grow profusely near the shore; oranges and limes occur a little higher; then succeed fields of maize and luxuriant wheat; and the traveller has actually reached the high plain of Mexico, or the still loftier vale of Quito, before he finds a climate analogous to that of Bordeaux or Geneva. The Andes are distinguished from the European chains of mountains by frightful *quebradas*, or perpendicular rents, which form very narrow vales of immense depth, whose terrific walls, fringed below with luxuriant trees and shrubs, seem to lift their naked and barren heads to the distant skies. The well-known chasms of Chota and Cutaco are nearly a mile in depth. The task of crossing such tremendous gullies, is often a work of extreme toil and danger. In those mountainous countries, travellers are ac-

customed to perform their journeys by means of a conveyance that appears singular to a European—a chair, strapped to the backs of men called *cargueros*, or carriers. These porters are mulattos, and sometimes whites, of great bodily strength and activity, who will climb along the face of precipices, bearing loads of twelve to fourteen stone with surprising celerity. In some places, the natives connect the clefts of their mountains by pendulous bridges thrown fearlessly across, and composed of ropes made of the tough fibres of the agavé, hanging in a gentle parallel curve, and covered with reeds or canes, with occasionally a narrow border of basket-work. The intrepid Indian, regardless of the horrors of the unfathomed abyss which yawns below, commits himself to his frail and trembling inverted arch, and swiftly glides along its bending curvature, till he gains the opposite bank. The Andes give rise to waterfalls of immense height and amazing force. The cataract of Tequendama, considered in all its circumstances, exceeds any other in the known world. The basin which feeds its stream, is in the vast plain of Bogota, 7465 feet above the level of the sea, encircled completely with lofty mountains, except where the water, aided probably by the concussion of an earthquake, has cut for itself a narrow passage. Here the River Foncha, swelled by numerous tributary streams, contracts its channel to a breadth of forty feet, and, thus gathering augmented force, dashes from a perpendicular height of 600 feet, into a dark gulf. Owing to the excessive rapidity and depth of its current, it must discharge a prodigious volume of water, which quite stuns the ear by the roar of its crash; while it raises an enormous cloud of thick spray and vapour, which continually bedews and quickens the vegetation of the adjacent grounds. Every thing conspires to exalt the beauty and grandeur of the scenery. "Independent of the height and mass of the column of water," says that illustrious traveller, Humboldt, "the figure of the landscape, and the aspect of the rocks, it is the luxurious form of the trees and herbaceous plants, their distribution into thickets, the contrast of those craggy precipices, and the freshness of vegetation, which stamp a peculiar character on these great scenes of nature."

ANDES, tnshp. United States, in New York, co. Delaware. Pop. 1859.

ANDES, Cuchas, an extensive mountain of Peru, nearly in the centre of the country, forming the s. member of the Sierra de Conomamas, separating the rivers Paro and Javeney. It is about 500 m. in length, stretching from lat. 7. 40. to 12. 30. s. between long. 68. 37. and 73. 30. w. Several Indian tribes have their abodes on or near this mountain.

ANDESAGE, tn. France, depart. Lot et Garonne, chief place of a canton; 10 m. N.E. Agen.

ANDEVOURANTE, a large riv. Madagascar, rising in the Red Mountains, and flowing E. through the country of the Betalimenes, to the sea. On its banks is the chief place of that people, bearing likewise the name of Andevourante, which, although generally termed a village, is so populous, that, according to report, it is able to raise 10,000 warriors.

ANDEWELL PRIORY, ham. England, co. Hants, par. Mappedurwell; 3 m. S.S. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Pop. &c. with par,

ANDEZEIOW, or DEDERZEIOW, tn. Austria, prov. Galicia and Lodomer, formerly belonging to the Polish palatinate of Cracow; 52 m. ssw. Cracow.

ANDGEH-BURN, or INDJAH, a cape on the N. coast of Anadolia, in the Black Sea; 15 m. NW. Sinope. Lat. 42. 8. N. Long. 34. 56. E.

ANDHOLM, a small island of Norway, situated in the West Fiord, off the E. coast of Nordland. Lat. 67. 50. N. Long. 14. 10. E.

*ANDIAN, tn. Great Bukharia; 15 m. N. Nashgerd.

ANDICOTTA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar; 38 m. sse. Calicut. Lat. 10. 54. N. Long. 76. 9. E.

ANDIFIL, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, dist. Montesche, near the sea coast; 38 m. ss. Makri.

ANDIGIARA, tn. Turkestan, prov. Balkh, situated on a river of the same name; 110 m. E. Termed; 120 m. W. Budukshan.

ANDJAUN, ANDEGAN, or FERGANAH, tn. Tatar, dist. Ferganah, of which it is the capital, on the N. side of the Kara Korum Mountains; 210 m. E. Samarcand. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 67. 55. E.

ANDIJERO, tn. Persia, prov. Fars, on the Persian Gulf.

ANDILLA, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, situated in a mountainous dist. 36 m. from Valencia. Pop. about 500.

ANDIMAN, tn. Turkestan, in Great Bukharia, near the source of the Hissar, or Kafarmshan riv. one of the tributaries of the Jihoon; 100 m. ss. Samarcand.

ANDISLEBEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Erfurt, on the Wilde Gema riv. 8 m. NNW. Erfurth. Lat. 51. 5. N. Long. 10. 55. E.

ANDJE KARASOU, or INDJE CARASOU, riv. Greece, prov. Macedonia, formed by the confluence of several streams with the Nazilitza, (anc. Haliacmon) watering Egribondjak, and running, by two principal estuaries, into the Gulf of Salonica, about Lat. 40. 31. N. Long. 22. 33. E.

ANDJEVAN, ANJEVAN, or ANGEVAN, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi; 60 m. s. Casbin.

ANDKHOO, tn. Turkestan, prov. Balkh; 54 m. W. Balkh.

ANDLAU, tn. France, depart. Lower Rhine, on a river of the same name; 18 m. ssw. Strasburg. Lat. 48. 24. N. Long. 7. 30. E. Pop. about 2200. Anciently, the Barons of Andlau held this town as a fief under the Abbess of a Convent established here, which was exclusively appropriated to ladies of noble rank: the Abbess bore the title of Princess of the Roman Empire, had a seat among the Rhenish prelates, and held her authority direct from the Pope. An ancient castle still attests the former importance of this town.

ANDLAU, riv. France, depart. Lower Rhine, rising near the town of the same name, and joining the Ill near Fegersheim.

ANDO, or NAVOLOK, tn. Russia, prov. Olonetz, on the NW. shore of Lake Ando. Lat. 63. 43. N. Long. 32. 28. E.

ANDO, a lake of Russia, prov. Olonetz, 'in the NW. corner, on the border of Archangel. Lat. 63. 40. N. Long. 32. 50. E.

ANDOEN, the northernmost of the Lofoden Islands, off the coast of Norway, about 35 m. in length, from N. to S, and 10 across from

E. to W. Central Lat. 69. 20. N. Long. 15. 30. E.

ANDOLSHEIM, vil. France, depart. Upper Rhine, chief place of a canton, near Colmar. Pop. about 2000.

ANDONEY, riv. Guinea, dist. Warre, falling into the Bight of Biafra, about lat. 4. 20. N. long. 7. 23. E. It is supposed to be one of the numerous outlets of the Niger or Quorra. A vil. of the same name is built at its mouth.

ANDORA, tn. Italy, in the Genoese, belonging to the King of Sardinia, on a riv. of the same name; 5 m. ns. Oneglia.

ANDORF, tn. Bavaria, circle Isar, situated near the source of the stream which supplies Lake Wurm; 26 m. ssw. Munich. Lat. 47. 47. N. Long. 11. 20. E.

ANDORNO, tn. Piedmont; 25. m. NW. Vercelli; on the road to Ivrea.

ANDORRA, vil. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Gerona, on the Balira riv. one of the branches of the Segre; 9 m. N. Urgel. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 1. 27. E. The valley in which this vil. is situate, and to which it imparts its name, is surrounded by the Pyrenées, well watered and fertile.

ANDOSILLA, tn. Spain, in Navarre; 6 m. from Calaharra.

ANDOVER, hund. England, co. Hants, on the NW. side of the county, comprising 15 parishes. Pop. males, 14,074; females, 13,808: total, 27,882.

ANDOVER, par. in foregoing hund. comprising the borough of the same name, and the chapelry of Foxcote. Real prop. £10,122. Pop. 4843. Church, a large Gothic building, more ancient than the Conquest; consisting of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a transept on the N. and a low tower rising from the centre, ded. St. Mary; vic. archd. and dioc. Winchester; pat. Winchester coll. The Roman way from Winchester to Cirencester passes through this par. and several ancient encampments may be traced in its vicinity, particularly one on Bury hill, remarkable for its extent, 2 m. ssw. of the town of Andover. The charities in this par. comprise an hospital for six poor men, a free grammar school, and schools upon the national plan.

ANDOVER, post mkt. tn. and borough, in preceding par. on the Anton riv. 63 m. wsw. London; 25 m. NwW. Southampton; 18 m. ENE. Salisbury. Real prop. £8975. Pop. 4748. Markets, Sat. Fairs, Frid. and Sat. after Midlent Sun. for cheese and horses; 13th May, for leather; 17th and 18th Nov. for sheep, horses, leather, and cheese. This tn. is generally believed to have been the Andareon of the Romans. The corporation claims an antiquity as remote as the reign of John; though the charter under which it now exists was granted by Elizabeth: it consists of 12 capital burgesses, from whom a bailiff and two other magistrates are annually elected; to these are added 12 assistant burgesses, a steward, recorder, and town clerk. Quarter Sessions are held in the town hall, by the bailiff and justices. The privilege of sending two members to parliament was conferred on this borough in the 23d year of Edward I. At first the elective franchise was vested in the inhabitants generally; in 1689, the parliament limited it to the corporation; and in 1832, the franchise was extended to £10

householders in the parishes of Andover and Knights Enham, and the tithing of Foxcote. The town of Andover is large, and two of the streets are wide and handsome. A considerable trade is carried on in malt and leather; and here is a shalloon manufacture. It is also much benefited by posting and the passage of travellers, as well as by the great fair of Weyhill, which is held within four miles of Andover, and continues 14 days. Besides the parish church, here are four places of worship for persons of various religious persuasions. The town hall, a spacious modern building, stands upon arches, and under it is held the market.

ANDOVER, post tn. United States, in Massachusetts, co. Essex; 20 m. N. Boston. Pop. 4540. This is an opulent agricultural town, pleasantly situate on the s.e. side of the Merrimack riv. and also watered by the Shawsheen. It comprises two parishes, in each of which is a congregational meeting-house; and in the south parish are several manufactories; but Andover is chiefly celebrated for its literary institutions; and particularly for its theological seminary, founded in 1808, and Philips' academy, founded 1778.

ANDOVER, the name of several townships in the United States, viz.—

1. In Maine, co. Oxford. Pop. 368.
2. In New Hampshire, co. Hillsborough, on the Merrimack riv. 18 m. NW. Concord. Pop. 1642. It has several mills, some manufactures, and a printing-office.
3. In New Hampshire, co. Merrimack, 21 m. from Concord. Pop. 1324.
4. In Vermont, co. Windsor; 20 m. SW. Windsor. Pop. 957.
5. In New York, co. Sussex; 30 m. N. Trenton.
6. In New York, co. Alleghany; 285 m. W. Albany. Pop. 598.
7. In Connecticut, co. Tolland; 15 m. E. Hartford.
8. In New Jersey, co. Sussex, near the source of the Pequest riv. 10 m. S. Newton; 18 m. NW. Morristown. It has some good iron works.
9. In Ohio, co. Ashtabula; 200 m. NE. Columbus.

ANDOVILLE, small tn. France, depart. Mayenne, chief place of a canton, near the Ernée riv. 6 m. N. Laval. Pop. about 200. Iron mines are worked in its vicinity.

ANDOUMES, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 4 m. W. Condé.

ANDOY, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 4 m. ESE. Namur.

ANDOYACO, tn. Peru, prov. Lima; 32 m. SE. Xauxa, or Jauja, on the riv. of that name.

ANDRACIO, ANDRACHE, or ANDRAIX, tn. Majorca, on the W. coast, with a church; 8 m. W. Palma. Its bay, about 2 m. distant from the town, is shoally and inconvenient for large vessels; and winds from S. and SW. bring in a heavy sea.

ANDRADA, a reef of rocks in the Chinese Sea, about lat. *10. 7. N. long. *110. 14. E. The existence of this reef has been latterly considered as doubtful. It seems to have been suspected and named so early as the 16th century: Fernando Perez de Andrada being the first Portuguese commander who touched at Canton in the year 1517.

ANDRADE, Rio, tn. La Plata, prov. Cor-
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dova, near the source of a riv. of the same name; 66 m. N. Cordova. Lat. 30. 25. S. Long. 62. 45. W. The riv. joins the Rio Seco, about 35 m. below the tn.

ANDRAGIRY, or INDRAGIRI, riv. Sumatra. See INDRAGIRI.

ANDRAKI (anc. Andriace), the port of Myra, in Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, on the S. coast. Lat. 36. 13. N. Long. 30. 0. E. The water of the river is very brackish during the summer months: like all other rivers on this coast, the Andraki has a shoal bar, over which only boats of light draught can pass. On its banks are several remains of antiquity, particularly the ruins of a granary, of the time of Adrian. The Turkish population in this neighbourhood are not hospitably disposed towards strangers.

ANDRAMA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algizra, near the left bank of the Hualí riv. 34 m. SSW. Jezireh. Lat. 36. 47. N. Long. 41. 35. E.

ANDRANTSIAES, a tribe in the interior of Madagascar, S. of the Ancoves. They are a pastoral, unwarlike race, and purchase peace by a tribute of cattle. Some travellers have described them as a race of dwarfs, or kimos, but subsequent accounts have rectified this error.

ANDRAPOORA, or INDRAPOOR, prov. and tn. Sumatra. See INDRAPOOR.

ANDRARUM, or ANDERUM, tn. Sweden, prov. Christianstad, on the sea coast; 14 m. S. Christianstad.

ANDRAS, tn. Hungary, in the Bannat of Temesvar; 7 m. N. Temesvar. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 21. 10. E.

ANDRASTADT, or St. ANDRE, tn. Austria, prov. Illyria, cir. Carinthia, on the riv. Lavant, 20 m. ENE. Clagenfurt: this is the seat of a bishop. See St. ANDRE.

ANDRAVIDA, tn. Greece, in the Morea; 5 m. N. Gastouni. Lat. 37. 56. N. Long. 21. 17. E.

ANDRAUSSA, ANDROUSSA, or ANDRUSA, tn. Greece, in the Morea, on the W. bank of the Pirentza riv. 24 m. NE. Navarino. Lat. 37. 6. N. Long. 22. 4. E.

ANDREA, tn. Guinea, near the Mesurado or St. Paul's riv. 7 or 8 m. from its mouth. It is the capital of the district, the residence of the sovereign, and consists of not more than 50 houses, several families living together. The Hall of Council, which is also the Court of Justice, is about 60 feet in diameter, built of clay, with a roof of palm leaves. Its principal riches consist of palm wine and rice; and it has a trade in ivory and slaves.

ANDREA, a small island in the Adriatic Sea, W. of Lissa. Lat. 43. 3. N. Long. 15. 45. E.

ANDREANNOVS ISLES, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, forming part of the Aleutian Archipelago. Central lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 178. 0. W. The largest are Amiatha, Tanay, Kanaga, and Adach.

ANDREAS, par. Isle of Man; 3 m. NW. Ramsay (P. T.). Pop. upwards of 2200. Rect. and archd. in dioc. Sodor and Man. Here are traces of a large encampment, attributed to the time of Charles I.

ANDREAS, Aghos, tn. Western Greece; 13 m. ESE. Vrachori. Lat. 38. 33. N. Long. 21. 50. E.

ANDREASBERG, tn. Hanover, prov. Grubenhagen; 10 m. SSE. Osterode. Lat. 51. 42. N.
N

Long. 10. 31. E. Houses, 430. Pop. about 3400. Here are mines of iron, cobalt, and silver: the last of which employs 130 persons.

ANDREASFCHAZE, or FORT ST. ANDRÉA, fort. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, dist. Betucoe, situated on the Bommeler-Waard, having the Maese on one side, and the Waal on the other; 5 m. E. Bommel.

ANDRE DE MACHACA, tn. Bolivia, or Upper Peru, prov. La Paz, on a branch of the Desaguadero riv. on the E. side of the Andes; 53 m. W. La Paz. Lat. 17.55. S. Long. 69.40. W.

ANDREEVNA, tn. Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav; 48 m. S. E. Ekaterinoslav.

ANDRENEH, ANDRONAH, or ANDRONA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Aleppo; 30 m. S. E. Aleppo.

ANDRES, or ANDERES, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Konieh, dist. Kirshehr; 60 m. E. Angora. It stands in a fertile country, and comprises about 140 houses. The inhabitants are indolent, though subjected to heavy imposts, rigorously levied.

ANDRESKIRK, or ANDRESKIRKTON, vil. England, co. Leicester, on the boundary between Bredon and Staunton parishes; 5 m. N. E. N. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Pop. &c. with par.

ANDRETTA, tn. Naples, prov. Upper Principato, built at the base of Monte Gattello; 24 m. S. W. Ascoli. Lat. 40. 66. N. Long. 15. 15. E.

ANDREVSKAIA, a bay of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 76. 20. N. Long. 96. 14. E.

ANDREW, or St. ANDREW'S, riv. Guinea, on the Ivory Coast, running through a fertile country, and falling into the sea, lat. 5. N. long. 6. 5. W.

ANDREWA, ANDREWA, or ANDRE, a large Tatar vil. on the borders of the Russian Government of Caucasus, between the rivers Sulak and Axai. It was destroyed by Peter I. but rebuilt on the submission of the inhabitants: they are governed by their own prince, and their allegiance to Russia is little more than nominal.

ANDREW'S BAY, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia; 7 m. S. W. Wood's Bay.

ANDREW'S BRIDGE, vil. United States, in Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster; 38 m. S. E. Harrisburgh.

ANDREW'S BROOK, a small riv. Lower Canada, co. Bonaventure, running into the Ristigouche, on the N. side, near its mouth.

ANDREW'S POST, vil. South Africa, dist. Albany, on the right bank of the Great Fish River. Lat. 32. 52. S. Long. 26. 2. E.

ANDRIA, tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Bari, seated in a valley, about 4 m. from the Adriatic; 31 m. N. W. W. Bari. Lat. 41. 13. N. Long. 16. 18. E. It is a bishop's see, suffragan of the abp. of Trani; and has the title of duchy.

ANDRIA, tn. Russia, gov. Circassia, prov. Daghestan; 90 m. N. W. Derbend.

ANDRIAN, dist. Madagascar, on the E. coast, near Foul Point: it is of small extent, but very fertile.

ANDRICHOA, or ANDRYCHAU, tn. Austria. See ANDRYCHAU.

ANDRICHOL, CAPE, a headland of Majorca, on the S. W. side; 2 m. N. W. Malgrat, the coast between forming the Bay of Santa Ponza. Cape Andrichol is very lofty, perpendicular, and

of a reddish colour. Its summit is covered with pine trees.

ANDRIEK, tn. Russia, gov. Ukraine, on the left bank of the Donetz riv. 35 m. S. S. Charkov. Lat. 49. 30. N. Long. 36. 42. E.

ANDRIMONT, vil. Belgium, prov. Liege; 2 m. N. Verviers.

ANDRIUSHKIVA, a small riv. of Russia, gov. Archangel, rising in the country of the Samoides, and running S. into the Petchora riv. about lat. 65. 2. N. long. 55. 15. E.

ANDRITZENA, tn. Greece, in the Morea; 7 m. S. S. Phanari. Lat. 37. 29. N. Long. 21. 58. E.

ANDRO (anc. Andros), an island of Greece, in the Archipelago; about 21 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, S. S. of Egripo, and divided from Tino by a narrow strait, at the mouth of which are the rocks called *Katsieri*, or *Monks*. Central lat. 37. 48. N. Long. 24. 50. E. Pop. about 1800. Chief tn. Andro, or Castro; besides which it contains 66 villages. The summits of the mountains retain the snow during several months of the year; but in the plains, wine, oil, wheat, and barley, are raised in sufficient quantities for home consumption; and, in the numerous gardens, figs, olives, oranges, lemons, and pomegranates, are raised in such quantities as to admit of exportation. But the main produce of the island is silk, for tapestry, and this forms the great article of trade.

ANDRO, capital of the foregoing island, at the head of a bay on the E. coast. Lat. 37. 49. N. Long. 24. 56. E.

ANDRO, CAPE, a headland to the N. E. of the foregoing town. Lat. 37. 52. N. Long. 24. 58. E.

ANDRO, MOUNT, near the N. extremity of the island of Andro, in the Greek Archipelago. Lat. 37. 56. N. Long. 24. 45. E.

ANDRONA, dist. Madagascar, in the interior, between the countries of the Seclaves and the Antianacs. The Andronese seem to constitute an independent republic, composed of fugitives from the adjacent districts, on which they frequently commit depredations: they have, however, some commerce in tin.

ANDRONIGA, tn. Cyprus; 16 m. N. Famagosta.

ANDROS, or ANDRO, an island of Greece. See ANDRO.

ANDROS, one of the Bahama Islands, in the West Indies, W. of the Gulf of Providence. Central lat. 24. 40. N. Long. 78. 0. W. It gives name to a collection of islands, called by the Spaniards *Espiritu Santo*, and which extend about 120 m. in a crescent form. The passages between them are intricate and shallow: W. of these islands is the Great Bahama Bank; but the gulf on the E. has no soundings at any considerable distance from the shore. In 1788 the pop. was estimated at 200, including slaves; and, previously to 1803, upwards of 16,000 acres had been granted by the crown for cultivation.

ANDROSCOGGIN, or AMERISCOGIN, riv. United States, issuing from Umbagog Lake, in New Hampshire, in which State it has a course of about 40 m. After entering the State of Maine, it takes a serpentine course, first E. then S. and finally E. for about 100 m. when it runs over Pejepscak Falls, and joins the Kennebeck at Merrymeeting Bay, 6 m. above Bath, and 18 m. from the sea: its whole course is 150 m. The confluent stream from this bay to the ocean was called the Sagadahock,

ANDROSCOGGIN, *LITTLE*, a riv. which flows into the foregoing, N. of Poland, in Maine.

ANDROUBA, tn. Madagascar, capital of the dist. of the Antsianaca, at the foot of the Red Mountain, near Antongil Bay, on the NE. coast.

ANDROUSA, or **ANDRAUSSA**, tn. Greece. See **ANDRAUSSA**.

ANDROUTIA, tn. Greece, in the Morea, on the E. coast; 11 m. S. Argos. Lat. 37. 27. N. Long. 22. 40. W.

ANDRO-VECCIO, tn. Greece, Isle Andro; 10 m. NW. Andro.

ANDROWSKAIA, fort. Russia, on Mount Caucasus, one of a chain of military posts erected by the empress Catherine, stands on the shore of a lake, and has a large village attached to it; 10 m. SSE. Alexandrovsk.

ANDRUN, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 2 m. W. Lisle.

ANDRUSA, tn. Greece, in the Morea; 20 m. NE. Navarino.

ANDRYCHAU, or **ANDRICHOA**, tn. Austria, prov. Galicia, cir. Myslenice; 30 m. SW. Cracow. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 19. 18. E. It is the seat of a signiory, and has a castle.

ANDST, tn. Denmark, prov. Jutland, dist. Coldin; 3 m. N. Skovborghuus. Lat. 55. 29. N. Long. 9. 10. E.

ANDUIES, a native tribe of Americans, in Colombia, prov. Del Escudor, on the N. border, between the rivers Aharicu and Putumayo, about lat. 0. 30. S. long. 75. 0. W.

ANDUJAR, or **ANDUXAR**, city of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir riv. in a very fertile plain, at the base of the Sierra Morena; 18 m. NNW. Jaen. Lat. 38. 2. N. Long. 3. 59. W. Pop. about 14,000. The streets and houses are large, commodious, and clean: it has several parish churches and religious establishments. The chief trade is in silk; and the adjacent dist. is fertile in corn, oil, wine, honey, and fruit; here are made the celebrated light Spanish wine coolers, and other articles of earthenware, of a white clay found near the city. It is defended by a castle, and is the seat of a corregidorat. Near the city is a bridge of 17 arches, over the Guadalquivir.

ANDUSE, or **ANDUZZ**, tn. France, depart. Gard, chief place of a canton; situate on the river Gardon; 6 m. SW. Alais. Lat. 44. 3. N. Long. 4. 1. E. Pop. about 5000, mostly Protestants. The chief manufactures of this town consist of woollens, stockings, and hats, for which a ready market is found at the fair of Beaucaire, a neighbouring town.

ANDYCOTE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Tipperah; 16 m. SW. Hurrispoor. Lat. 83. 43. N. Long. 91. 0. E.

ANDYK, vil. Netherlands, prov. North Holland, on the shore of the Zuyder Zee; 4 m. NW. Rukhuizen. Lat. 52. 44. N. Long. 5. 11. E.

ANE, tn. France, depart. Jura; between Beaumont and Geneva, on the Jura mountains. It has an old castle on an eminence.

ANED ZEYNATIB, Dar., a watering place in the Nubian Desert, on the route between Esuan and Goos; 45 m. S. Chiggre. Lat. 20. 24. N. Long. 34. 26. E.

ANEDOUR, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; m. W. Madura.

ANEGADA, a small isle of the Virgin group, of Porto Rico, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is

barren, has no fresh water, and is so low as to be nearly covered at high water. Lat. 18. 44. N. Long. 64. 17. W.

***ANEGADA**, a bay in the straits of Magellan, between the bay of St. Martin and Cape St. Andrew's.

***ANEGADA**, a bay on the coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Rio de los Sauces.

***ANEGADA**, a cape in the straits of Magellan, opposite Possession Bay.

ANEGADA, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Vera Cruz.

ANEGADIZOS, riv. Colombia, rising in the prov. Choco, and running due W. into the Pacific, near the Point of Salinas. Lat. 6. 0. N. Long. 77. 40. W.

ANEGLIO, tn. Piedmont, on the N. bank of the Maira riv; 52 m. SSW. Turin. Lat. 44. 28. N. Long. 7. 1. E.

ANEIO, tn. Naples, prov. Otranto; 8 m. SW. Brindisi.

ANEKELOHE, tn. Hanover, prov. Bremen, situate in a marsh between two lakes communicating with the Medem and Gosche rivers. Lat. 53. 38. N. Long. 8. 53. E.

ANELIE, ham. England, co. W. R. York, par. Giggleswick; 1 m. WNW. Settle (P. T. 235). It has but a single house.

ANEMOUR, or **ANAMOUR**, *CAPE*, the southernmost point of Asia Minor, on the coast of Carmania. See **ANAMOUR**. It is supposed to have been the site of the ancient city, Anemurium: the Turks call it *Eski Anamour*, or *Old Anamour*; and a vast mass of ancient remains, tombs, &c. attests its former splendour. It has a castle on the sea shore, 6 m. NE. of the cape, with a citadel placed on a small rocky eminence, the whole in a neglected state, although the seat of government of an aga; 12½ m. S. Konieh. Lat. 36. 0. N. Long. 32. 51. E.

ANERAN, tn. United States, in North Carolina, near Cape Fear riv. 6 m. N. Brunswick.

ANERI, tn. Japan, Isle Nippon; 95 m. W. Miako.

ANET, tn. France, depart. Eure et Loire, on the Eure riv., chief place of a canton 9 m. N. Dreux. Houses, about 250. Pop. 1600. Considerable ironworks are in the vicinity. A noble castle was built here by Henry IV. for the dukes of Valentinois, which was much dilapidated during the revolution.

ANETS, or *INS*, a large vil. Switzerland, can. Bern, dist. Seeland, on the high road between Arberg and Neuchâtel; 17 m. WNW. Bern. Lat. 47. 2. N. Long. 7. 7. E. It has a parish church, and is surrounded by vineyards.

ANEVELD, tn. Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, on the right bank of the Drinkle riv. 6 m. SE. Koeverden. Lat. 52. 39. N. Long. 6. 37. E.

ANEVENI, riv. Colombia, rising in the province Nueva Guayana, and running W. into the Oroonoco, opposite Panumana isle, about lat. 5. 43. N. long. 67. 47. W.

ANEUIL, vil. Luxembourg; 6 m. N. Durbuy.

ANEWOLANDAN, tn. Ceylon, on the W. coast; 62 m. N. Colombo. Lat. 7. 47. N. Long. 80. 0. E.

ANFANT, tn. Caubul, prov. Seistan; 30 m. NW. Zareng, or Dooshah.

ANFEDONIA, *CAPE*, a headland of Tuscany, prov. Sienna, on the S. coast; 4 m. E. Port Ericolo, or Hercolo. Opposite to this point, at some distance in the sea, are some flat islets,

called FORMICER OF ANFIDONIA, between which and the land is a channel for small vessels.

ANFELDEN, tn. Bavaria, prov. Rezat; 12 m. NW. Anspach.

ANFOLA, POINT, a cape of Elba, on the N coast; 6 m. W. Porto Ferrajo.

ANFOS, CAPE, a headland of Minorca, on the N. coast, near Cape Fernello.

ANGACHAPURAM, or ANGRYPAN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar. An old fort, now dilapidated, once served as a defence to this place.

ANGAD, DESERT OF, an extensive tract of country, s. of the territory of Algiers; it is nearly 90 m. E. to W. and 60 m. N. to S. Although usually called a desert, the appellation cannot be understood in its strict sense, as it possesses numerous springs, and supports a large population of warlike Arabs. Lat. 34. 0. N. Long. 0. 0. The chief villages or towns are Gojeeda, Nisrag, Tenzegret, and Zexil.

ANGALA, tn. Bornou, situated at the southern extremity of Lake Tchad. Lat. 12. 25. N. Long. 15. 6. E.

ANGALEWHA, tn. Bornou, prov. Kanem, situated on the southern shore of Lake Tchad. Lat. 14. 12. N. Long. 15. 50. E.

ANGAMALY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Cochin; 35 m. E. Cranganore.

ANGAMARCA, tn. Colombia, prov. Del Escudor, dist. Chimborazo, near Latacunga.

ANGANTOLE, tn. Ceylon, at the foot of Adam's Peak; 25 m. SE. Colombo.

ANGAR, ANGAN, or HINDSHAM, an island in the Persian Gulf, upwards of 12 m. in circuit, s. of the island of Kishm. Lat. 26. 38. N. Long. 55. 46. E. It is now barren and desolate, although the ruins of a considerable town, among which are many reservoirs for water, prove that in former ages it supported a numerous population: salt-pits and mines abound in the island.

ANGARA, or ANGORA, riv. Siberia, issuing from the SW. side of Lake Baikal: it passes by Irkoutsk, and, after a N. course of about 300 m. joins the Oka; the united stream, called Toun-gouska, falls into the Enesei, about lat. 58. 2 N. long. 93. 50. E. This stream is navigable to Eneseisk.

ANGARA, tn. Thibet; 20 m. NNW. Dharm-saleh.

ANGARAES, prov. Peru. Bounds. N. prov. Jauja, E. prov. Huanta, and W. the Andes: it extends upwards of 70 miles in length from E. to W. and about 12 m. in width. It is traversed by some of the streams which fall into the Apurimac, which, as it joins the Marañon, gives the province the advantage of a communication with the Atlantic. It contains about 30 Indian settlements, or villages; capital Guancabelica. The climate is mostly cold; some of the valleys are more temperate. Wheat, maize, and other grain are largely cultivated, also the sugar-cane, and various fruits: a peculiar kind of grass, which is dried and used to heat the ovens employed in extracting quicksilver, is a source of great profit. Great numbers of cattle are reared in this district: it produces various earths of different colours, proper for the use of painters. Guancabelica, the capital, is situated lat. 12. 55. S. long. 74. 50. W.

ANGARA VERCH, riv. Siberia, flowing into Lake Baikal, lat. 55. 42. N. long. 110. 0. E.

ANGAREE, or ANGARI, a small vil. and dist.

of Abyssinia, prov. Enarea. Lat. 8. 35. N. Long. 35. 0. E.

ANGARUM, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Barramahil.

ANGASA, an island in the Indian Ocean, E. of Madagascar. Lat. 17. 0. S. Long. 58. 10. E.

ANGASMAYU, riv. Columbia, prov. Cauca,

dist. Popayan, running W. and entering the Patia, in lat. 2. 4. N. long. 77. 6. W.

ANG-BAK-WAH, isle, Arracan, in the Bay of Bengal, SE. of Mosque Point, at the mouth of the Hurretung, or Arracan riv. Lat. 20. 16. N. Long. 51. 10. W.

ANGEAC, tn. France, depart. Charente; 9 m. WSW. Cognac. Pop. about 1500.

ANGEDIVA, or ANJEDIVA, a small island in the Indian Ocean, 2 miles off the coast of Canara; 44 m. S. Goa. Lat. 15. 30. N. Long. 74. 0. E. A small town, with a castle, is built on it: it used to be frequented by the Portuguese as a port for refreshments during their early voyages to India.

ANGE GARDIEN, par. Lower Canada, counties of Saguenay and Montmorenci, signory Côte de Beaupré, extending about 4½ m. along the St. Lawrence riv. Pop. 701. This parish is well settled; and the main road, passing along the eminence almost in front of the river, presents many good houses on either side, which, with others on the rising grounds in the interior, have a picturesque effect.

ANGEJA, tn. Brazil, prov. Mattogrosso, on the left bank of the Arraguaya riv. Lat. 12. 30. S. Long. 51. 10. W.

ANGEL, riv. Baden, cir. Neckar. Near Wiesloch, it has a connection by a collateral branch with the Leim; after which, proceeding to the W. it unites with the Kraich, just above its confluence with the Rhine, about 2 m. NNE. of Spire.

ANGEL BANK, a bank abreast of the E. part of Angel Hillocks, with regular soundings on a bottom of sand and broken shells, affording anchorage in case of necessity.

ANGEL, MONTES D', or ANGEL HILLOCKS, some downs on the W. coast of Africa, composed of sand, of which the summit is from 15 to 20 fathoms above the sea, constituting a useful mark for mariners. They consist of two groups: the summit of the northernmost, which is much smaller than the other, is studded with tufts of brushwood; while the southern, which is formed of 8 or 9 hummocks, is nearly destitute of it. The latter, which is the highest, is in lat. 12. 23. 30. N. long. 16. 2. W. No part of this coast, S. from Cape Mirik, should be approached nearer than 5 m. nor to a less depth than 6½ fathoms.

ANGEL, tn. Mexico, prov. Guadalajara; 90 m. NW. Guadalajara. Lat. 22. 25. N. Long. 103. 40. W.

ANGEL, Et. vil. Colombia, prov. Del Escudor, dist. Chinchá, on the right bank of the Mira riv. 52 m. NNE. Quito. Lat. 0. 23. S. Long. 78. 12. W.

ANGELANA, tn. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi; 25 m. N. Koom.

ANGELBERG, small tn. and castle of Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, dist. Turkheim, between the Mindel and Werrack rivers. Pop. about 700.

ANGELER, vil. Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, dist. Zutphen; 1½ m. S. Doesburgh.

ANGELES, PUEBLA DE LOS, prov. and tn. Mexico. See PUEBLA.

ANGELICA, tn. United States, in New York

co. Alleghany, of which it is the capital, on a branch of the Genessee riv. 40 m. w. Bath; Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 78. 0. W. Pop. 998.

ANGELICA'S SHOAL, in the Indian Seas, near the isle Kalatoo, about 4 m. in extent, of a circular form, with the N. and S. parts nearly dry. Lat. 7. 35. S. Long. *122. 18. E.

ANGELINA, a small riv. Mexico, prov. Potosi, falling into the Trinidad riv. about 250 m. from its mouth.

ANGELINA, tn. Hayti, on the right bank of the Yuma riv. Lat. 19. 10. N. Long. 70. 9. W.

ANGELL, riv. North Wales, co. Merioneth, running into the Dyfi.

ANGELLO, Porto, a small harbour on the W. coast of St. Maura, one of the Ionian islands. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 20. 38. E.

ANGELN, or ANGLEM, dist. Denmark, on the E. coast of Sleswick, between Flensburg Bay, and the Schley riv. It is about 18 m. in length and the same in breadth; soil fertile. Pop. about 20,000; they speak the Danish language. In the fifth century, the Angles joined the Saxons and Jutes in their insidious assistance of the Britons: hence some writers have assumed that they imposed the name of their own country on England, previously called Britain.

ANGELNIEMI, tn. Russia, gov. Finland; 22 m. SSE. Abo.

ANGELO, vil. Russia, gov. Archangel, in the country of the Samoiedes, on the W. shore of the estuary of the Petchora riv. Lat. 66. 14. N. Long. 52. 10. E.

ANGELO CASTRO, tn. Western Greece, at the base of mount Zigos, about 11 m. SW. Vrachori. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 21. 26. E.

ANGELOS, Los, vil. Colombia, prov. Barcelona, on the left bank of the Apure riv. Lat. 9. 7. N. Long. 65. 35. W.

ANGELOS, Los, vil. Colombia, prov. Cundinamarca; 40 m. NNE. Neyva. Lat. 3. 30. N. Long. 75. 15. W.

ANGELSDORF, vil. Luxemburg; 1½ m. W. Diekirch.

ANGELSK, a fortified post in Russia, gov. Orenburgh, on the right bank of the Ural riv. 50 m. S. Ouralak. Lat. 52. 17. N. Long. 58. 20. E.

ANGELY, tn. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 4 m. SW. Charleroi.

ANGENILA, a small island in the Indian Ocean, at the E. entrance of the Strait of Sunda. Lat. 5. 48. S. Long. *106. 38. E.

ANGENWEEL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad, dist. Concan; 95 m. S. Bombay. Lat. 17. 33. 15. N. Long. 73. 16. E.

ANGER, mkt. tn. Austria, prov. Styria, cir. Gratz; 12 m. NNE. Gratz. Houses, 80. A great quantity of linen is manufactured here.

ANGER, mkt. tn. Lower Austria, quarter of Lower Mannhartsberg, on the Traisen riv. 8 m. S. St. Polten.

ANGERA, or ANGHIERA, tn. Lombardy, in the Milanese, on the E. shore of Lake Maggiore, opposite to Arona; 28 m. NW. Milan. Lat. 45. 46. N. Long. 8. 34. E.

ANGERAP, riv. East Prussia, gov. Gumbingen, running into the Prejel near Georgenburgh.

ANGERBACH, riv. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, joining the Havel riv. near Potsdam.

ANGERBURGH, tn. with a castle, in East Prussia, gov. Gumbingen, near Lake Grossmauer; 11 m. N. Lotzen; 55 m. SE. Königs-

berg. Lat. 54. 13. N. Long. 21. 42. E. Houses, 250. Pop. about 2500. Here are considerable manufactories of linen and leather.

ANGEREE POINT, a cape on the N. coast of Java, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Here is a Malay vil. and a small Dutch fort. Lat. *6. 2. S. Long. *105. 47. E.

ANGEREN, vil. Gelderland; 6 m. S. Arnheim.

ANGERMANNIA, or ANGERMANNLAND, prov. of Sweden, as anciently divided, but now forming part of the prov. of Hernosand. Bound. NW. Bothnia and Asele, or Angermannlands-Lappmark; E. Gulf of Bothnia; S. and W. Hernosand. This extensive district is mountainous and woody; produces great quantities of iron and other metals. The valleys yield oats, barley, peas, and flax: there is some good pasture-land. The whole district, 150 m. by 100 in extent, contains only one town, namely, Hernosand, which is the seat of a bishopric, comprehending in its jurisdiction Harjedalen, Angermannland, Medelpad, Jamtland, Kiemi-Lappmark, and West Bothnia.

ANGERMANN-AA, ANGEMAN-ELF, or ANGEMAN FLOTT, riv. Sweden, rising in the prov. of Asele, issuing from Lake Walgomas, and, after receiving the waters of the Wanjal and other rivers, falling into the Gulf of Bothnia, near Hernosand.

ANGERMANNLANDS, or ASELE-LAPPMARK, the southernmost division of Swedish Lapland, having Umea on the N. and E. Hernosand on the S. and Norway on the W. Asele is the chief town: this prov. was not settled until 1673; the soil is very unfavourable to agriculture, a great portion still is waste, a small quantity of barley only is grown. The scattered inhabitants support themselves by their cattle and reindeer, and by their fisheries. The Angermann-Aa runs through this district.

ANGERMUHLE, tn. in Lower Austria, at the NW. extremity of the Marchfeld tract, not far from the March riv. It is the seat of a signiory.

ANGERMUNDE, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves, on the Anger riv. 7 m. N. Dusseldorf. Pop. about 1000. It is the chief place of a dist. of the same name, containing 99 sq. miles; about 14,000 inhabitants, with 4 towns, 17 parishes, and 21 castles.

ANGERMUNDE, or NEW ANGERMUNDE, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Berlin, near Lake Munde; 36 m. NNE. Berlin. Lat. 53. 2. N. Long. 13. 48. E. Houses, about 200. Pop. 2300. This is an agricultural town, but has some manufactories of linen, and similar fabrics. It was anciently called by the Catholics *Heretical Angermunde*, on account of its having furnished an asylum to the Hussites in 1429. It has two Lutheran and one Calvinistic churches.

ANGERMUNDE, vil. Russia, gov. Courland, on the shore of the Baltic Sea; 90 m. NW. Mitau. Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 21. 45. E.

ANGERN, vil. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburgh, comprising a parish church, a castle, two manors, and upwards of 100 houses. Pop. about 900.

ANGERNIP, riv. East Prussia, gov. Gumbingen, issuing from Lake Grossmauer near Angerburg, and passing through Darkhmen, runs into the Prejel at Insterberg.

ANGERO, tn. Naples, prov. Principato; 11 m. WNW. Salerno.

ANGEROL, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, gov. Dusseldorf; 9 m. N. Dusseldorf.

ANGERS, city of France, capital of the depart. Maine et Loire, situated at the confluence of the Maine and Sarthe rivers, a little above their union with the Loire. Lat. 47. 28. N. Long. 0. 35. W. Houses, nearly 6000. Pop. about 30,000. This is a considerable city, and in general handsomely built. It suffered severely during the war in La Vendée, and was the scene of several sanguinary conflicts. It was formerly the capital of Anjou, the governor-general of which province was commandant of the city; and it was also the residence of a lieutenant du roi. It had a bailiage, a prevotal court, a tribunal de commerce, a mint, and government dépôts, for salt and tobacco. It had a celebrated cathedral, seven chapters, seven monasteries, a nunnery, and a great number of conventual establishments. The cathedral dedicated to St. Maurice is esteemed one of the finest in France: several ecclesiastical councils have been held here; its far-famed university was resorted to by several distinguished foreigners. In 1685, Louis XIV. established a Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, composed of thirty members, and equal in honours and privileges to the Académie Française; but these institutions were destroyed by the Revolution, during which it was made the station of a revolutionary tribunal.

Slate quarries and coal and iron mines are worked in the vicinity; numerous manufactories are established in the town for camlets, serges, and various other woven stuffs; also for hats and leathern goods, with wax bleacheries, sugar refineries, &c.; by means of the Loire an active commerce is maintained in wines, brandy, corn, hemp, flax, fruit, honey, and similar products. It is now the seat of a prefecture, of a civil and of a criminal tribunal; is a bishop's see, suffragan of the archbishop of Tours, and having ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the whole of the department. The citadel, or castle, is built on a rock, which is inaccessible on the side of the river.

ANGERSBACH, or **ANGERSBUSCH**, vil. Hesse Darmstadt. dist. Lauterbach; 2 m. s. Lauterbach. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 9. 23. E. Houses, 150. Pop. about 1000.

ANGERSEE, tn. Russia, gov. Courland; 32 m. E. Goldingen.

ANGERSLEIGH, par. England, co. Somerset; 5 m. s.w. Taunton (P. T. 141). Real prop. £817. Pop. 54. Church, ded. St. Michael, dis. rect. archd. Taunton, dioc. Bath and Wells.

ANGERTON, Hwn, tnsbp. England, co. Northumberland, par. Hartburn; 8 m. W. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Real prop. with par. Pop. 64.

ANGERTON, Low, tnsbp. in foregoing par. 8½ m. Wbs. Morpeth. Pop. 55.

ANGERVILLE, tn. France, depart. Seine et Oise, chief place of a canton; 27 m. s. Versailles. Lat. 48. 18. N. Long. 2. 2. E.

ANGERVILLE L'ARCHER, tn. France, depart. Lower Seine, chief place of a canton; 7 m. N.E. Montivilliers.

ANGERVILLE, LA MARTEL, tn. France, depart. Lower Seine; 6 m. NW. Grainville-la-Teinturier. A great annual market, or fair, is held here on St. Matthew's day.

ANGERUM, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Barramahli; 23 m. E. Namacul.

ANGES, **ROUTREAU DES**, small riv. Lower Canada, dist. Montreal, co. Lachenaye, running into the Achigan, about 1 m. above St. Roch.

ANGEVEN, or **ANDJEVAN**, tn. Persia. See **ANDJEVAN**.

ANGHIARI, tn. Lombardy, in the Veronesi, on the right bank of the Adige riv. 24 m. E. Mantua.

ANGHIERA, or **ANGERRA**, a large and populous dist. of Lombardy, in the Milanese, on the S. borders of Lake Maggiore. The portion on the W. side of the lake belongs to the king of Sardinia, and that on the E. side to Austria.

ANGHIERA, or **ANGERRA**, chief tn. of foregoing dist. situate on the E. bank of Lake Maggiore, where the Ticino issues from it; 38 m. NW. Milan. Lat. 45. 46. N. Long. 8. 34. E.

ANGHISTA, tn. Turkey, prov. Gallipoli, on a riv. of the same name; 18 m. ESE. Sere. Lat. 41. 1. N. Long. 23. 57. E.

ANGHISTA, riv. Turkey, prov. Gallipoli, rising in the plain of Philippi, and after receiving the waters of several tributary streams, running into Lake Tachino, about 11 m. SW. the tn. Anghista.

ANGHOLM, or **ANCHOLMS**, riv. England, co. Lincoln. See **ANCHOLMS**.

ANGILLON, tn. France, depart. Cher. See **CHAPELLE DANGILLON**.

ANGIONELLA, CALA, tn. Sardinia. See **CALA ANGIONELLA**.

ANGIRA, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 30 m. W. Shiraz.

ANGISTOLA, or **ANGITOLA**, riv. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria, rising in the Apennines, and flowing into the Gulf of St. Eufemia, about lat. 38. 49. N. long. 16. 13. E.

ANGISTRI, (anc. Pityonnesus) island of Greece, in the Gulf of Egina; between the island of Egina and the Morea. Lat. 37. 42. N. Long. 23. 20. E. It is about 7 m. in circuit, and in the days of mythological fable was reputed to be inhabited by serpents, by which were meant worshippers of Python, the serpent.

ANGLADE, tn. France, depart. Gironde; 21 m. N. Bordeaux. Pop. about 1500.

ANGLARD, tn. France, depart. Cantal; 36 m. NW. St. Fleur. Houses, 320.

ANGLE, par. South Wales, co. Pembroke, on the E. side of the entrance to Milford Haven; 10 m. WbN. Pembroke (P. T. 264). Real prop. £2219. Pop. 455. Church, ded. St. Mary, sinecure, rect. archd. and dioc. St. David's; pat. St. David's coll. and dis. vic. pat. Bp. St. David's. It has a good roadstead for shipping.

ANGLE, tn. France, depart. Vendée, chief place of a canton, on the Lay riv. 19 m. s. Bourbon-Vendée. Lat. 46. 24. N. Long. 1. 25. W. Pop. about 900.

ANGLE, tn. France, depart. Vienne, chief place of a canton, in a fruitful country; 30 m. ESE. Poitiers. Pop. about 1400.

ANGLE, seaport tn. Corea, on the E. coast at the mouth of a riv. 38 m. s. Pinghai. Lat. 36. 41. N. Long. 129. 15. E.

ANGLES, tn. France, depart. Tarn, chief place of a canton, near the Taure riv. 12 m. Ebs. Castres. Lat. 43. 35. N. Long. 2. 32. E. Pop. about 2700.

ANGLESEY, isle and co. North Wales, in the Irish Sea, separated from the main land by the Maenai, a narrow strait, varying from ¼ to ½ of a mile in width, over which is a suspension

bridge, connecting the counties of Anglesey and Caernarvon.—See *MAENAI*. Central lat. of the island, 53. 18. N. Long. 4. 22. W. Length, from N. to S., about 18 m. Breadth, from E. to W., 24 m. Circumference, 76 m. Superficies, 200,000 acres. Comprising 6 hundreds; 1 borough, Beaumaris dist. 5 market towns; 67 parishes; 9 chapelries; 1 extra-parochial dist.; real prop. £92,581; pop. 48,325. Returns two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for Beaumaris dist. Ecclesiastically in prov. Canterbury, dioc. Bangor. This isle, which constitutes one of the six counties of North Wales, had various appellations in ancient times; under the Britons it was best known by the title of *Môn*, signifying remote; and here their Druids made their last stand against the Romans; the last-named people called it *Mona*; and the Anglo-Saxons, when they had wrested it from the Britons, changed its name into Anglesey, or Isle of Angles, whence its present designation. This island is said to have been the grand establishment of the Druids in Britain, and the seat of the Arch-Druid, till the time of Suetonius Paulinus, who, about A. D. 59, made a descent upon it, cut down the sacred groves, and burned the Druids in the fires of their own altars. The Britons, however, again got possession of the island; and it was Julius Agricola who completed its reduction to the Roman dominion. After the retreat of the Romans from Britain, in the 5th century, the British princes recovered their ascendancy in Anglesey, and though occasionally subjected to the power of the Saxons, Danes, Irish, and Normans, it was regarded as the seat of the sovereignty of North Wales, till the final extinction of Welsh independence by Edward I. This prince, to intimidate the islanders, built a castle at Beaumaris, and fortified that town with a wall. And finally, Henry VIII. incorporated it with the kingdom of England, and constituted it a distinct county. On this island are 28 cromlechs, supposed to have been Druidical altars; each consisting of a vast superficial stone, or table, in an inclined position, supported by 3, sometimes by 5, and in some cases by 9 large stones. Some other remains of architectural and monumental antiquities exist in the island; and coins, implements, and arms, both British and Roman, are occasionally dug up. The climate of Anglesey is temperate, but liable to heavy dews and fogs in autumn, which occasion agues among the inhabitants; and the exposure to the sea air is unfavourable to the growth of trees and the larger vegetables. Yet that part of the island which borders on the Maenai is well wooded. Several streams, as the Alaw, the Brint, the Cefni, the Fraw, and the Dulas, descend from the higher grounds to the ocean; and on the coast are several harbours, among which the chief are Beaumaris, Amlwch, Cremlyn, Dulas, Red-Wharf, Maltraeth, and Holyhead. The soil is various, but consists for the most part, especially about the middle of the island, of a stiff reddish earth. In other parts, a sandy loam, and a black soil, productive of good turf, prevail. Grain and cattle are the chief products. Butter, cheese, hides, tallow, wax, and honey are articles of trade; but of manufactures, the island has few of any consequence; the linen and woollen cloths made here being chiefly for home consumption. In digging for turf, large trunks of trees are frequently

met with in places where the surface is entirely bare of timber; they are in a high state of preservation, but as black as ebony; and capable of being converted to domestic purposes. The botanist is here gratified with several rare plants, seldom met with elsewhere. In mineralogy, Anglesey is extremely rich; comprising copper, red and green marbles, red and blue ochres, green magnesian slate, brittle asbestos, with some coal, of the latter but a scanty supply, which renders fuel very dear, and millstones. The discovery of the veins of copper and lead in Parry's mountain, near Amlwch, has been followed by an increase of wealth and prosperity throughout the island. The same mountain also yields silver, galena, calamine, sulphur, alum, zinc, and native vitriol of lead. The surrounding seas afford herrings, cod, turbot, whittings, plaice, soles, lobsters, crabs, oysters, and, indeed nearly all kinds of shell-fish, in great plenty; and a great number of people are employed in the fisheries and in catching wild fowl, of which there is also abundance. The shores abound in some of the most highly-prized marine products; and the shells are of great beauty and variety.

ANGLESEY, ham. England, co. Hants, par. Alverstoke, near Stokes Bay; 2 m. Wbs. Gosport (P. T. 73). Pop. &c. with par. This is a watering-place of recent date; the first stone of numerous elegant buildings which now appear having been laid by the Marquis of Anglesey, on the 19th Sept. 1826. Its situation is commanding, and the view from various points diversified and enchanting. For the accommodation of visitors here are a commodious hotel, a reading-room, baths, public gardens, &c.

ANGLESEY PRIORY, or **ANGLESEY ISLAND**, ham. England. co. Cambridge, par. Bottisham, near the head of Bottisham Lode; 8 m. NE. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Pop. &c. with par.

ANGLESOLA, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Lerida; 8 m. WNW. Cervera.

ANGLESQUEVILLE, tn. France, depart. Lower Seine, chief place of a canton; 22 m. N. Rouen.

ANGLET, tn. France, depart. Lower Pyrénées; 1½ m. WSW. Bayonne, on the road to St. Jean de Luz. This place is celebrated for its wine.

ANGLEZARKE, a hilly dist. England, co. Lancaster, par. Chorley, bordering on Rivington Pike; 3 m. E. Chorley (P. T. 208). In this dist. are stone-quarries and lead-mines; in the latter is found that rare mineral, carbonate of barytes.

ANGLEZARKE, tmsbp. England, co. Lancaster, par. Bolton-le-Moors; 2 m. N. Great Bolton. Real prop. £975. Pop. 168, mostly engaged in the neighbouring factories.

ANGLOIS, CUL DE SAC DES, a convenient and secure harbour of Martinico, on the SE. coast.

***ANGLONA**, tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata.

ANGLUSE, tn. France, depart. Marne, chief place of a canton, on the Aube riv; 37 m. SW. Chalons-sur-Marne. Houses, about 100. Pop. 700.

ANGMERING, par. England, co. Sussex; 3 m. ENE. Little Hampton (P. T. 59). Real prop. £4824. Pop. 928. This par. comprises East and West Angmering, formerly two distinct parishes, but now united; the former a rect. the latter a vic. archd. and dioc. Chichester.

ANGO, a lake of Russia, gov. Archangel, w. of the White Sea. Lat. 65. 48. N. Long. 33. 2. E.

ANGOI, prov. Lower Guinea, between Loango and the Zaire riv. Chief tn. Bamankoi. The people are uncivilized, and the land little cultivated. The forests abound in apes and other animals, and the coasts have a plentiful supply of fish.

ANGOL, tn. Chili, prov. Arauco, on the Vergara riv. 100 m. SE. Concepcion. It was formerly a city of some importance; but, having been destroyed by the incursions of the Araucanian Indians, it is now an inconsiderable place.

ANGOLA, a country of Lower Guinea, between Congo and Benguela. It was formerly called *Abonda*, or *Ambonda*, afterwards *Donga*, and now *Angola*, a name given it by the Portuguese. In mercantile language, the whole coast between Cape Lopez Gonsalvo, lat. 0. 50. S. and San Philippe de Benguela, lat. 12. 29. S. which includes Loango, Congo, Angola Proper, and about half Benguela, is denominated the *Coast of Angola*. The whole of the interior is called by the natives *Congo*; and the same language, laws, customs, and religion, prevail through every part of it. The chief object for which this coast was resorted to by Europeans and Americans, was the trade in slaves, of which it has always furnished a copious supply. The country has never been much frequented by the British; and the only quarter where they have formed any establishment is at the mouth of the Zaire riv. The French at one period nearly engrossed the trade of Angola, Loango, and the neighbouring districts; but, having lost their possessions during the revolutionary war, the trade of these places has fallen principally into the hands of the Portuguese. In some of the provinces are great numbers who profess Christianity; the rest are idolaters. The country produces millet, beans, oranges, lemons, and other fruits. The animals are similar to those of other parts of Africa.

ANGOLA, vil. United States, in New York, co. Erie; 291 m. W. Albany.

ANGONI, vil. Cyprus, in the plain of Masarea.

ANGORA, or ANKORA, also called *Angura*, *Ankeri*, and *Enkure*, a pachalic of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, between the Aladag mountains on the N. the Kizil Irmak riv. on the E. and the Sakaria riv. on the S. and W. Lat. 39. 10. to 40. 8. N. Long. 31. 0. to 33. 28. E. Chief towns, Angora and Beibazar.

ANGORA (anc. Ancyra), capital of the foregoing pach. seated near a stream called Tabana, on several small hills, encircled by a range of mountains on the N. and E; 212 m. SSE. Constantinople. Lat. 39. 51. 58. N. Long. 33. 27. E. Houses, about 6000. Pop. variously stated at 20,000 and 40,000, of whom about 9000 are Christians of various denominations, but chiefly Armenians, living under great restraint, and subject to grievous exactions. The city occupies a commanding situation, in the midst of gardens which produce excellent fruit. Its castle stands on the summit of a high rock, which is perpendicular on three sides, and gradually sloping towards the S. This castle, which resembles a town for its extent, was formerly deemed impregnable, but is now in a ruinous condition; and a chain of outworks, which stretches to a

considerable extent over the elevated grounds, is in a similarly dilapidated state, as are also the city walls, which were once very substantial, and apparently double in some places, being built with durable stone. Of the several gates, some exhibit Greek inscriptions; the city contains ruins of a magnificent curia, or senate-house, of Corinthian architecture, with portions of inscriptions complimentary to Augustus, in whose time it was erected; and on the SE. side are vestiges of an amphitheatre. Angora is a neat city; its streets are causewayed with large blocks of granite, but have no footpaths. The houses are generally built of brick and wood, two stories high, with projecting verandas, and pent roofs. The inhabitants are reckoned among the most polished of Anadolia. The trade, which has declined of late years, is almost confined to the Armenians, who import cloth and colonial produce from Smyrna, and make their returns in a fine camel, of various colours, manufactured by the inhabitants from the hair of a goat peculiar to the province, and resembling silk for fineness. The shawls made of this hair are as wide as those of Cashmere, but the manufacturers are unable to work flower in them. As the neighbouring territory is more profitably employed in rearing the Angora goat than in raising corn, the city is supplied from a distance with grain; yet opium is extensively cultivated, and honey and wax are obtained in large quantities. This city has undergone many vicissitudes, and has frequently changed its name. Its foundation is attributed to king Midas, who flourished in the fabulous ages: it was then called *Ancyra*. When the Roman consul, Manlius Vulso, had defeated the Gallogrecians, or Galatians, B.C. 189, he advanced into their country, and laid siege to their chief city, Ancyra, and it was subsequently brought under Roman dominion. Augustus raised it to the rank of metropolis of the province, and adorned it with many stately edifices. In return, the inhabitants called their city *Sebaste*, or *august*, in honour of their patron, to whom they paid divine honours, and erected a marble temple to his memory, of which a considerable portion still remains. Ancyra continued to flourish under the succeeding emperors, down to Heraclius. Antoninus Caracalla was a benefactor to the city; and it was called *Antoniana* in honour of him. It was here that St. Paul preached to the Galatians; and when the Christian religion had spread over the Roman world, Ancyra was advanced to the dignity of an apostolic see. In the reign of Heraclius the city was taken by the generals of Chosroes Parviz, king of Persia; afterwards by the Saracens, in the califate of the celebrated Haroun al Raschid. It was finally lost to the empire, during the invasion of the Seljuician princes; besieged and taken by the count of Thoulous, in 1102; and seized by Amurath I. the Ottoman emperor in Bithynia, in 1360. The battle of Angora, in 1402 was fatal to the glory of Bajazet, the successor of Amurath, who was defeated, near this city, by Tamerlane. Soon after the death of the latter, the city and province reverted to the Ottoman dominion, and has ever since continued so.

ANGORA, or ANGARA, riv. SIBERIA. See ANGARA.

ANGORI (anc. HERACLEA), td. Asiatic Tur-

key, prov. Anadolia, on the *n.* coast of the Sea of Marmora, in a deep bay in the Gulf of Nicomedia; 38 m. *sw.* Nicomedia, or Iamid. Lat. 40. 37. *N.* Long. 29. 15. *E.*

ANGORNOU, a large and populous *tn.* Borneo; a few m. *w.* Lake Tchad. Lat. 12. 37. *N.* Long. 14. 43. *E.* Pop. upwards of 30,000.

ANGOSTO, a harbour of South America, in the Strait of Magellan; 9 m. from Point Ildefonso. It has a clear bottom, at 22 fathoms deep.

ANGOSTURA, *tn.* Paraguay, on the Paraguay riv; 20 m. *s.* Assumption. Lat. 25. 30. *s.* Long. 57. 35. *w.*

ANGOSTURA, SAN THOME D', *tn.* Columbia, prov. Nueva Guayana, on the right bank of the Oroonoco riv. 170 m. *s.* Cumana. Lat. 8. 5. *N.* Long. 63. 40. *w.*

ANGOSTURA, PORT, *tn.* Columbia, prov. Boyaca, dist. Tunja, on the right bank of the Magdalena riv. 98 m. *wbs.* Socorro. Lat. 6. 11. *N.* Long. 74. 40. *w.*

ANGOTE, prov. Abyssinia, *se.* of Ashangee lake. Central lat. 11. 30. *N.* Long. 40. 0. *E.* This country once contained many beautiful and ancient churches; but since it has fallen into the hands of the Bestuma Galla, they have been neglected, and suffered to decay. It is said that Angote has not been visited by Europeans since 1520, when Alvarez went through it with the Portuguese embassy to find king David, who was encamped at the Fair of Adel.

ANGOTE, *tn.* Congo, prov. Pango.

ANGOU, prov. Loango, on the right bank of the Zaire riv. Capital, Bomangor, on the Zaire; but the chief commerce is carried on at Calenda.

ANGOUDANGE, *vil.* France, depart. Moselle; 7 m. *s.* Thionville.

ANGOULE, riv. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Aleppo, flowing into the Bahr Caromort, Agouléh, or Lake of Antioch.

ANGOULEME, *tn.* France, depart. Charente, on the riv. of that name; 60 m. *nne.* Bordeaux; 48 m. *ews.* Rochefort. Lat. 45. 39. *N.* Long. 0. 14. *E.* Houses, about 2240. Pop. 15,000. This town, formerly the capital of Angoumois, and now the capital of the depart. stands on the summit of a hill surrounded by rocks, and comprises 12 parishes. It is a place of antiquity, and once had 10 convents, 2 abbeys, a college taught by Jesuits, and a large hospital. The inhabitants carry on a trade in wine, brandy, fruits, particularly cherries, saffron, and salt. The manufactures are of paper, linen, and woollen cloth.

ANGOULI, a lake of Chinese Tatar, *n.* of the Great Wall. Lat. 42. 15. *N.* Long. 114. 15. *E.*

ANGOUMAIS, an ancient prov. France, now distributed among the departments of Charente, Charente Inférieure, Dordogne, and Deux Sèvres.

ANGOUR, the *s.* westernmost of the Pelew Islands, separated from Pelew by a channel about 4 m. broad, which is supposed to be safe. Lat. 6. 53. 30. *N.* Long. 134. 21. *E.* It is low; from 3 to 4 m. in length from *NE.* to *sw.* and steep-to, without soundings. At about 1½ m. due *w.* from the latter extremity is a rocky bank of 10 fathoms.

ANGOUTCHU, *tn.* Tibet; 10 m. *s.* Dharmasaleh.

ANGOXA, or ANGOZHA, riv. Mosambique, with a bay at its mouth, bearing the same name,

containing several small islands. Point Angozha, the *s.* termination of the bay, is in lat. 16. 20. *s.* long. 39. 50. *E.*

ANGRA, a seaport *tn.* in Terceira, one of the Azores, of which it is the capital. Lat. 38. 38. *N.* Long. 27. 12. *w.* It belongs to Portugal; and, as its central situation and harbour have occasioned it to be selected as the seat of the local government, it may be considered as the capital of the entire group. The royal magazines of naval stores are stationed here; and the English, French, and Dutch maintain consuls for the protection of their commerce. This *tn.* is generally very regular, and the situation beautiful. The houses are mostly of three stories; and the streets have excellent flagged footpaths. It comprises 5 parishes; has a cathedral, 4 monasteries, and four nunneries. Mount Brazil, on the land side, appears to be strong; and Fort San Sebastian, on the other side of the bay, is a small but strong fort. Angra stands on a bay of the same name, formed by a point of land called *Monte de Brasil*, opening from *E.* to *sw.* It is, however, only a summer harbour, affording little protection against winter tempests. About 6 or 7 m. *N.* of Angra is a remarkable *souffrière* among the mountains, where very hot sulphuric streams are constantly issuing from the earth.

ANGRA, *vil.* Lower Guinea, on the sea coast, on a riv. of the same name; 20 m. *E.* Cape St. John. Lat. 1. 11. *N.* Long. 9. 38. *E.*

ANGRA, or DANGER MOONEY, riv. Lower Guinea, flowing into a bay formed by Cape St. John and Cape Esteiras. Lat. 1. 5. *N.* Long. 9. 35. *E.*

ANGRA DE LOS CAVALLOS, a bay on the *w.* coast of Africa. Lat. 24. 8. *N.* Long. 15. 36. *w.*

ANGRA DE GONZALO DE CINTRA, a small bay on the *w.* coast of Africa. Lat. 23. 5. *N.* Long. 15. 40. *w.* This bay is sheltered on the *N.* by a low sandy point, which, detaching itself from the coast, runs parallel with it; and a reef projects from its *s.* extremity. The entrance of the bay is also encumbered by a rock in the centre. See CINTRA BAY.

ANGRA DE LOS REYES, a city of Brazil, prov. Rio Janeiro, on a bay of the same name; 30 m. *sw.* Rio de Janeiro. Lat. 23. 4. *s.* Long. 43. 30. *w.* It has two churches, a nunnery, a small garrison; is supported chiefly by the produce of its fisheries.

ANGRA DE SAN AMBROSIA, a bay on the *w.* coast of Africa. Lat. 20. 35. *s.* Long. 13. 30. *E.*

ANGRA PEQUENA, or SANTA CRUZ, a bay on the *w.* coast of Africa, in Namaqualand, into which the Fish riv. runs. Lat. 26. 36. 50. *s.* Long. 15. 16. 30. *E.* About 11 m. from shore, off this bay, is a dangerous shoal.

ANGRAB, or BASSALAM, riv. Abyssinia, rising near Tcherkin, prov. Samen; and, being joined in its progress northward by the Andeval, falls into the Tacazze, on the border of Sennaar, about lat. 14. 30. *N.* long. 37. 5. *E.*

ANGRAFRIA, riv. on the *w.* coast of Africa, running into the Atlantic, *s.* of Cape Frio. Lat. 18. 12. *s.* Long. 12. 3. *E.*

ANGRAM, *tnshp.* England, co. City of York par. Long Marston; 4 m. *NE.* Tadcaster (P. T. 190). Real prop. including that of Hutton, £1518. Pop. 67.

ANGRAM GRANGE, tshp. England, co. N. R. York, par. Coxwold; 4 m. N.W. Easingwold (P. T. 213). Pop. 28.

ANGRE, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 7 m. SE. Condé.

ANGREAU, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 7 m. E. Valenciennes.

ANGRIE, tn. France, depart. Maine et Loire; 15 m. WNW. Angers. Houses about 230.

ANGRINE, vil. France, depart. Le Nord; 8 m. E. Avesnes.

ANGROGNA, a commune, or par. of Piedmont, seated in a valley surrounded by vast mountains, on a riv. to which it imparts its name. The approach to this place is by two passes only. It has good pastures, and abounds in excellent fruits, particularly chestnuts. This was the last and most secure retreat of the persecuted Waldenses, whose preachers used to officiate at the village of La Tour, and bring up youths for the ministry.

ANGSON, one of the Quarken isles, off the ANGTSOO, tn. Tibet; 75 m. N. Jemlah. Lat. 31. 48. Long. 81. 21. E.

coast of Sweden, opposite Umea, in the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 63. 42. N. Long. 20. 45. E.

ANG-TON, tn. Siam, on one of the branches of the Menam riv. Lat. 15. 23. S. Long. 100. 11. E.

ANGVIG, vil. Norway, prov. Drontheim, dist. N. Moers, on the S. shore of the estuary which communicates with the North Sea at Christian-sund. Lat. 62. 55. N. Long. 8. 12. E.

ANGUALASTA, vil. La Plata, prov. Rioja, at the foot of the Copiapo volcano, near the source of a riv. of the same name. Lat. 27. 40. S. Long. 69. 1. W.

ANGUALASTA, riv. La Plata, rising in Mount Copiapo, prov. Rioja, watering Rioja de la Nueva and other towns, and, after a course of about 250 m. losing itself in a lake.

ANGUEAH, dist. Abyssinia, through which runs a riv. of the same name, falling into the Tacazze; about 50 m. E. Axum.

ANGUIANO, tn. Spain, in Old Castile, prov. Logrono, on the right bank of the Najerillo riv. 19 m. SW. Logrono. Lat. 42. 16. N. Long. 2. 45. W.

ANGUIJAN, ANATAJAN, or ANATACAN, one of the Ladrone, or Marian Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14. 30. N. Long. 146. 0. E. It is about 10 m. in circumference, high and mountainous, destitute of fresh water, and uninhabited.

ANGUILIASTRA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the E. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 40. 1. N. Long. 9. 57. E.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, the northernmost of the Caribbean Islands, in the West Indies. Central lat. 18. 14. N. Long. 63. 6. W. It is 30 m. long, by 9 in breadth, and was settled by the English in 1630; produces very fine tobacco; also maize and sugar. Wild cattle abound in the woods.

ANGUILLA, one of the Bahama Islands, in the Bahama Old Channel, at the E. extremity of the Anguilla Bank. Lat. 23. 24. N. Long. 79. 15. W.

ANGUILLA BANK, SALT KEY, or CAYOS DE LOS PAQUEZ, a collection of rocks, islets, and sand banks, extending from the Island of Anguilla, on the E. to the Straits of Florida, on the W. Central lat. 23. 36. N. Long. 79. 50. W.

ANGUILLARA, vil. in the Ecclesiastical States, on Lake Bracciano, where the Arrone issues from it; 12 m. NW. Rome.

ANGUILLARA, tn. Lombardy, in the Paduan, on a lake of the same name, near the right bank of the Adige; 6 m. NNE. Rovigo. Pop. about 3000.

ANGUILLE, a bay on the NNE. coast of the Island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite Magdalen Isles, NW. of St. Peter's Harbour.

ANGUILLE, a cape on the SW. coast of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 6 leag. N. Cape Ray, the SW. extremity of the island. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 59. 10. W.

ANGUILLITA, an islet off the NE. extremity of Anguilla, or Snake Island. Lat. 18. 23. N. Long. 62. 58. W.

ANGUITA, tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. Guadaluza, near the source of the Tajuna riv. 14 m. SE. Sigüenza. Lat. 40. 58. N. Long. 2. 29. W.

ANGULTY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore; 32 m. E. Sera.

ANGUNCIA, tn. Spain, in Old Castile, prov. Logrono, on the Ebro riv. 8 m. N. Calzada.

ANGUS, or FORFAR, co. Scotland. See FORFAR. Angus, with the contiguous county of Kincardine, was the country of the Ancient Horesti, and a portion of the Picts' kingdom. Kenneth II. who dissolved that government towards the close of the ninth century, is said to have divided it between his two brothers, *Angus* and *Mearns*, from whom the two counties derive their popular designations. Ecclesiastically, Angus and Mearns form a synod of the Scottish kirk, comprehending six presbyteries.

ANGUS, CUPAR, par. Scotland, sh. Perth. See CUPAR-ANGUS.

ANGUSELLO, vil. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes; 12 m. SE. Braganza. Lat. 41. 45. N. Long. 6. 36. W.

ANGUSTRINA, tn. France, depart. Eastern Pyrenées; 20 m. SW. Prades.

ANGY, tn. France, depart. Oise, near the Terrain riv. 10 m. SW. Beauvais. Houses, about 330.

ANHALT, a duchy of Central Germany, surrounded on all sides by the Prussian prov. of Saxony, by which it is divided into two unequal portions. Chief towns, Dessau, the Capital, Zerbst, Bernberg, and Cöthen. The present reigning princes of Anhalt are heads of the families of Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Dessau, and Anhalt-Cöthen: the fourth branch of this house, namely, Anhalt-Zerbst, became extinct in 1793; and the remaining princes divided the territories of Anhalt-Zerbst among themselves: each of the princes has full and exclusive sovereignty over his own possessions. The states of Anhalt, a species of legislative assembly, consisting of the nobility and deputies of towns, have not been assembled since 1698. These families, and their subjects generally, are protestant. The country is level, and many rivers, of which the Elbe is the chief, contribute both to its commerce and fertility, accompanied, however, by the inconvenience arising from inundations. The principal productions are corn, tobacco, and fruits: cattle and wood are exported largely; in point of manufactures, they are not proportioned to the extent or population

of the district. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 110,000; its superficial extent is 924 square miles; its greatest length, about 60 m. its breadth varies from 12 to 16 m.

ANHALT, *Nw* and *Old*, two villages of Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. Oppeln, 18 m. from Pless. The inhabitants are descendants of Poles, who quitted their native country during some of the political convulsions of Poland in the last century, and are mostly of the reformed religion. Their principal manufactures are linen and sail-cloth.

ANHALT, **ANHOLT**, or **ANHOUT**, a small island belonging to Denmark, nearly in the middle of the Cattegat. Lat. 56. 44. N. Long. 11. 40. E. This place was occupied by the British in March, 1811; during their occupancy it was attacked by a Danish force, far outnumbering the garrison, yet the attempt, although bravely persevered in, was most disastrous to the assailants, who lost a large proportion of their force, which was compelled to surrender at discretion. The approach to the coast is dangerous, as a contiguous chain of sandbanks extends several miles in a southerly direction: a lighthouse is erected on the island.

ANHANDUHY, riv. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso; rising in the Serra Amambubu, and uniting with the Anhanduhy Guacu in its progress to join the Parana.

ANHANDUHY GUACU, riv. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, rising in the Serra Amambubu, and falling into the Parana, about lat. 21. 32. s. long. 52. 20. w.

ANHANTAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Balaghaut, about 60 m. SE. Bellary. Lat. 14. 40. N. Long. 77. 35. E. S.

ANHAY, tn. China, prov. Fokien, on the N. side a bay connected with Amoy Bay. Lat. 24. 58. 8. N. Long. 118. 8. E.

ANHEIMBAS, riv. Brazil, prov. Paraguay, running into the Parana riv.

ANHEL, **PONTE DE**, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, on the Veiva riv. over which it has a bridge; 4 m. N. Barecellos. Lat. 41. 39. N. Long. 8. 29. W.

ANHEY, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur; 6 m. NW. Dinant.

ANHID, or **ATHNETT**, par. Ireland, co. Limerick, on the Maig riv. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Croom (P. T. 131). Pop. 168. Rect. dioc. Limerick, archdioc. Cashel.

ANHOLT, or **AANHOLT**, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, gov. Cleves, on the Old Yssel; 20 m. E. Nimeguen.

ANHOLT, or **ANHALT**, isle of Denmark. See **ANHALT**.

ANHOLTBYE, a small vil. on the Isle of Anhalt, in the Cattegat. Lat. 56. 43. N. Long. 11. 40. E.

ANI, vil. Russia, gov. Circassia, prov. Georgia, on the left bank of the Arpa riv. 44 m. NW. Erivan. Lat. 40. 15. N. Long. 43. 54. E.

ANIAN, **STRAIT OF**, a name sometimes given to the interval between the NE. point of Asia and the NW. point of America; better known as Behring's Strait.

ANIANE, or **Sr. BENOTT**, tn. France, depart. Hérault, chief place of a canton, on the Hérault riv. 16 m. W. N. Montpellier. Houses, 400. Pop. about 1900. It has a flourishing manufacture of crystallized tartar.

ANIBA, riv. Brazil, prov. Guayana, forming

a lake a few miles above the town of St. Yves, and afterwards running into the Marañon, about lat. 2. 50. s. long. 58. 0. w.

ANICK, tnshp. England, co. Northumberland, par. St. John-Lee; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. Hexham (P. T. 278). Real prop. with par. Pop. 163.

ANICK-GRANGE, tnshp. in foregoing co. and par. 2 m. NE. Hexham. Pop. 36.

ANICUL, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore; 18 m. S. Bangalore.

ANICUNS, riv. Brazil, rising in the Pyrenean mountains, prov. Goyaz, which it partially separates from Matto Grosso, and joining the Paranaíba, one of the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata, about lat. 18. 50. s. long. 51. 1. w.

ANIERES, tn. France, depart. Seine; 3 m. NW. Paris.

ANIKAN, **ANICHAN**, or **INGHENIFIAN**, tn. Guinea, on the Gold Coast, where the British and Portuguese have each a factory and fort.

ANIMALLY, or **ANIMALAYA**, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Coimbatore, on the left bank of the Alima riv. 18 m. S. Coimbatore. Lat. 10. 41. N. Long. 76. 53. E. Elephants are numerous in the neighbourhood, whence the name of the town. Houses, about 400.

ANIMANCY, or **ANIMÉ**, tn. Morocco, at the foot of Mount Atlas; 30 m. E. Morocco.

ANIMAS, riv. United States, in Florida, running S. and joining the Jordan.

ANIMAS, a small island in the Gulf of California. Lat. 29. 40. N. Long. 113. 40. W.

ANIMAS, **LAGO DE LAS**, a small lake in La Plata, prov. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 35. 35. S. Long. 61. 35. W.

ANIMAS, **RIO DE LAS**, riv. Mexico, prov. New Mexico, joining the Nabajoa, near its confluence with the Rio Colorado.

ANINEE, riv. Guinea, rising in the country of the Ashantees, and running into the Bosomepra or Chama riv. which falls into the Gulf of Guinea, W. of Cape Coast Castle, on the Gold Coast.

ANINSK, vil. Russia, gov. Perm. Houses, about 200. A very productive copper-mine is worked near this vil. employing 300 workmen, and producing annually upwards of 250 tons of metal.

ANIO, or **AGNO**, riv. Naples. See **AGNO**.

ANIOIA, tn. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria; 13 m. S. Nicotera.

ANISA, or **ANIZE**, tn. Arabia, prov. Kasym; 200 m. NW. Yemama.

ANISE, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Armenia; 40 m. SE. Kara.

ANIVEN, vil. Luxemburg, on the high road to Treves; 6 m. ENE. Luxemburg.

ANIWA, or **TAMBAOUORA**, a bay at the S. extremity of Sachalien island, with anchorage, in lat. 46. 41. 15. N. long. 142. 32. E. It lies between Cape Aniwa on the E. and Cape Crillon on the W. The shores are steep; and at a little distance are inaccessible hills. The Japanese have a settlement here, and they keep the natives in great subservency, employing them to catch and dry fish. The houses are miserable looking wooden huts, one story high, with paper windows.

ANIWA, **CAPE**, a promontory on the E. side of the foregoing bay, forming the SE. point of isle Sachalien. Lat. 46. 2. 20. N. Long. 143. 30. 30. E. The cape consists of a steep abrupt mass of rocks, quite barren; and it has a deep inlet at its point. The water is 75 fathoms deep, over a clayey bottom.

ANIZY LE CHATEAU, *tn.* France, depart. Aisne, chief place of a canton; 8 m. NE. Soissons.

ANJA, lake of Chinese Tatar, in Little Bukaria, about 60 m. in circuit; 60 m. s. Koten.

ANJAR, *tn.* Asiatic Turkey, pach. Aleppo, between Aleppo and Iskenderoon.

ANJAR, *tn.* Hindoostan, prov. Cutch, near the coast of the gulf of that name; 20 m. SE. Booj. Lat. 23. 7. N. Long. 70. 9. E.

ANJEDIVA, or ANGEDIVA, *isle* in the Indian Sea, off the W. coast of Hindoostan, prov. Canara; 44 m. s. Goa. Lat. 14. 44. N. Long. 74. 15. 30. E. It is about a mile in length, and 2 m. distant from the main land, containing a small *tn.* and a castle.

ANJENGA, or ANJENGO, *tn.* Hindoostan, prov. Travancore, on the sea coast; 8 m. s. Coulan. Lat. 8. 40. N. Long. 76. 59. E. The town is situated at the mouth of a broad and deep riv. which nearly encompasses it, and has a fort, built by the English in 1695, for the purpose of ensuring a regular supply of pepper, at a fixed price. The district is infested with numerous reptiles, among which are snakes, scorpions, and centipedes of large size. The white ant is also here very destructive. The natives frequently sell their children, especially in times of scarcity; and instances have occurred when a single rupee would induce a mother to deliver up her offspring to foreign slavery.

ANJIER, a large vil. and military station on the N. coast of Java; 78 m. W. Batavia. It stands on a bay, which is made the rendezvous of the China fleet.

ANJOINT, *tn.* France, depart. Loir et Cher; 9 m. SSE. Romorantin. Houses, about 200.

ANJOU, an ancient prov. France, now distributed in the departments of Maine et Loire, Lower Loire, Vendée, Indre et Loire, Sarthe, Ille et Vilaine, Mayenne, and Deux Sèvres.

ANJOUAN, ANZUAN, or JOANNA, an island in the Indian Ocean. See HINZUAN.

ANKAPILLY, *tn.* Hindoostan, in the Northern Circars, on the shores of the Bay of Bengal; 24 m. WBS. Vizagapatam. Lat. 17. 41. N. Long. 83. 11. E. This is a large town, a mile in length, with a good bazaar.

ANKAPILLY, *tn.* Hindoostan, circar of Ciccacole; 5 m. NE. Cossimcotta.

ANKAPILLY, *tn.* Hindoostan, circar of Rajamundry; 20 m. W. Rajamundry.

ANKAWA, vil. pachalic of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, situated in a fertile district, watered by the Zab riv. The inhabitants profess catholicism.

ANKENES, *tn.* Norway, prov. Nordland, situated on Ofaden Fiord, which communicates with the North Sea, through West Fiord. Lat. 68. 25. N. Long. 17. 3. E.

ANKER, riv. England, rising near Hinkley, co. Leicester, and falling into the Tame at Tamworth, co. Warwick.

ANKERFIELD, vil. Scotland, shire of Ross; 4 m. s. Tain.

ANKEVEEN, *tn.* Holland, prov. Utrecht; 3 m. SW. Naarden. Lat. 52. 16. N. Long. 5. 5. E.

ANKHEYRE, *tn.* Nubia, near the right bank of the Nile, about 15 m. N. Goos. Lat. 18. 11. N. Long. 34. 18. E.

ANKOBER, *tn.* Abyssinia, capital of the allied provinces of Shoa and Efat; 300 m. SE.

Gondar. It is the residence of the sheik, who has rendered himself virtually independent of the king.

ANKOI, *tn.* Turkestan, prov. Balkh; 140 m. NWBW. Balkh. Lat. 37. 22. N. Long. 62. 58. E.

ANKOKO, cape and *tn.* China, prov. Quantung, at the s. extremity of the island of Hainan, between the bays of Yullukan and Guallong. Lat. 18. 4. N. Long. 109. 11. E.

ANKOLA, *tn.* Hindoostan, presidency of Bombay, prov. Candish.

ANKOSGHERY, or ANKOSGERRY, *tn.* Hindoostan, in the Mysore; 40 m. SE. Bangalore. Lat. 12. 39. N. Long. 78. 8. E.

ANKUM, *tn.* Hanover, princip. Osnaburg, or Osnabrück, about 10 m. NNW. Bramsche. Lat. 52. 32. N. Long. 5. 37. E.

ANKUN, vil. Hanover, prov. Osnaburg, bailiwick of Furstenaut.

ANKUN, *tn.* Anhalt, near Zerbst. See ANCKUN.

ANLABY, *tnshp.* England, co. York, E. R. partly in par. Hesse, partly in par. Kirk-Ella, in the co. of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull; 3 m. W. Hull (P. T. 174). Pop. 307.

ANLEZY, vil. France, depart. of the Nievre; 18 m. E. Nevers.

ANLIER, *tn.* Netherlands, prov. Luxemburg, about 11 m. NW. Arlon. Lat. 49. 45. N. Long. 5. 37. E.

ANLOY, *tn.* Netherlands, prov. Luxemburg, on the N. frontier of the prov. of Liege. Lat. 49. 57. W. Long. 5. 13. E.

ANN, or AMM, *tn.* Sweden, prov. Calmar, on the Amm riv. about 40 m. NNW. Calmar. Lat. 57. 12. N. Long. 15. 47. E.

ANMANTAGODY, *tn.* Hindoostan, prov. Marawar; 30 m. N. Ramanadporum; 60 m. s. Tanjore.

ANMER, par. England, co. Norfolk, hund. of Freebridge-Lynn; 6 m. NESE. Castle-Rising (P. T. 100). Real prop. £1200. Pop. 122. Living, a dis. rect. in the archd. and dioc. Norwich. Church, ded. St. Mary; 2 m. E. are the mansion and plantations of Houghton Hall.

ANMER, Point, the s. point of Port Snetisham, in Stephen's Passage, on the W. coast of North America. Lat. 57. 51. N. Long. 134. 0. W.

ANMEJISKO, mount. Russia in Asia, in the Tcharskoi division of the Lesser Altaian chain; height, 10,735 feet.

ANN, Cape, a point of land forming the N. boundary of Massachusetts Bay; there are two lighthouses on an island at the extremity of the cape, which are in lat. 42. 40. N. long. 70. 38. W.

ANN, Fort, *tn.* United States, in New York, co. Washington, on Wood Creek, between the North River, s. of lake Champlain. Pop. 3201. 64 m. SWS. Skenesborough; 10 m. SSE. Fort George. In 1777, General Burgoyne's army marched across this part of the country, and could advance only a mile in a day, on account of the natural obstructions of marshes, streams, fallen trees, &c.: the present highly improved state of the country shows the almost incredible results of human skill, industry, and perseverance.

ANN, Sr., lake in Upper Canada, N. of Lake Superior: it communicates through Albany riv. with James's Bay. Its NE. extremity is in lat. 50. 0. N. long. 88. 0. W.

ANN, Sr., riv. Lower Canada, which joins

the St. Lawrence riv. about 50 m. above Quebec, by a channel 1200 feet broad, but, on account of shallows, rapids and falls, it is navigable only with great danger, difficulty, and exertion.

ANN, *Str.*, small riv. falling into the St. Lawrence, opposite to the island of Orleans.

ANN, *Str.*, tn. British North America, prov. New Brunswick, on the St. John riv. 80 m. above the city of St. John.

ANN, *Str.*, BAY OF, Western Africa, N. of Cape Blanco. Lat. 21. 15. N. Long. 17. 5.

ANN, CAPE *Str.*, Western Africa, s. of Cape Blanco. Lat. 20. 35. N. Long. 16. 30. W.

ANN, CAPE *Str.*, Western Africa, on Sherbro Island. Lat. 7. 30. N. Long. 12. 55.

ANNA, tn. European Turkey, pachalic of Bagdad, on the north bank of the Euphrates, about 90 m. N. Bagdad, delightfully situated; its buildings are pleasantly interspersed with gardens, and the town extends nearly 3 m. in length; the vicinity is fertile in rice, cotton, grain, and wine. The caravans which cross the desert of Mesopotamia halt here; it is the abode of an Emir, prince of a numerous tribe of Arabs. In 1827, it was surprised by the Wechabites, who plundered and burnt it, committing the most atrocious cruelties. Since that time the number of inhabitants is estimated at 3000 only. Lat. 34. 10. N. Long. 41. 47. E.

ANNA, tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. Jariva; 7 m. NW. Jariva.

ANNA, or CURRENT ISLE, a small islet in the Pacific Ocean, about 90 leagues SE. the Pelew Islands. Lat. 4. 40. N. Long. 131. 50. E.

ANNA, FORT, in the Island of Sumatra, at the mouth of the Si-Luggan riv. opposite to Mocomoco. Lat. 2. 45. S. Long. 101. 20. E.

ANNA, ANNA-LIFFEY, or LIFFEY, riv. Ireland. See LIFFEY and DUBLIN.

ANNA ARBOUR, tn. United States, Michigan, on the Lake Huron riv. about 40 m. W. Detroit. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 83. 40. W.

ANNA BONA, island off the coast of Western Africa, in the Atlantic, nearly 50 leagues NW. of the Island of St. Thomas. Lat. 1. 27. S. Long. 5. 30. E.

ANNA CHANNEL, the passage between the islands Asia and Youl, or Tatta, in the Pacific Ocean, N. of New Guinea. Lat. 1. 0. N. Long. 131. 0. E.

ANNA DE SAPOCAHY, SANTA, par. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, dist. Rio das Mortes; 43 leagues SW. of San João del Rey.

ANNA DOS ALEGRES, SANTA, par. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, dist. Paracatu, near the confluence of the Catinga and Paracatu rivers; 58 leagues NW. Villa do Principe.

*ANNA, SANTA, lake in Guatemala, prov. Tabasco, near the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by the Creek of Santa Anna.

ANNA, SANTA, island in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia.

ANNA, SANTA, island in the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Brazil, prov. Maranh, in the Bay of San José. Lat. 2. 19. S. Long. 43. 4. W.

ANNA, SANTA, vil. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Degebe riv. 18 m. SSE. Evora. Lat. 38. 20. N. Long. 7. 28. W.

ANNA, SANTA, vil. Old California, on the shore of the Gulf of California, between Capes Arenas and St. Lucas. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 109. 35. W.

ANNA, SANTA, vil. Brazil, prov. Piauihy, on one of the streams which fall into the S. Luiz riv. Lat. 8. 5. S. Long. 43. 10. W.

ANNA, SANTA, tn. Peru, prov. Cuzco, on the S. Anna, or Yacuma riv. Lat. 13. 15. S. Long. 66. 20. W.

ANNA, SANTA, vil. Peru, prov. Cuzco, on the Quillabamba riv. Lat. 12. 50. S. Long. 72. 10. W.

ANNA, SANTA, tn. Bolivia, on the Paragau riv. Lat. 16. 40. S. Long. 61. 10. W.

ANNA, SANTA, PTA. DE, southernmost point of the island of Martinique. Lat. 14. 15. N. Long. 60. 53. W.

ANNA, SANTA, or YACUMA, riv. Peru, prov. Cuzco. Lat. 13. 25. S. Long. 67. 0. W.

ANNA, SANTA, DE CHAVES, islet Western Africa, in the Bight of Biafra, W. of the Island of St. Thomas. Lat. 0. 15. N. Long. 6. 52. E.

ANNA, SANTA, DE SACRAMENTO, vil. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, on the Rio Grande. Lat. 12. 30. S. Long. 44. 35. W.

ANNA, SANTA, riv. Brazil, prov. Porto Seguro, running into the Rio di San Matheus.

ANNA, SANTA, tn. South America, in the E. division of Paraguay, chief place of the prov. Parana.

ANNA, SANTA, tn. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso; 150 m. NNW. of Villa Maria. It is of great antiquity, and was once an important place, and extremely opulent; it is now almost totally deserted.

ANNA, SANTA, vil. Brazil, prov. Goyaz, dist. Rio das Valhas; 120 m. SSE. Santa Cruz.

ANNA, SANTA, vil. and seaport, European Turkey, on the Island of Amorgo, in the Greek Archipelago; 30 m. SE. Naxia.

ANNA, SANTA, tn. Hungary, dist. Arad; 8 m. WNW. Siri. A college is established in this place. Tobacco is cultivated here in considerable quantities.

ANNA, S. vil. Holland, prov. Friesland; 8 m. NE. Leuwarden. Lat. 53. 16. N. Long. 5. 39. E.

ANNA, S. vil. Sicily, prov. Girgenti, on the Calatabelotta riv. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 13. 13. E.

ANNA, S. vil. Portugal, prov. Beira; 10 m. SSE. Guarda. Lat. 40. 31. N. Long. 7. 4. W.

ANNA, S. vil. Greece, prov. Salonica, on the sea coast, at the base of Monte Santo (anc. M. Athos). Lat. 40. 7. N. Long. 24. 20. 28.

ANNA, S. vil. Colombia, situated on a cape of the same name, on the Gulf of Maracaybo. Lat. 11. 5. N. Long. 71. 21. W.

ANNA, S. vil. Brazil, prov. Guayana, on the Rio Negro. Lat. 0. 5. N. Long. 67. 40. W.

ANNA, S. vil. Brazil, prov. Banda Oriental, on the Ybiqui riv. Lat. 30. 50. Long. 54. 58. W.

ANNA, S. ISLE, or BANWANAL ISLE, Brazil, a considerable tract of country, insulated by one of the branches of the Araguaya riv. which separates from the main stream at about lat. 12. 30. S. and rejoins it about lat. 9. 30. S.

ANN-ABBOTS, par. England, co. Southampton, partly in the hundred of Andover, and partly in that of Wherwell; 2 m. SW. Andover (P. T. 63). Pop. 526. This par. includes the tything of Little-Ann. Church, ded. St. Mary. Living, rect. archd. and dioc. Winchester.

ANNABELOE, island off the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 58. 12. N. Long. 6. 38. E.

ANNABERG, tn. Austria, circle of Lower Wienerwald; 29 m. SSE. St. Polten. Pop. about

700. Cinnabar is prepared here. A silver mine was once worked near this place.

ANNABERG, vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, dist. Oppeln, circle of Gross-Strelitz; 7 m. w. Gross-Strelitz. Pop. under 200. It is built on a mountain of the same name, 1416 feet above the level of the sea. There are 35 chapels on this mountain, which are much visited by pilgrims.

ANNABERG, tn. Saxony, circle of Erzgebirge, bailiwick of Walkenstein; 30 m. sw. Freybourg. Pop. 4500. Principal manufactures, lace and ribbon. Near it are mines of tin, iron, cobalt, and silver: these were once extremely rich, but are now nearly exhausted: the remarkable basaltic rock, Pilberg, is in its vicinity, and the hill of Schreckenbergr, which formerly contained a silver mine; also giving name to a German coin minted from its produce, but now disused.

ANNABON. See ANNABON.

ANNABURG, tn. Prussia, duchy of Saxony, dist. Mersebourg, built on an island formed by a branch of the Black Elster riv. 45 m. NNW. Dresden. Lat. 51. 46. N. Long. 13. 9. E. Pop. 1500. The country is covered with forests and morasses, which furnish employment and support to the inhabitants by their produce, but are a great impediment to agriculture. A school for 400 children of soldiers is established here.

ANNACHUAN, a small island, Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Galway, in the barony of Moycullen, on the coast of the Atlantic, at the entrance of Galway Bay. Lat. 54. 15. N. Long. 9. 54. W.

ANNACOTTY, vil. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. of the city of Limerick, swbs. Limerick (P. T. 119).

ANNADORN, or ANADORN, vil. Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Down, in the barony of Kinclearly, par. Loughan Island, N. Downpatrick (P. T. 93). Pop. 426. Dioc. Down. This vil. is on the Blackstaff riv. Fairs are held on the 14th May and 8th Nov. It was the ancient residence of the Mac Artanes; near it is a sepulchral cairn, having a chamber twenty yards in diameter, in which earthen urns were discovered, containing ashes, probably of human bones.

ANNAGH, par. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Kerry, in the barony of Trughenackmy, including the seaport tn. of Blenerville; 6½ m. wsw. Tralee (P. T. 187). Pop. 1735. Rect. episcopally united to the rect. of Clogherbrien, and to the vic. of Ballynabaglish, where the church is situated; dioc. Ardferit and Aghadoe, archdioc. Cashel. This parish is situated on Tralee Bay; upwards of 170 children receive education; and a school is established on Erasmus Smith's foundation, for 57 boys and 13 girls.

ANNAGH, par. Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Cavan, in the barony of Upper Loughree and Tullaghgarvey; Belturbet (P. T. 77). Pop. 10,488. Rect. and vic. dioc. Kilmore, archdioc. Armagh: nearly 600 children are educated in this parish.

ANNAGH, or ANNA, vil. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Cork, par. Bruhenny, barony, Orrery and Kilmore; 5 m. sw. Charleville (P. T. 144). Pop. with par. The linen manufacture was established here by the Earl of Egmont, proprietor of the manor.

ANNAGH, a small island in Lough Conn, Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo; 8 m. distant from Killala.

ANNAGH, or ANMOCK ISLAND, a peninsula of Ireland, co. Mayo, barony of Tyrrawley, on the w. coast of the co. Mayo. Lat. 54. 15. N. Long. 9. 54. W.

ANNAGH, an island of Ireland, on the w. coast, between the isle of Achill, and co. Mayo. Lat. 53. 58. N. Long. 9. 39. W. It is about 5 m. in circuit.

ANNAGH NAN, or ANWACHNAN, a small island of Ireland, on the sw. coast of Galway; 22 m. w. Galway. Lat. 53. 18. N. Long. 9. 38. W.

ANNAGHCLONE, par. Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Down, in the barony of Upper Iveagh; 4 m. sss. Bannbridge (P. T. 70). Pop. 3343. Rect. dioc. Dromore, archdioc. Armagh. It is situated on the Bann riv. Here are a Lancasterian school for 150 boys and 120 girls, and two Sunday-schools, giving instruction to about 200 scholars.

ANNAGH CLOUGH, tn. Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Tyrone, about 7 m. NW. Dromore. Lat. 54. 32. N. Long. 7. 28. W.

ANNAGHDOWN, par. Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Galway, in the barony of Clare, including several villages, the principal of which are Anghelogan and Shankill, 7½ m. N. Galway (P. T. 103). Pop. 5872. Living, vic. forming part of the union of Killoscobe, in the archdioc. of Tuam, and is held with the deanery. An abbey was founded here, prior to the seventh century, of which St. Meldan was abbot: St. Brendan afterwards founded a nunnery, the steeple of which was finished in 1238: there was also an abbey for White Canons of the Premonstratian order, and a monastery for Franciscan friars, to which the monasteries of Connaught and Ulster were subordinate. Here was also the college of St. Brendan, for the support of four priests. About 100 children receive education here.

ANNAGHDUFF, par. Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Leitrim, partly in the barony of Leitrim, including the tn. of Drumsna, and partly in the barony of Mohill, including the vil. of Drumod; 5 m. ss. Carrick-on-Shannon (P. T. 77). Liv. rect. and vic. dioc. Ardagh, and archdioc. Armagh. The church was anciently an abbey, founded in 766. The parish is situated on the Shannon riv. The number of children receiving education is 170, including the schools supported by the Hibernian Society at Drumana and Drumod.

ANNAGHLIFF, par. Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Cavan, in the barony of Upper Loughree; ½ m. NE. Cavan (P. T. 68). Pop. 3871. Vic. united to the vic. of Cavan, dioc. Kilmore, archdioc. Armagh. The parochial school is attended by 41 boys and 39 girls: upwards of 250 children are educated in the various schools.

ANNAGH HILL, tn. Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Galway; about 8 m. s. Tuam. Lat. 53. 23. N. Long. 8. 44. W.

*ANNA-GOOMBA, tn. Tibet, 6 m. s. Painom Jeung.

ANNAGOONDY, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Benjapoor, s. of the Krishna, on the N. bank of the Toombudra riv. The principal places are Annagoondy, or Bijanagur, and the fortress of Kopal: it came into possession of the British, 1803. It is a section of Bijanagur.

ANNAGOONDY, city, Hindoostan. See BIJANAGUR.

ANNAH, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pachalic of Bagdad, on the s. bank of the Euphrates riv. well built, and a mile in length; 150 m. Bagdad.

ANNAH, tn. Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Tyrone; 4 m. W. Clogher. Lat. 54. 21. N. Long. 7. 8. W.

***ANN AIR**, riv. Hindoostan.

ANNALABOU, riv. Sumatra. See the following word.

ANNALABOU, tn. Sumatra, at the mouth of a riv. of the same name, 35 leagues s.e. Acheen.

ANNALASTON, an island, United States, on the coast of Virginia; opposite George Town; it is joined to the main land by a causeway.

ANNALEE, riv. Ireland, prov. Ulster, rising in a small lake near Ballytreen, on the borders of co. Monaghan, and joining the Cotehill riv. in co. Cavan.

ANNALONG, or **HAWALONG**, vil. and small seaport tn. Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Down, par. of Killene, barony of Mourne, 5 m. n.e. Killkeel (P. T. 84). It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the Irish sea; it affords shelter for small boats.

ANNALONG, riv. Ireland, prov. Ulster. See the last article.

ANNAM. See **ANAM**.

ANNAMABOE, tn. and fort. Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 5. 20. N. Long. 1. 46. E. The fort belongs to the British, and has a garrison of thirty men; it is a regularly-fortified square, the walls high and substantial. In 1808, when the Ashantees invaded the Fantee territory, this town suffered dreadfully, the inhabitants being slaughtered in immense numbers, and the town burnt: 20,000 Ashantees then attacked the fort, which was defended by its scanty garrison with such skill and intrepidity, that the assailants, finding their efforts useless, were induced to conclude a peace. It was computed that 10,000 persons lost their lives on this occasion, including the fugitive Fantees, and 2000 sought and obtained refuge in the fort.

While the Slave Trade was permitted by the British nation, this town and Cormontin were the principal slave markets, and frequently twenty or thirty vessels were in the roadstead, receiving their wretched cargoes. At that period the population was estimated at 10,000, many possessed of considerable property; it does not now contain a fourth of that number. The coast is rocky; and the country towards the interior hilly, with forests and thick jungle. In 1822 it was annexed to the general government of Sierra Leone. The African Institution has had great success in establishing schools, the natives evincing an anxious wish that their children should be instructed in the English language, and in the Christian religion. The fortifications are maintained by the African Company at an expense of about £19,000 per annum.

ANNAMAPIA, riv. Brazil, prov. Solimoens, running N. and joining the Maranon riv. at Fontebon, in lat. 1. 30. s. long. 66. 20. W.

ANNAMOE, vil. Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Wicklow; 9 m. NWbW. Wicklow. Lat. 53. 2. N. Long. 6. 16. W.

ANNAMOOKA, or **ROTTERDAM**, one of the Friendly islands, in the South Pacific: it was named Rotterdam by Tasman, the Dutch navigator, who discovered it in 1643. It is about 12 m. in circuit, and is surrounded by extensive and numerous islets, sand-banks, and breakers,

Lat. 20. 15. s. Long. 174. 31. W. The inhabitants live in houses of an oblong form, with wide projecting eaves to throw off the rain: private property, as gardens, &c. is appropriated and respected in this island, at least among the natives, with great exactness; roads are kept in good order, both to public places and to private dwellings; and much taste is displayed in their gravel-walks, shrubberies, and plantations. Vegetables are abundant. Captain Bligh saw some yams here of the astonishing weight of forty-five pounds. Towards strangers they are prone to theft: their manners are marked by the usual dissoluteness of the savage state: their mode of expressing grief at the loss of relations is by severe wounds and mutilations, including the loss of many of their fingers. An account of the visit of Tasman has been handed down from their ancestors to the present generation.

ANNAN, riv. Scotland, rising in Tweeddale, flowing through Dumfriesshire, and falling into the Solway Frith, near the tn. of Annan, after a course of 30 m. It furnishes trout, salmon, and other fish in great abundance. See the following article.

ANNAN, a royal burgh, sea-port, mkt. tn. and par. Scotland, shire of Dumfries; 79 m. s. Edinburgh. Real prop. £12,824. Pop. 4486. The living is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries; patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. It is situated on the Annan riv. over which there is a bridge of five arches, near the confluence of that stream with the Solway Frith. There are two ferries established across the Frith to the coast of Cumberland. This town has the advantage of an excellent harbour; the highest tides rise twenty-one feet; it is deep enough to permit ships of 300 tons to anchor within half a mile of the town; small craft can lie alongside of a commodious quay near the bridge; the port owns and employs upwards of 800 tons of shipping, which are principally engaged in the coasting trade; the port is under the jurisdiction of the Customs at Dumfries.

Annan is one of the most ancient burghs in Scotland, being governed, under a charter granted by the Bruce, by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and nine councillors; it is supposed to have been a Roman station. Bruce built a noble castle here, which was demolished at the accession of James VI. to the English crown. The town is well built, containing several spacious streets, a church, a town-house, and markets. The soil is well cultivated, and yields an early harvest: the roads are kept in good order; here are extensive quarries of granite, free-stone, and lime-stone; manufactures of cotton are established here, and a productive salmon-fishery is carried on at the mouth of the river. Annan, in connection with Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, sends one member to parliament.

ANNANDALE, Scotland, shire of Dumfries, a fertile valley through which the Annan riv. flows; it is 25 m. in length by 14 m. in breadth; a prosperous village is situated in it, on the estate of General Dirom; Annandale gives the title of marquess to the Johnstones; a title at present dormant.

ANNANES ISLES, a group of small islands off the coast of Greece, about 4 leagues sw. Milo Island. Lat. 36. 38. N. Long. 24. 10. E.

ANNANTAPOOR, tn. and fort. Hindoostan,

prov. Mysore, situated near one of the sources of the Sherravully riv. 20 m. sw. Bednore. Lat. 14. 5. N. Long. 75. 20. E.

ANNAPOL, tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, circle of Ostrog; consisting of about 240 houses.

ANNAPOLIS (formerly Severn), city and port of entry, U. S. Maryland, in Anne Arundel co. on the sw. bank of the Severn riv. 2 m. from its mouth; 22 sss. Baltimore. Lat. 39. 0. N. Long. 76. 48. W. Pop. about 2700. It is the capital of the State, contains a spacious state-house, market-house, bank, chapels, &c. The state-house stands in the centre of the city, and the streets diverge from it. It is a healthy and pleasant town, but the flourishing commerce of its near neighbour, Baltimore, tends to check the trade and prosperity of this city.

ANNAPOLIS, co. British N. America, prov. Nova Scotia, bordering on the Bay of Fundy: it was first colonized by the French; taken by the British in 1614, and again in 1710; the settlement was then called Port Royal, but, on the prov. of Acadia being ceded to the British in 1713, the prov. received the name of Nova Scotia, and the town that of Annapolis. This co. contains six townships, and sends five members to the provincial parliament. Pop. of the co. in 1827, 14,661.

ANNAPOLIS, or ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, a seaport tn. Nova Scotia, on the E. side of the Bay of Fundy; 86 m. wbn. Halifax. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 65. 37. W. This city has a magnificent harbour, 6 m. long by 3 wide, with deep water, but the entrance is through a difficult strait called the Gut of Annapolis, having the inconveniences of very rapid currents, very high tides, and, frequently, very dense fogs. The town stands on the S. of the harbour at the mouth of a river of the same name. It was ceded to the British in the reign of Queen Anne, from whom it derives its name. The city was strongly fortified; it was the seat of government until 1750, when the public offices were transferred to Halifax, the present capital: this has materially diminished the importance and commerce of this place.

ANNAPOLIS, riv. Nova Scotia, rising 60 m. NW. of Halifax, passes by the town of Annapolis, and, after a course of nearly 70 m. falls into the harbour of that place. It is navigable 10 m. above its mouth for ships of any burden, and, for vessels of 100 tons, nearly 20 m. The tide flows between 30 and 40 m. up this river, and, in the harbour of Annapolis, rises 30 feet.

ANNAPOLIS, Gut or, the narrow channel from the Bay of Fundy into the harbour of Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, vil. United States, Ohio, Jefferson co. Salem tshp. 135 m. NE. Columbus.

ANNAPU, riv. Brazil, prov. Para, running N. and falling into the Maranon near its mouth.

ANNAT, vil. Scotland, shire of Perth, par. of Killmaddock; this place is almost completely deserted: a chapel of ease once stood here, but is now demolished.

ANNATON, an island in the S. Pacific ocean, being the southernmost of the group of islands called Terra del Espritu Santo, or New Hebrides. Lat. 21. 0. S. Long. 170. 30. E. It is about 12 leagues in circuit, high, and very mountainous.

ANNATRIM, vil. Ireland, prov. Leinster, Queen's co. in the parish of Offerlane, barony

of Upper Ossory; 3½ m. sw. Montrath (p. 1. 60). Pop. with par. Situated on the Nore riv. An abbey was founded here in 550. The edifice is now used as a parish church.

ANNAWUTTY, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 75 m. N. Bednore.

ANN BOOR, vil. United States, Tennessee, co. Maury; 782 m. W. Washington.

ANNE ARUNDEL, co. United States, Maryland, on the W. shore of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 28,295. Annapolis is the chief town.

ANNEBAUT, tn. France, depart. l'Eure. arrondissement of Pont-Andemer, on the Rille riv. 7 m. SSE. Pont-Andemer; 22 m. WSW. Rouen.

ANNE, SAINT, tn. and canton. West Indies, island of Guadaloupe, on the S. of Grande Terre.

ANNE, SAINT, tn. West Indies, in the island of Marie-Galante.

ANNE, SAINT, tn. and par. West Indies, in the island of Martinique, situate on the sea coast; it is the chief place of a dist. This dist. consists mainly of hills, which are cultivated to their very summits. It is very liable to suffer severely in dry seasons, an inconvenience obviated by the construction of tanks and cisterns. Pop. 2831, of which 2660 are slaves.

ANNE, SAINT, tn. and par. in the island of Alderney, in the English Channel, pop. 1300; nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the island reside in this town, generally called by them La Ville.

ANNE, SAINT, mount. France, depart. De l'Orne; 10 m. Alençon. Here is a chapel dedicated to this saint, which is annually resorted to by numerous pilgrims. On the Sunday following the 27th July, the chapel is completely filled at midnight by the deaf, the dumb, the lame, and the epileptic, in solemn prayer, awaiting a miraculous cure. Nearly all are mendicants, who flock to this place year after year: and every season many publish the cures they state to have received. It is alleged that upwards of 15,000 persons have been assembled at one of these meetings, which always terminate with feasting and merrymaking.

ANNECY, a lake of Sardinia, in Savoy, duchy of Genevois; it extends nearly 12 m. from NNW. to SSE. by about 3 m. in its widest part. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 6. 10. E. It is surrounded by mountains except on the side, where the town of Annecy stands. Nearly in the centre of the lake is the island of Duia, which is connected with the shore by a causeway: a castle and some romantic gardens are situated on it. The level of this lake is 210 feet above that of the Lake of Geneva, and 1340 feet above the level of the sea: it is nearly 200 feet deep. The stream which issues from it near the town of Annecy, after a short course falls into the Fiere river.

ANNECY, tn. Sardinia, capital of the prov. or duchy of the Genevois, situated at the N. extremity of the lake of Annecy; 23 m. S. Geneva; 94 m. NW. Turin. Lat. 45. 54. N. Long. 6. 6. E. Pop. about 6000. This town is in the jurisdiction of the Royal Senate of Turin, and is the seat of several government offices. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and romantic scenery. Some of its public buildings are very fine. It dates from remote antiquity, having been a Roman station, and is said to derive its name from Anicius, a

Roman prefect. Numerous fragments of antiquity have been discovered, here; it was destroyed by the Goths, and twice burned, the last time in 1559. Its manufactures are numerous: Fairs of three days each, are held in May, July, October and December. Many of the streets are built in piazzas, rendering the shops very dark. An ancient castle overlooks the town, once the residence of the ancient Counts of the Genevois. This town is next in size, importance, and population, to Chamberry.

ANNECY II, VIEJO, vil. Sardinia; 4 m. NE. Annecy. Pop. 1078. This town, as its name imports (Old Annecy), is said to be built on the site of the ancient city of the same name, previous to its removal to that occupied by the foregoing town.

ANNELAND, or **ANNELAND**, vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, in the Island of Tholen; 9 m. SE. Zierikzee; 7 m. NW. Tholen; 24 m. ENE. Middelbourg. Pop. 1100.

ANNEMASSE, vil. Sardinia, prov. Carouge; 6 m. E. Geneva. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered at this place.

ANNENHOF, vil. Russia, dist. Mittau, gov. Courland; 27 m. W. Mittau.

ANNÉPONT, vil. France, depart. La Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement St. Jean d'Angely; 7 m. NNE of Saintes. Pop. about 600. Great quantities of gun-flints are made here.

ANNESLEY, par. England, co. Nottingham, in the N. division of the hd. of Broxtow, situated on the borders of Sherwood Forest, and including the township of Felly; $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Real prop. £2104. Pop. of par. 397; of tn. 326. Church ded. to All Saints. Living per. cur. in archd. Nottingham, archdioc. York. This manor gave name to the family of Annesley, sometime earls of Anglesey, who possessed it at the conquest, and from whom the present proprietor is descended.

ANNESLEY, tn. co. Stafford. See **ANSLOW**.

ANNESTOWN, tn. Ireland, co. Waterford, prov. Leinster, situated at the mouth of a small river which runs into the St. George's Channel; 10 m. SW. Waterford. Lat. 52. 9. N. Long. 7. 20. W.

ANNET, or **ANNEX**, one of the Scilly Islands; about 1 m. from that of St. Agnes. It is now uninhabited; but formerly must have been populous, as many stone basins, supposed to have been employed by the druids in their religious ceremonies, are found here; and the foundations of ancient houses may still be traced at low water; this change has probably been occasioned by successive encroachments of the sea.

ANNEULIN, vil. France, depart. Du Nord, arrond. of Lisle; 9 m. SW. Lisle. Pop. 1500.

ANNEVOYE, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur, arrond. of Dinant; 7 m. NNW. Dinant, on the Meuse riv. Extensive iron-works are carried on here.

ANNEY, one of the Scilly isles. See **ANNET**.

ANNEYRON, vil. France, depart. of La Drôme, arrondissement of Valence; 25 m. N. Valence; 7 m. NNE. St. Vallier. Pop. 1800.

ANNEYULATE, tn. Abyssinia, dist. Berbera, about 80 m. SW. of the tn. of Berbera, which is situated on the S. shore of the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 9. 44. N. Long. 44. 11. E.

ANNI, city, Persia, prov. Erivan, situated on the riv. Harpazee, a tributary to the Araxes: This was one of the ancient capitals of Armenia, but is now deserted, and the only occupants, of its

magnificent ruins of palaces and churches, are parties of banditti. The sculptured friezes and highly finished carvings of the splendid structures, that still remain, are not exceeded by the workmanship of the most celebrated cathedrals of Europe.

ANNICO, tn. Austrian States, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, dist. Pizzighitone; 12 m. NW. Cremona.

ANNICUL, tn. Hindoostan. See **ANICUL**.

ANNICUNS, vil. Brazil, prov. Goyaz; 42 m. S. of Villa Boa.

ANNICUNS, riv. Brazil. See **ANICUNS**.

ANNINGEN, tn. Bavaria, cir. Upper Danube, on a branch of the Wertach riv. 5 m. S. Augsburg. Lat. 48. 19. N. Long. 10. 53. E.

ANNISON, riv. Wales, co. Pembroke, falling into the Irish Sea at Newport.

ANNIVIERS, a delightful valley in Switzerland, can. Valais. Pop. 1607. This valley is upwards of 20 m. in length; it is watered by the Uesenz riv. which arises at the S. extremity of the glacier of Weisshorn, and joins the Rhone opposite to the tn. of Sierra. In some places this valley is broad and fertile; the inhabitants are a robust race, with very primitive manners. Numbers of cattle are bred in this place, and large quantities of cheese are made. Mineral productions of various kinds are found in this district, but the difficulty and expense of carriage effectually hinder any attempt to work them.

ANNOBON, an island in the Atlantic, in the gulf of Guinea; 70 leagues WSW. Cape Lopez. Lat. 1. 25 0. S. Long. 5. 45. 0. E. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1473, on New Year's day, as its name imports; it was ceded to Spain in 1778, which nation has never taken possession of it. Annobon is upwards of 20 m. in circuit; is very hilly; the climate is extremely hot; the population is an intermixture of Portuguese and Africans, and amounts to 900; principally residing in a town of the same name, at the E. side of the island.

ANNONAY, tn. France, depart. Ardeche, arrond. of Tournon, chief place of a canton, situated at the confluence of the Deume and Cance rvs.; 15 m. NNW. Tournon. Pop. 8000. It is a considerable manufacturing town, having paper mills producing an article of very superior quality, manufactories of silks, cottons, and woollen cloths, bleacheries, wax and leather works, &c. It is the native place of Mongolfier, inventor of the balloon and hydraulic ram, and of the virtuous Boissy D'Anglas: their fellow-townsmen have erected monuments to the memory of both.

ANNONE, tn. Sardinia, prov. Piedmont, dist. Alessandria, on the Tanaro riv. 17 m. E. Alessandria. Lat. 44. 50. N. Long. 8. 16. E.

ANNO NUEVO, seaport, Mexico, in California, on the Pacific Ocean. It was discovered by Cortez on New Year's day, 1523, to which circumstance it owes its name. Lat. 36. 50. N.

ANNOT, tn. France, depart. Lower Alps, arrondissement of Castellane, chief place of a canton; 12 m. NE. Castellane. Pop. 1200. The manufacture of leather is carried on here. Lat. 45. 57. N. Long. 6. 42. E.

ANNOTTO, riv. Jamaica running north into a bay of the same name, between Blowing and Palmita rvs.

ANNOTTO BAY, Jamaica: see also **ANOTTA BAY**.

ANNOUNAH, tn. Algiers, prov. Constantina, between Algiers and Bona. Considerable remains of antiquity are in its vicinity; 32 m. E. Constantina.

ANNOVER, vil. Spain, in New Castille, prov. Toledo; 16 m. ENE. Toledo. Pop. 2000. This place is situated near the Tagus: saltpetre is manufactured from a whitish earth abundant in the neighbourhood; it possesses two mineral springs; the most remarkable circumstance is that the inhabitants reside in subterraneous dwellings.

ANNSBOROUGH, tn. Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Kilkenny; 18 m. SWW. Kilkenny. Lat. 52. 24. N. Long. 7. 24. W.

ANN'S, Sr., seaport, Cape Breton Island, on the NW. shore of the entrance into Labrador Lake. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 60. 0. W. It is resorted to by vessels engaged in the fishery.

ANN'S, Sr., vil. British America, prov. New Brunswick, on the St. John's riv. 80 m. from St. John's; 3 m. from Fredericton. Lat. 46. 2. N. Long. 66. 46. W.

ANN'S, Sr., tn. Jamaica, 12 m. W. of Dry harbour. The town of St. Ann's stands close to the water's edge, on the W. side, and the plantations adjoining are in a better state of cultivation than any where westward. A regular row of cocoa-nut trees runs round the harbour. The harbour is small, close to the town, and affords anchorage in from 6 to 9 fathoms, with good ground.

ANN'S, Sr., West Indies, bay in the island of Jamaica. Lat. 18. 29. N. Long. 77. 17. 30. W.

ANN'S, Sr., Bay, in the Bay of Campeachy, Mexico. Lat. 18. 10. N. Long. 94. 46. W.

ANN'S HEAD, Sr., the N. headland, at the entrance of Milford Haven, co. Pembroke. Lat. 51. 40. N. Long. 5. 9. W.

ANN'S LAKE, Sweden, prov. Nordland, at the foot of the mounts. between Norway and Sweden. Lat. 63. 15. N. Long. 12. 20. E.

ANN'S POINT, Sr., cape in the Straits of Magellan, on the South American shore. Lat. 53. 42. S. Long. 71. 28. W.

ANNSVILLE, vil. United States, Virginia, co. Dinwiddie; 54 m. S. Richmond.

ANNUNCIADA, or **ANNUNCIATION CAPS**, or **POINT**, Western Africa, on the SW. coast of Guinea, kingdom of Benguela, N. Cape Negro. Lat. 15. 30. S.

ANNUNCIATION STRAIT, the channel between the Russian islands of New Siberia and Fadeeffskoi, in the Arctic Sea. Lat. 75. 0. N. Long. 146. 0. E.

ANNWEILER, tn. Bavaria, cir. of the Rhine, situated on the Queich riv. 10 m. W. Landau. Lat. 49. 12. N. Long. 7. 57. E.

ANOANAPA, a small riv. Guayana, which runs N. and joins the Aicaropa riv.

ANOBES, tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. Lerida, about 50 m. NE. Lerida. Lat. 42. 4. N. Long. 1. 21. E.

ANOETA, tn. Spain, in Guipuscoa, prov. St. Sebastian, near the right bank of the Oria riv. 15 m. SW. St. Sebastian; 2 m. N. Tolosa.

ANOKPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, situated on the Soan riv. 60 m. N. Ruttunpoor. Lat. 23. 3. N. Long. 81. 46. E.

ANONTPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Bednore. Lat. 14. 0. N. Long. 75. 22. E.

ANOORADAPOOR, tn. Ceylon; this is now a mean village, surrounded by a desert, although

in ancient times it was the capital of the island. A large tank, many stone columns, and two immense tumuli are the principal vestiges; but the spot still retains the reputation of sanctity, and is resorted to by way of pilgrimage.

ANOPOL, tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, dist. Ostrog; 19 m. NE. Ostrog. Pop. 1200.

ANOPSHEHER, tn. Hindoostan, presidency of Bengal, formerly in the prov. of Delhi, now in the province of Agra, on the W. of the Ganges; 68 m. SSE. Delhi. Lat. 28. 23. N. Long. 78. 8. E. This place was ceded to the British in 1801; since which time their cantonments have been removed to the western frontier; it was surrounded by a strong mud wall, in some parts 30 feet thick; a considerable trade is now carried on in cotton, indigo, and salt.

ANOPYGHUR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Ajmeer, near the frontiers of Moultan. Lat. 28. 50. N. Long. 73. 0. E.

ANORE, or **ANOR**, vil. France, depart. Du Nord, arrond. of Avesnes; 17 m. SE. Avesnes. This place is situated in the midst of forests; there are established here several iron furnaces and glass-works, and quantities of turnery-ware are made by the inhabitants.

ANO, SALTO, tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande, situated on the Pepirou riv. a tributary of the Rio de la Plata. Lat. 27. 20. S. Long. 53. 0. W.

ANOTTA, or **ANNOTTO BAY**, Jamaica, on the N. coast, between Galina Point and North East Point. Lat. 18. 19. N. Long. 76. 31. W. A wild and dangerous roadstead, where no vessel should lie unless coppered and having chain cables.

ANOUFRIEV, tn. Russia, gov. Archangel, situated on a stream tributary to the Dwina. Lat. 63. 7. N. Long. 41. 42. E.

ANOUPETOUMIOU, **ANAKECTOFIA**, or **YOMADOUNG MOUNTAINS**, frequently also called the Arracan Mountains, the chain which commences near Cape Negrais, in the Bay of Bengal, and runs in a northerly direction nearly to the S. bank of the Brahmaputra riv., in Assam. They form a strong barrier for the newly-acquired prov. of Arracan; their general elevation is from 3000 to 5000 feet: they present an uninterrupted series of ravines, jungles, and hills, some of them of the most difficult access; they are entirely in a state of nature, but, notwithstanding the obstacles they present, commerce had discovered passages across them, which, before the British conquest, served as the means of interchanging the products of the regions which they separated: they are watered by abundance of springs.

ANOURAMA, riv. Brazil, prov. Para, running N. and falling into the Maranon, between the Urupi and Maracupuca riv.

ANOVETA, tn. Hindoostan, in the Rajpoot States; 16 m. SSE. Kotah. It is subject to the Rajah of Kotah.

ANOWKIANG, or **KINDOWA**, riv. in the Birman Empire, prov. Pegue, forming one of the westernmost branches by which the Erawadi riv. falls into the Bay of Bengal.

ANOZA, tn. Spain, prov. Palencia; 27 m. NW. Palencia; 14 m. WSW. Carrion.

ANRADT, vil. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, gov. Dusseldorf, cir. Creveld; 6 m. SSW. Creveld. Pop. 840. The manufacture of silks, ribbons, &c., is carried on in this place.

ANRAS, vil. and dist. Tyrol, in the Postertal, now belonging to the Austrian dominions.

ANROCHTE, vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arensberg, cir. Lippstadt; 8 m. ssw. Lippstadt. Pop. upwards of 900.

ANRODGHURRY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Baramahl.

ANS, vil. Belgium, prov. arrond. and canton of Liege, nearly 2 m. wnw. Liege. Pop. 2433.

ANS, **RAS EL**, cape on the Arabian Gulf, forming the N. boundary of Foul Bay. Lat. 23. 54. N. Long. 35. 44. E.

ANSAH, tn. Western Africa, on the Gold Coast, situated on the Bosomepra riv. Lat. 6. 12. N. Long. 1. 10. W.

ANSANA. See **ENSINEH**.

ANSARIANS. See **NASSARIANS**.

ANSASCA (anc. Vallis Antustium), a valley in the Sardinian dominions, prov. Domo d'Ossola, dist. Bannio, on the frontier of the Valais; 9 m. ssw. Domo d'Ossola; it is upwards of 20 m. in extent: gold mines are worked in it, and it appears that the Romans availed themselves of the mineral riches of this district, as Pliny informs us that a decree of the senate limited the number of slaves employed in mining to 5000; at present, only about 500 workmen are employed; all the inhabitants of this valley have the right of searching for mines: those who adopt it as a means of subsistence are called Minerali.

ANSAUVILLIER EN CHAUSE'E, vil. France, depart. Oise, arrond. Clermont; 6 m. se. Breteuil; 18 m. ene. Beauvais. Linens, stockings, hats, &c., are manufactured in this village, which contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants.

ANSBACH, tn. Bavaria. See **ANSPACH**.

ANSE, tn. France, depart. Rhône, arrond. Villefranche, chief place of a canton; 4 m. s. Villefranche, situated near the Saône riv. in a beautiful level country. Pop. 1600. It is celebrated in ecclesiastical history on account of the councils which anciently were held there.

ANSE A VEAU, tn. Hayti; 22 m. ne. St. Louis.

ANSE BERTRAND, tn. and canton, Guadeloupe; 4 m. nne. Port Louis.

ANSE, GRANDE, PETITE, A LA BARQUE, &c. See **ANCE**.

ANSEDONIA, vil. Tuscany, prov. Sienna; 5 m. e. Orbitello, situated on the sea-coast, on the site of the ancient city of Cosa.

ANSEMBOURG, vil. Netherlands, prov. Luxembourg; 6 m. nw. Luxembourg, on the Eisichen riv. Numerous iron works are established in this place.

ANSENUSA, fort. La Plata, prov. Santa Fè, on the w. bank of the Thomegue riv. Lat. 31. 0. s. Long. 62. 0. w.

ANSERINE, vil. Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Lesse riv. 15 m. s. Namur. Lat. 50. 14. N. Long. 4. 54. E.

ANSES A PITRE, riv. Hayti, rising in the N. part of the Bahoraco mountains, running NNW. and falling into the sea opposite Cocqueviel shoal. It is not navigable, but large vessels may anchor at about one mile off its mouth.

ANSES D'ARLET, tn. Martinique, arrond. of Fort Royal; 7 m. s. Fort Royal. It is the chief place of a par. or quarter. The coffee produced in this district is of a very small grain, and highly esteemed; several sugar works are established in this parish, which contains a pop. of 184 whites, 286 free blacks, and 1168 slaves: total, 1638.

ANSKA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Algesira, pachalic of Diarbekir; 36 m. ne. Malatia, on a riv. which runs into the Euphrates. Lat. 38. 50. N. Long. 38. 54. E.

ANSKOE, **VENKO**, tn. Russia in Asia, gov. Siberia, on the Yana riv. Lat. 65. 10. N. Long. 134. 5. E.

ANSLEY, par. England, co. Warwick, hund. Hemlingford; 5 m. wbn. Nuneaton (P. T. 100). Pop. 773. Real prop. £3275. Living, disch. vic. archd. Coventry, dioc. Litchfield and Coventry. Church, ded. to St. Laurence: it exhibits some remains of the early Norman style, and has at the w. end a very fine tower. Ansley Hall, the manorial seat, stands in a noble park.

ANSLOW, or **ANNESLEY**, tnahp. England, co. Stafford, hund. North Offlow, parish of Rolleston; 3½ m. wnw. Burton-on-Trent (P. T. 125). Pop. 270.

ANSO, tn. Spain, Arragon, prov. Huesca, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on a stream which joins the Arragon riv. 22 m. N. Jaca. Lat. 42. 44. N. Long. 0. 50. W.

ANSO, **CAPE**, Italy, States of the Church, about 17 m. wsw. of the northernmost extremity of the Pontine Marshes. Lat. 41. 26. N. Long. 12. 38. E.

ANSO, or **ROCCA D'ANSO**, a fortress in the Austrian States, near Venice, dist. Bresciano, on the w. bank of the lake of Idro; 20 m. nnw. Brescia.

ANSON, co. United States, North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina, bounded N. by the Yadkin riv. Pop. 14,081. The chief town is Wadesborough; 142 m. sw. Raleigh.

ANSON, tn. United States, Maine, co. Somerset, on the Kennebec riv. Pop. 1532.

ANSON BAY, on the w. coast of Norfolk Island, South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 29. 1. s. Long. 168. 10. E.

ANSON'S ISLAND, **LORD**, or, as named by the natives, **BOUKA**, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, s. of Bougainville's Island, from which it is separated by a narrow strait: the northernmost point is in Lat. 5. 0. s. Long. 154. 34. E. This island rises with bold and precipitous cliffs, from the surface of the water, and is wooded from the shore to the centre; plantations of cocoa-trees extend all along the shore; the natives are of a middle stature, lively disposition, show a strong predilection for scarlet cloth, and are highly delighted with European music; they use the bow with such unerring aim as to bring down birds on the wing with certainty; they are anxious to procure iron; their canoes are strong, light, elegantly formed, and are rowed with astonishing rapidity: they are acute dealers, and fully acquainted with the nature of barter.

ANSPACH, **ANSBACH**, or **ANOLZBACH**, a considerable district in Franconia, was formerly an independent power, went under the appellation of the margravate of Anspach, and was governed by a sovereign prince entitled a margrave, was divided into 5 circles, which extended over 1800 sq. m. including 1 fortified place, 16 towns, 28 boroughs, and 1203 villages and hamlets, with a population of 250,000. In 1791, the last margrave, Charles Frederic, retired to England, and by an arrangement, ceded the margravate to Frederic William II., the Prussian monarch, disposed of his political and territorial rights to that power, and the entire district became an

integral part of the kingdom of Prussia. On the severe reverses of that state during the wars of the French Revolution, particularly in the campaigns of Napoleon, this district was taken by him from Prussia, and given to Bavaria, exchanged for Juliens and Berg, in 1806, as part of that newly-erected kingdom. This transfer has been confirmed by subsequent treaties and political arrangements, to which Prussia has acceded, on receiving adequate indemnity by the annexation of other territories. Bavaria at first distributed the province into the circles of Rezat, Altmuhl, and Pegnitz; but in 1810, Anspach was almost entirely included in the circles of the Rezat and the Upper Danube.

ANSPACH, tn. Bavaria, cir. Rezat, of which it is the seat of local government, and the station of all the public offices connected with that entire district: it is situated on the Rezat riv. 28 m. sw. Nuremberg. Lat. 48. 12. N. Long. 10. 33. E. This was the capital of the margrave of Anspach. It is a considerable town, allotted to Bavaria by Napoleon; it contains a population of 16,370: has numerous public buildings, of which the most remarkable are the palace, in the garden of which stands the monument of the poet Uz, the church of St. John, which was the cemetery of the former line of princes, and contains their tombs; their castle and gardens; an orphan asylum; and a hospital: the public library, commenced in 1720 by the margrave William Frederic, contains upwards of 15,000 volumes, but the cabinet of medals begun by the same prince, was removed to Berlin during the occupation of this town and territory by the Prussian government: the college is considerable, consists of six classes, and is superintended by a principal, three professors, and five assistant professors. The manufactures are numerous and flourishing; consisting of woollen, linen, cotton, and silk stuffs, porcelain, playing cards, tobacco, white lead, leather, &c. The police is admirably organized and regulated: the streets are lighted at night. The town is surrounded by walls in which there are four gates; its population is increased by four suburbs built without the walls.

ANSPACH, vil. Germany, duchy of Nassau, in the bailiwick of Usingen; 17 m. ssw. Usingen. Pop. 1200.

ANSTEDT, tn. Hanover, prov. Hoya, on the road from Sulingen to Ehrenburg; 3 m. N. Sulingen. Lat. 52. 41. N. Long. 8. 46. E.

ANSTEY, chap. England, co. Leicester, par. Thurstaston, hund. Gosbote West; 4 m. NW. Leicester (P. T. 96). Pop. of Anstey, 850; of Anstey Pastures, 11. Real prop. £3031. Living, subordinate to, and annexed to rect. of Thurstaston. The dist. of Anstey Pastures is extra parochial.

ANSTEY, par. England, co. Herts, hund. Edwinstree; 3 m. ss. Barkway (P. T. 34). Pop. 417. Real prop. £2359. Living, rect. archd. Middlesex, dioc. London, pat. Christ College, Cambridge. The Roman road, or Ermin-street, passes through this village; a castle built in the reign of the Conqueror, was destroyed in the time of Henry III., and the parish church built of the materials.

ANSTEY, par. England, co. Warwick, in the county of the city of Coventry; 5 m. NE. Coventry (P. T. 91). Pop. 268. Real prop. £1708. Living, vic. in the archd. and dioc. of Coventry, pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ANSTEY, par. England, co. Wilts, hund. Dunworth; 5 m. ss. Hindon (P. T. 94). Pop. 348. Real prop. £1840. Living, perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Salisbury: church, ded. to St. James, pat. Lord Arundel; it is supposed to be the oldest in the diocese: an old barn near it, with gothic windows, is shown as part of an ancient house of hospitallers, founded in the time of King John.

ANSTEY EAST, par. England, co. Devon, hund. South Molton; 3 m. wsw. Dulverton (P. T. 164). Pop. 166. Real prop. £1209. Living, rect. archd. Barnstaple, and dioc. Exeter. Church, ded. to St. Michael, pat. Mayor and Corporation of Exeter.

ANSTEY WEST, par. England, co. Devon, hund. South Molton; 4 m. NW. Dulverton (P. T. 164). Pop. 226. Real prop. £1454. Living, disch. vic. archd. Barnstaple, dioc. Exeter: church, ded. to St. Peter; pat. dean and chapter of Exeter.

ANSTON, par. and tushp. England, co. York, W. Riding, in the s. division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill: formed by the union of North and South Anston; 6½ m. W. Worksop (P. T. 146). Pop. 776. Living, perpet. cur. and peculiar of the See of York: church, ded. to St. James: pat. Chancellor of York.

ANSTRUTHER-EASTER, royal burgh, seaport, mkt. tn. and par. Scotland, shire of Fife, dist. St. Andrew's, situated on the North Sea; 35½ m. NEBN. Edinburgh; 4 m. W. Crail. Pop. 1007. Real prop. £2410. Fairs, first Tuesday after 11th April, July 5, and Nov. 12. Living, in the presbytery of St. Andrew's and the synod of Fife. The harbour is one of the best on this coast: a custom-house is established here; a quay was built in 1753. Corn is the principal export: the imports are chiefly from the Baltic and Germany. The burgh is governed by three bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors; and, in conjunction with Anstruther-Wester, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, sends one Burgess to parliament.

ANSTRUTHER-WESTER, royal burgh, seaport, and par. Scotland, shire of Fife, dist. St. Andrew's, situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of a rivulet which separates it from Anstruther-Easter; 35 m. NEBN. Edinburgh; 4 m. SWBN. Anstruther-Easter. Pop. 430. Real prop. £449. Living, in the presbytery of St. Andrew's, and synod of Fife. The harbour is inconsiderable, but a creek near it called White Haven is much resorted to by fishing boats: here is a profitable fishery. For its parliamentary representation, see Anstruther-Easter.

ANSUETLA, vil. Spain, prov. Biscay, canton Guipuscoa, near Tolosa.

ANSUGIAUNG, a branch of the Erawadi, running E. and W. and connecting the two principal streams of that river, so as to form a large island in the Delta of the Erawadi. Lat. 16. 49. N. Long. 95. 23. E.

ANTA, tn. Peru, prov. Cuzco, situated on a lake which discharges its waters into the Quilabamba riv. 30 m. W. Cuzco. Lat. 13. 15. S. Long. 71. 45. W.

ANTA, riv. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande, formed by several streams which rise in the Serra de Tapollama de Montegrande, joins the Tibicoari riv. after a course of upwards of a hundred miles from E. to W.

ANTA DE TERA, tn. Spain, prov. Zamora, on a riv. of the same name; 30 m. NW. Zamora.

ANTAGICHA, Kula, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Herzegovina, near the frontiers of Dalmatia; 70 m. NW. Mostar. Lat. 43. 59. N. Long. 16. 48. E.

ANTAKIA, or **ANTIOCH**, LAKE OF, called also **BAHR AGOULEH**, or the White Lake, a lake in Asiatic Turkey, prov. Syria, pachalic of Aleppo: it is situated to the NE. of the city of Antioch, extending 5 m. NNE. to SSW. by 1 m. in breadth: it receives the Aphrim, the Carasou, the Saphad, the Bagrah, and many smaller streams; its waters flow into the Orontes, about 3 m. NE. Antioch: it abounds in fish, particularly eels, which are salted in great quantities. It is sometimes called the Lake of Saphad, from one of the rivers which flow into it.

ANTAKIA, or **ANTAKIEH**, see **ANTIOCH**.

ANTAKOSKI, tn. Russia, gov. Archangel, prov. Finland, on the Tana riv. which divides Russia from the Swedish dominions. Lat. 69. 30 N. Long. 26. 12. E.

ANTAL, Sr., or **Av**, tn. Hungary, co. Hont; 4 m. SSE. Schemnitz.

ANTALO, or **ANTALOU**, tn. Abyssinia, in the independent state of Tigre, capital of the prov. Enderata, and residence of the Ras, or governor of the province; 25 leagues SSE. Axum. It is a considerable place, situate on the side of a mountain, contains about 1000 houses, with a population of about 10,000: the neighbouring country is well watered, carefully cultivated and extremely fertile: an active commerce is carried on in grain, butter, cattle, skins and salt.

ANTAMBANIVOULES, see **MADAGASCAR**.

ANTAMBASSES, Madagascar, a race inhabiting the SE. extremity of the island; this territory extends about 80 m. Siangourih is their capital. They are tall, robust, lively, mild and generous, but lazy in the extreme, and, consequently, in a state of deplorable wretchedness.

ANTAMICH, tn. Russia, gov. Orenburgh, situated on a branch of the Kama riv. one of the tributaries of the Volga. Lat. 55. 42. N. Long. 53. 55. E.

ANTANCAYES, Madagascar, a race dwelling E. of the territories of the Ambohimenes, between the Ancoves and the Antsiniacs: they resemble the Malays.

ANTANDROS, or **ANTANDRO**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anadolia, at the base of Mount Ida, on the Gulf of Adramitti; 36 m. SE. of the ruins of Troy; 9 m. W. Adramitti. It possesses a safe harbour; the environs are pleasant and fertile. Here Eneas built his fleet.

ANTAO, tn. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco; 40 m. W. Pernambuco, on the left bank of the Tapacora riv. A market is held here every week; great quantities of cotton are grown in its neighbourhood.

ANTAPA, tn. Syria, near Aleppo, or Haleb.

ANTAR, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Syria; 12 m. N. Palmyra. Lat. 34. 5. N. Long. 38. 31. E.

ANTARALIK FIORD, a bay on the W. coast of West Greenland. Lat. 64. 40. N. Long. 40. 45. W.

ANTARCTIC OCEAN, the expanse of water surrounding the South or Antarctic Pole; it may be regarded as extending to the Antarctic circle, where the sea receives the appellation of the Great Southern Ocean, N. of which it is denominated the South Atlantic Ocean, the South Pacific Ocean, and the Indian Ocean. Whales are very numerous in this sea.

ANTAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 18 m. E. Viseu. Lat. 40. 48. N. Long. 7. 25. W.

ANTAUGA, co. United States, Alabama, on the Alabama riv. Pop. 11,872. Washington is the chief town.

ANTAVARTS, a native tribe in Madagascar, dwelling in a district extending from Cape Ambro, the N. extremity of the island to the Manangoura, along the eastern coast; their country is called by the natives "the Land of Thunder," on account of the storms to which it is peculiarly subject; it includes the great bays of Vohemare and Antongil, and the island of St. Mary. The district is very fertile and well cultivated, producing great quantities of rice. They weave very excellent cottons: they are well acquainted with the use of fire-arms, and are slave dealers, frequently making piratical expeditions to the Comorro islands, and carrying off their prisoners into slavery. Some persons have regarded them as descendants of Jewish ancestors, because some of their rites bear a resemblance to the institutions of that people.

ANTAXIMES, or **ANTAXIMENES**, a native tribe in Madagascar, inhabiting the SE. coast of the island: they are poor, stupid and thievish: they are of a deep black complexion, with woolly hair; they use a shield, a defensive weapon not adopted by their neighbours. They neglect cultivation, although their land is fertile: the Manangoura and the Mananzari run through the district: the climate is healthy: there is no safe roadstead on the coast, and the mouths of the rivers are choked with sand-banks. The French had a fort in this country, called Fort Dauphin, which has long been abandoned.

ANTCHEOO, tn. Corea, about 18 m. from the mouth of a small river which runs into the Hoang-Hai, or Yellow Sea, nearly 160 m. NNW. Kingkitao. Lat. 39. 31. N. Long. 126. 3. E.

ANTCHIKOV, tn. Russia, gov. Kazan; 35 m. W. Kazan. Lat. 55. 37. N. Long. 48. 20. E.

ANTE, riv. France, running into the Dive riv. depart. Calvados.

ANTEGNUTO, tn. Italy; 4 m. WNW. Brescia.

ANTENEGO, tn. Mexico, prov. Upper California. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 114. 10. W. situated on the left bank of a stream which runs into the Rio Salado, or Salt River, in its progress to the L. Teguayo, a lake of salt water.

ANTENSA, tn. Spain, Arragon, prov. Huesca; 4 m. SE. Benabar; 12 m. Barbastro.

ANTEQUERA, **ANTICARIA**, or **ANTECARIA**, tn. Spain, not belonging to any of the great divisions of the kingdom, but forming with its adjacent territory a separate province, situated between Granada and Seville; 18 m. NNW. Malaga. Lat. 37. 6. N. Long. 4. 37. W. Pop. 19,000. This populous and important town is built partly on a hill and partly on a plain; in the upper town is a Moorish castle, town-hall, and parish church; in the lower town are 2 churches, a collegiate edifice, 14 monasteries, and 8 nunneries. The adjacent country is very fertile, producing great quantities of oil and wine. Here are manufactories of silk and cotton goods, and morocco leather, tan-yards, and paper mills. Gypsum quarries are worked in the neighbourhood; there is also a salt lake and a mineral spring; marble of various colours is quarried at 3 m. distance. Ferdinand, King of Castile, took this town from the Moors by assault, after having routed a powerful army led by the Moorish monarch in an unsuccessful effort to relieve the place.

ANTEQUERA, **SIERRA DE**, a chain of moun-

tains in Spain, prov. Malaga, running E. and W. it is the continuation of the Sierra Nevada, and unites to the Sierra Ronda in the prov. of Cadiz: the sources of the Guadiaro and the Guadaljore riva. are in this range.

ANTEQUERA, tn. Mexico. See PAXACA.

ANTER, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi; 3 m. ssw. Korna.

ANTERY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, on the banks of the Dealoo riv. 12 m. s. Gualior. Lat. 26. 5. N. Long. 78. 5. E. It is tributary to Dowlet Row Sindia.

ANTETOLANS, a race of Madegasses, residing on the E. coast of Madagascar, near Foul Point: it is not a numerous tribe, but has hitherto, with vigour and success, maintained its freedom and independence against the attempts of its more powerful neighbours.

ANTHEME, Str., tn. France, depart. Puy-de-Dome, arrond. of Ambert; 9 m. E. Ambert: chief place of a canton. Pop. upwards of 3000.

ANTHERSBURGH, tn. Upper Canada, Western District, on the W. coast of the peninsula formed by L. St. Clair, and L. Erie. Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 83. 15. W.

ANTHI, tn. Sardinia, prov. Savoy, on the road which skirts the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva, nearly 3 m. WSW. Thonon. Lat. 46. 20. N. Long. 6. 22. E.

ANTHIE, riv. France, rising near Doulena, forming the boundary between the departments of the Somme and Pas de Calais from its source to its falling into the English Channel, in Lat. 50. 22. N. Long. 1. 35. E.

ANTHOLZ, vil. Tyrol, circle of Pusterthal; 4 m. ENR. Pronecken. This place is celebrated for its mineral baths.

ANTHONY, FORT, a settlement on the Coast of Guinea, founded by the Portuguese, but now occupied by the Dutch; 2 m. E. of the Ancobra riv. 25 m. E. Apollonia. It is situated on a promontory on the W. extremity of Cape Three Points, in a commanding position: the natives residing in its vicinity speak a dialect of the Abantah, and constitute a sort of republic: they grow rice in great abundance: gold dust is also collected in considerable quantities.

ANTHONY, LAKE, see MURRAY BAY.

ANTHONY, PORT, a harbour on the S. coast of the Island of Stalimene, (anc. Lemnos) between Cape Stala and Mt. St. Andrew. Lat. 30. 54. N. Long. 25. 16. E.

ANTHONY, Str., par. England, co. Cornwall, hund. Kerrier; 5½ m. sbw. Falmouth (P. T. 269). Pop. 330. Real prop. £2095. Living, a disch. vic. archd. Cornwall, dioc. Exeter, pat. the king.

ANTHONY, Str., par. England, co. Cornwall, hund. Powder, W. div.; 6 m. St. Mawes (P. T. 262). Pop. 144. Real prop. £1050. Living, perpet. cur. archd. Cornwall, dioc. Exeter, pat. the Earl of Falmouth.

ANTHONY, CAPE Str., Arabia, on the S. coast, prov. Yemen, in the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, between Wadi Meidam riv. and the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 12. 40. N. Long. 44. 10. E.

ANTHONY, CAPE Str., on the coast of Buenos Ayres, forming the S. point of the entrance into the Rio de la Plata. Lat. 36. 19. 30. S. Long. 56. 32. 30. W.

ANTHONY, CAPE Str., the western extremity of the island of Cuba. Lat. 21. 54. N. Long. 84. 56. W.

ANTHONY, CAPE Str., Brazil, on the coast of Todos Santos. Lat. 13. 0. S. Long. 38. 37. W.

ANTHONY, CAPE Str., on the coast of the Straits of Magellan, between the bays of Arenas and Santa Catalina.

ANTHONY CAVE'S ISLAND, is situated in the South Pacific, Lat. 3. 10. S. Long. 152. 50. E.

ANTHONY, Str., or ANTONIO Str., the most northern of the Cape Verd Islands. Lat. (of NW. point) 17. 12. N. Long. 25. 10. W. Pop. about 1000. Topazes are found in amountain on this island, which is also supposed to contain ores of gold and silver. See ANTONIO.

ANTHONY, FALLS OF Str., United States, on the Mississippi, just above the spot where the St. Peter's river falls into it. Lat. 50. 0. N. Long. 93. 0. W. These Falls are upwards of 2000 miles above the mouth of the river: a fort is built at the junction of the St. Peter's riv. on the Missouri territory. The river is 627 yards in width above the Falls, but immediately below them is contracted into a channel of only 209 yards broad. The perpendicular height of the Fall is sixteen feet and a half, besides 58 feet more of a rapid immediately below the Fall; the whole height is taken in at one view by a spectator looking up the river, which adds greatly to its effect: when the river is high, these Falls have a sublime and magnificent appearance; and the falling spray in certain points of view exhibits the prismatic colours. In the middle of the Falls is an island about 40 feet broad, and near the eastern bank, on the very edge of the descent, is a rock about the same magnitude.

ANTHONY'S, or St. ANTHONY'S NOSE, promontory in the United States, in New York, E. of the Hudson riv. 52 m. N. New York; 6 m. S. West Point: it is 1128 feet in height, above sea-level, and 877 above the surface of the river.

ANTHONY'S KILL, riv. United States, in New York, rising in Ballston, and running into the Hudson riv. 8 m. N. Waterford. Its mouth is 7 m. above that of the Mohawk riv. with which it communicates at the E. extremity of Long Lake.

ANTIBES (anc. Antipolis), tn. France, depart. of the Var, arrondissement of Grasse; 12 m. SSE. Grasse; 24 m. ENR. Frejus. Lat. 43. 34. N. Long. 7. 7. E. Pop. 5134. This is a military place of the third class; and, as a barrier on the side of Italy, is of great importance in a military point of view. It is the chief place of a canton; has a tribunal of commerce, and a public school of navigation: its port 1012 ft. long by 270 wide, is protected by a mole, but can receive vessels of small burden only: the citadel is built on a rock near the sea. Its commerce includes principally salt fish, oranges, citrons, figs, raisins, oil, wine, and pottery ware. It has fairs thrice a year, four days each, beginning Jan. 20, Aug. 12, and Nov. 13. The surrounding country is hilly but fertile.

This is a very ancient city, founded by a colony from Marseilles 340 years before the Christian era. It was made a military station by the Romans, who embellished it with many public buildings, and conferred on it the privileges of a Roman city; an amphitheatre still remains. After the fall of the Empire it suffered under the invasions of the barbarous hordes: and it was, subsequently, destroyed by the Saracens.

Francis I. and Henry IV. fortified it. In 1746 it withstood successfully the attacks of the English, Imperialists, and Piedmontese. In 1815 it was the only place where the garrison refused to join Napoleon on his return from Elba: they took prisoners the small detachment of troops sent to communicate with them.

ANTICAGLIE, tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata; 7 m. NE. Matera. Lat. 40. 41. N. Long. 16. 43. E.

ANTICO, Sro., an island on the w. coast of Sardinia, near Cape Talavera or Teulada, forming the w. shore of the Gulf of Palmas. Lat. 39. 5. N. Long. 8. 20. E.

ANTICO, Sro., tn. on the preceding island.

ANTICO, TORRE DE SRO., fort on the s. extremity of the isle of Sto. Antico.

ANTICOLE, or **ANTICOLI**, tn. Ecclesiastical States, prov. Frosinone; 11 m. N. Frosinone. Lat. 41. 49. N. Long. 13. 14. E.

ANTICOLI CORRADO, tn. Ecclesiastical States, dist. Rome; 10 m. ENE. Tivoli. Pop. 1000.

ANTICOSTI, island of N. America, at the mouth of riv. St. Lawrence; 120 m. long by 20 broad. The s. point is in lat. 49. 5. N. long. 62. 0. W. the w. point lat. 49. 48. N. long. 64. 35. W. It is covered with wood; has no bay nor harbour; is surrounded by rocks; abundance of very fine cod is found on its shores; its soil is unfavourable, the trials made on it have not been attended with success; on account of its situation, it is dangerous to ships, and, therefore, in 1809, government established two stations in different parts, in which persons, residing there constantly, are furnished with supplies of provisions for such as may be wrecked on this desolate coast. Anticosti does not appertain to Canada, but forms part of the district of Newfoundland.

ANTICYRA, tn. Phocia, Greece, on the Bay of Corinth, famous amongst the ancients for the hellebore which it produced, said to be serviceable in mental maladies.—*Naviget Anticyram*, Hor.

ANTIEN, tn. Corea, on the E. side; 70 m. N. Kingkitao. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 128. 6. E.

ANTIETAM, or **ANTIETAM CREEK**, riv. United States, running into the Potomac riv. near Shepherdstown. Lat. 39. 26. N. Long. 77. 46. W.

ANTIFOCL, **MONTI**, a mount in Sicily, forming part of a chain which passes E. and W. along the southern boundary of the prov. of Messina. Lat. 37. 48. N. Long. 14. 15. E.

ANTIFOEN, tn. Switzerland, canton Lucerne; 5 m. N. Willisau. Lat. 47. 13. N. Long. 7. 58. E.: on the left bank of the Weggar riv. which joins the Aar at Aarburg.

ANTIGARCEA, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the w. coast of Hindoostan; 7 m. N. Rhetnagherry. Lat. 17. 10. N. Long. 72. 58. E.

ANTIGAREAH, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the coast of Corcan; 30 m. N. Gheriah. Lat. 17. 10. N. Long. 72. 58. E.

ANTIGL, vil. Bohemia, cir. Prachin; 10 m. s. Berg-Reichenstein; 12 m. W. Winterberg. This is one of the places where the celebrated Bohemian plate-glass is manufactured.

ANTIGNA, **LA**, tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Ciudad Real; 20 m. s. Almodovar. Lat. 38. 31. N. Long. 4. 8. W.

ANTIGNANA, vil. Illyria, gov. Trieste, cir. Fiume; 36 m. WSW. Fiume. Pop. 1199. It is

built on a rising ground in a beautiful and fertile country; it has five churches.

ANTIGNATE, vil. Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, dist. Romano; 17 m. sss. Bergamo; pop. 1120: a very ancient castle is situated close to it.

ANTIGNY, tn. Switzerland, can. Fribourg; 8 m. SW. Fribourg.

ANTIGNONISH, or **DORCHESTER**, tn. Nova Scotia, dist. Sydney, co. on the N. coast, situated on an inlet in St. George's Bay. Lat. 46. 35. N. Long. 62. 0. W.

ANTIGUA, **ANTIGOA**, or **ANTIGA**, one of the West India Leeward Isles, belonging to the English. The town of St. John, the capital, is in Lat. 17. 10. N. Long. 61. 57. W. It is about 20 m. in length by 18 m. in breadth, including nearly 59,838 acres, of which 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of sugar or as provision grounds. Great caution is requisite in approaching this island on account of the sunken rocks and shelves on its coasts; but its harbours are numerous and safe. When discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was not only uninhabited, but was regarded as uninhabitable, not possessing a single spring or rivulet of fresh water. But in 1631, a small English colony settled here, supplying this natural deficiency by preserving the rain water in tanks; they principally cultivated tobacco. In 1666, the settlement was destroyed by the French; but in 1690, it furnished no less than 800 men to assist in an attack on the French colonies. It is subject to severe tornadoes; but its most destructive scourge is long continued drought. It is impossible, therefore, to state any average of the crops of this island, the quantity of sugar one year being sometimes not a quarter of the produce in another; indeed, in 1770, 1773, and 1778, there were no crops whatever, the canes being destroyed by a long continuance of dry weather, and the inhabitants wholly depended for their subsistence on imported supplies: in 1779, the crop amounted to little more than 3000 hogsheads, while, in 1782, the exportation amounted to 15,000 hogsheads; and, in 1819, the value of exports was £492,220, consisting of sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, tobacco, pimento, &c. The latest estimate of the population of this island is 41,000, namely 3,200 whites, 1400 free blacks, and 36,400 slaves. There are 19 schools in the island, beside 9 estate schools for the children of the slaves, and many Sunday schools numerously attended: it contains 12 episcopal churches and chapels, 9 chapels established by the English Missionary Societies, and the United Brethren have an establishment for communicating Christian instruction to the coloured population. The island is divided into 6 parishes and 11 districts; the governor, who is styled *Captain General* of the Leeward and Caribbean Islands, generally resides here. Chief tn. St. John.

ANTIGUA, tn. Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, about 7 leagues N. Vera Cruz. Lat. 19. 20. N. Long. 96. 25. W.

ANTIGUA, tn. Philippine Islands, on the w. coast of Panay. Lat. 11. 42. N. Long. 121. 0. E. It has a safe roadstead: gold dust is found in the adjoining district.

ANTIGUA POINT, or **PUNTA DE LA ANTIGOA**, a cape in Guadaloupe, near North Cape, on the N. coast of that island. Lat. 16. 30. N. Long. 61. 28. W.

ANTIGUASI, tn. La Plata; 60 m. N. Cordova. Lat. 30. 30. s. Long. 63. 10. W.

ANTIGUEDA, tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. Burgos.

ANTI-IPSARA. See ANTI-PSARA.

ANTI-LIBANUS, or ANTI-LIBANOS, MOUNT. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Syria, being an opposite and parallel chain to Libanus, running on the w. of Damascus, and dividing the pachalics of Damascus and Acre. Lat. 33. 20. N. Long. 35. 35. E. The northern part of the range is inhabited by the *Mutavelis*; the southern by the *Druses*. See LIBANON.

ANTILL, MOUNT, Australia, New South Wales, co. Londonderry, nearly 20 m. sw. Bathurst. Lat. 33. 35. s. Long. 149. 10. E.

ANTILL PLAINS, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, co. Richmond, bounded on the w. by Blackman's riv. Lat. 42. 0. s. Long. 147. 30. E.

ANTILL PONDS, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, between cos. Methven and Richmond. Lat. 42. 10. s. Long. 147. 25. E.

ANTILLES, (*Ante insulas*), the West India Islands. The extent included in the general term ANTILLES is by no means exactly defined; by some writers it has been restricted to the Caribbean Islands, commencing N. with the Virgin Isles, and including Tobago on the s. other geographers on the contrary, and among them D'Anville, attributes the name ANTILLES to the range of islands commencing with Cuba, w. to Porto Rico, E. thereby totally omitting the Bahamas, the Caribbean group, and the Leeward Islands; Spanish authors have given the appellation Caribbees to the whole of the islands, Cuba to Trinidad, with the entire intermediate range; French writers have used the term ANTILLES in a very extensive sense, as denoting all the islands from the s. extremity of North America to the N. shore of South America, comprising, therefore, the Bahamas or Lucayos Islands N. and comprehending the Leeward Islands on the s. shore of the Caribbean Sea, as far as Curaçoa and Oruba in the Gulf of Venezuela, every intermediate island being included under the general name. See BAHAMAS, or LUCAYOS ISLANDS,—CARIBBEAN ISLANDS,—and INDIES, WEST; also ANTIGUA,—BARBADOES,—CUBA, &c.

ANTI MILO, an uninhabited island, Turkey in Europe, in the Greek Archipelago, one of the Cyclades islands, gov. Naxia. The summit of the most elevated peak in this island is in Lat. 36. 48. N. Long. 24. 13. E. It is 5 m. NW. of Cape Vani, the western extremity of Port Milo, and a principal sailing mark, in approaching that harbour.

ANTIMO, SANTO, vil. Naples, prov. Naples, dist. Casoria, chief place of a canton; 7 m. N. Naples.

ANTIMUGUY, a lake in Brazil, prov. Bahia, dist. Dos Ilheos; it is nearly circular, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in diameter, is very deep and full of fish: it is about 3 m. from the Rio de Belmonte, into which it discharges itself by two streams.

ANTIN, tn. France, depart. Upper Pyrenees, arrond. Tarbes; 60 m. WSW. Toulouse; 17 m. ENE. Tarbes. Pop. 508. Marble quarries are worked here.

ANTINA, CIVITA DI, tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultra; 11 m. NW. Sora; 25 m. S. Aquila.

ANTINGHAM, par. England, co. Norfolk, hund. N. Erpingham; 3 m. NW. Walsham

(P. T. 123). Real prop. £1417. Pop. 248. Church ded. St. Mary. Living, disch. rect. archd. Norfolk, dioc. Norwich, pat. Lord Suffolk. Parish, a union of two, St. Margaret and St. Mary; of the church of the former, St. Margaret, only a tower remains.

ANTINOE, ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt on the banks of the Nile; the modern name is Sheik Abadeh. Lat. 37. 51. N. Long. 30. 57. E.

ANTIO, tn. Russian Lapland, gov. Kemi, on the Kemi riv. a short distance from the point where it issues from Lake Kemi. Lat. 66. 19. N. Long. 26. 58. E.

ANTIOCH, ANTAKIA, ANTAKIEH, or ANTAKI, (anc. Antiocheia, Antigoneia, Theopolis, Seleucia, Epiphane, and Reblata), a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, pachalic of Aleppo, on the left or s. bank of the Aay riv. (anc. Orontes), about 20 m. N. of the Mediterranean. Lat. 36. 6. N. Long. 36. 18. E. Pop. estimated at about 15,000 Mahometans, 3000 Christians, and a small number of Jews, but some travellers do not estimate the number of inhabitants beyond 10,000 in the total. The governor is called Mohassel, appointed by the Porte, but subject to the Pacha of Aleppo. This city is surrounded by an ancient wall of nearly 9 m. in circumference, from 30 to 50 feet high, 15 feet thick, and flanked by numerous square towers: it is in great part destroyed, is confined to one corner of its former limits, and does not occupy a sixth part of the space which was covered by it in the times of its splendour, the remaining space being laid out in gardens and plantations, or covered with ruins. An old bridge, in a state of great dilapidation, crosses the Orontes, which is here upwards of 150 feet broad; this riv. was formerly navigable as far as the city, and if the sand-banks which obstruct it were removed, might still be approached by vessels of a light draught. The streets are narrow, excessively dirty, with elevated foot-paths on each side; some of the houses are built of stone with tiled roofs, but most of them are constructed of earth, thatched with straw. The magnificence of the ancient Antioch is hid beneath the ruins of its tombs and aqueducts; its temples, circus, theatres, and all other public buildings are totally destroyed. The principal street runs SW. leading to a magnificent but dilapidated gate, still called Bab Boulous, "the gate of St. Paul," which leads to Aleppo or Haleb; here some of the pavement of the ancient city may be distinguished. Antioch still carries on a considerable traffic in silk, both raw and manufactured, pottery ware, leather, saddlery, tobacco, goats' hair, and camels' hair: the bazaars are numerous and well supplied with articles in request in the neighbourhood. The banks of the Orontes are covered with plantations of fruit-bearing trees, mulberry, fig, and olive, but the plain of Antioch, though of an extremely rich soil, is uncultivated and abandoned to the predatory incursions of the surrounding tribes. There is, however, a mountain at about a quarter of a mile S. of Antioch, on which are the remains of fortifications thrown up by the Crusaders, and the interval between them and the city is laid out in gardens, or covered with plantations of trees, of the description mentioned, arranged with regularity, and carefully cultivated, forming a luxuriant and highly interesting prospect.

ANTIOCH, LAKE OF. See **ANTAKIA, LAKE OF.**

ANTIOCHE, PERRUIS D', a strait, on the W. coast of France, in the Bay of Biscay, between Rochelle and Rochefort; it separates the isle of Oleron, from the isle of Rhé. Here the Belleophon received Napoleon, July 15, 1815, when he delivered himself up to the English power.

ANTIOCHEIA, called also Anthopolis and Athymbra, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Caria, situated at the junction of the riva. Mosynus and Mæander.

ANTIOCHETTA (anc. Antiocheia ad Cragum), tn. Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of Caramania, opposite to the island of Cyprus, on Mount Cragus; 88 m. s. Konieh; 55 m. wsw. Selsefkeh. Lat. 36. 6. N. Long. 32. 20. E.

ANTIOCO, ST., or **ANTIOGO,** or **ISOLA S. ANTIACO** (anc. Enosis), an island 2 m. from the S. W. coast of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari; 10 m. long, and from 2 to 4 broad. Pop. 2000. It is very fertile: it is united to Sardinia by an extremely ancient brick bridge, and therefore described by some writers as a peninsula: great quantities of gems, medals, statues, marble columns, and other reliques of antiquity have been found here, which prove the truth of the assertions of ancient writers, that under the Romans it was extremely populous. The E. coast of this island, and the opposite coast of Sardinia, form the shore of the Gulf of Palmas.

ANTIODOCO, tn. Naples, prov. Upper Abruzzo, on the Velino riv. 17 m. NW. Aquila. Lat. 42. 28. N. Long. 13. 7. E.

ANTIOGORI, tn. island of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, on the shore of the Gulf of Cagliari; 17 m. sw. Cagliari, across the Gulf. Lat. 39. 14. N. Long. 9. 0. E.

ANTION, riv. France, rising in the depart. Indre et Loire, and joining the Loire, in depart. Maine et Loire, near Angers.

ANTIOQUIA, a dist. of Colombia, in the prov. of Cundinamarca. The climate is mild; the soil fertile, hilly, and well watered; the rivers running through it are the Cauca, St. Jorge, Sinu, Rio Negro, Rio Grande, Poree, Julian, Rio de Leon, Mulatos, S. Juan, Degera, &c. The Caribbean Sea bounds it on the N. Gold mines are worked in this province.

ANTIOQUIA, or **SANTA-FÉ DE ANTIOQUIA,** city of Colombia, capital of the province of the same name, situated on the Cauca riv. one of the tributaries of the Magdalena. Lat. 6. 35. N. Long. 76. 8. W.

ANTIOSA, riv. Colombia, prov. Catamarca, rising E. of the Andes, and flowing into L. Chica, at the base of the Chicas mountains. Lat. 24. 10. S. Long. 68. 48. W.

ANTIOSA, a valley of Colombia; the last-named stream runs through this district.

ANTI-PAROS, or **ANTIPARO,** (anc. Oliaros) an island in the Grecian archipelago, one of the Cyclades, between Paros and Siphanto; 4 m. W. Paros, gov. Naxia. Lat. 36. 59. 40. N. Long. 25. 3. E. Pop. 500. This island is about 2 leagues in length and 6 in circuit: it contains a small village, pop. 250, and produces cotton and wine for export, and sufficient barley for the support of its inhabitants: but it is more particularly celebrated for a grotto of extraordinary curiosity, situated about two miles from the sea. Tournefort, the celebrated traveller, has given an interesting description of it. He states that the

entrance is excavated in the live rock; the descent to it is dark, narrow, and steep, and its lowest depth is 1400 feet from the surface of the island: the grotto is 180 feet in height, and 360 in extent: the sides are completely covered with the most brilliant semi-transparent stalactites, and when lighted up by torches for the gratification of the traveller, it presents a scene of singular beauty. This island was the birth-place of Phidias and Praxiteles.

ANTI-PAXO, ANTI-PAXOS, or **ANTI-PASSO,** one of the Ionian islands, on the W. coast of Greece, s. of Paxo. Lat. of Port Novoro, on the S. end, 39. 8. 30. N. Long. 20. 15. 45. E. This island forms part of the Ionian Republic, under British protection. It is separated from Paxos by a channel one mile in breadth, and deep water and bold shores.

ANTIPINSK, tn. Russia, gov. Vologda, situated on the Louza riv. one of the tributaries of the Dwina. Lat. 60. 27. N. Long. 47. 55. E.

ANTIPODES OF GREENWICH; this spot is in the open sea, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 51. 28. S. Long. 180. 0. which is 2. 28. S. of the following island.

ANTIPODES ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, the nearest land to the Antipodes of Greenwich. Lat. 49. 0. S. Long. 180.

ANTIPOVKA, vil. Russia in Europe, gov. Saratov, on the Volga; 25 m. ssw. Kamichineh. It is inhabited by a colony of Don Kozaks: a quarry of excellent stone for building is worked here.

ANTI-PSARA, or **ANTI-IPSARA,** a small barren island in the Greek archipelago, on the W. coast of Psara, or Ipsara, about 4 leagues W. of cape S. Nicolo. Lat. 38. 32. N. Long. 25. 30. E. See **PSARA.**

ANTISANA, a volcano in the Andes; 39 m. SE. Quito. In 1802, the crater was ascertained by Humboldt to be elevated 19,110 feet above the level of the sea, far beyond the limits of perpetual congelation.

ANTISANA, vil. in the Andes. In Quito, elevated, according to Humboldt, 3800 feet above the Plain of Quito, and 13,500 feet above the level of the sea: it is the highest inhabited place in the world.

ANTI-TAURUS, an extensive chain of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, one of the most considerable ramifications of Mount Taurus, which it joins in Caramania, near the sources of the Kizil Ernak: it receives various names in its extensive course: in the gov. of Konieh, it is called Eutch-Kapoulou; in that of Sivas, Tchichegi-Dagh; in that of Erzeroum, Aghi-Dagh. The ancients called this chain Anti-Taurus, as running parallel with the E. part of Mount Taurus.

ANTIVARI, tn. Turkey in Europe, pach. Scutari; 24 m. W. Scutari; 15 m. NW. Dulcigno, 3 m. from the sea. Lat. 42. 25. N. Long. 18. 51. E. Pop. 3500. This place is defended by a castle built on a very steep rock; it is the see of an archbishop of the Greek Church, and a place of some trade.

ANTIVARI, riv. which passes close to the last-named town.

ANTIVARI, CAPE, the S. headland at the mouth of the Antivari riv.

ANTIVARI, PORT, a small harbour formed by the Antivari riv. at its mouth.

ANTLESTORF, tn. Austria; 6 m. E. Entzerstorff.

ANTOCO, tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, on a branch of the Copiapo riv. Lat. 27. 30. s. Long. 69. 50. w.

ANTOGAST, vil. Baden, cir. Kinzig; 17 m. E. Offenburg. Its mineral waters have so high a reputation, as to be exported to foreign parts.

ANTOGIES, vil. Belgium, prov. East Flanders, situated on a stream which joins the Scheldt riv. 9 m. sw. Oudenarde. Lat. 50. 45. N. Long. 3. 30. E.

ANTOINE DE TILLY, Sr., tn. Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 15 m. sw. Quebec.

ANTOINE, Sr., tn. France, depart. Isere; 6 m. WNW. Saint Marcellin; 27 m. W. Grenoble. Pop. 1660. It is situated in a mountainous region; has a good trade in skins and leather; was formerly celebrated for its Abbey.

ANTOING, tn. Belgium, prov. Hainault, arrond. Tournay, chief place of a canton; 4 m. SE. Tournay, on the Scheldt. Lat. 50. 33. N. Long. 3. 27. E. Pop. 1860. Quarries are worked here: it also has limekilns and tilekilns.

ANTOJO, a volcano in the Andes, near the sources of the Bio Bio riv. Lat. 37. 30. s. Long. 70. 5. w.

ANTOLEPTY, tn. Russia, in Europe, gov. Wilna; 54 m. NE. Wilkomir.

ANTON, or **Taay**, riv. England, which rises 10 m. N. Andover, in Hampshire, and after receiving several streams, at Redbridge takes the name of Southampton Water, which it retains until it joins the Solent, or channel which separates the Isle of Wight from the main land.

ANTON, tn. Brazil, between the Chiru and Colorado rivers, in a fertile district.

ANTON, tn. Brazil, prov. Paraiba, on the Camurataba riv.

ANTON, tn. Brazil, on the Tapicura riv.

ANTONANA, tn. Spain, Alava, prov. Vittoria, on the right bank of the Ega riv. 18 m. SE. Vittoria.

ANTONEW, or **Antonow**, tn. Russia, in Europe, gov. Minsk, dist. Mozyr; 16 m. SSE. Mozyr.

ANTONGIL, a bay on the E. coast of Madagascar, lat. 15. 22. to 16. 10. s. long. 50. 44. E. The climate is unhealthy: the soil is fertile: it has a considerable trade.

ANTONI, tn. Morea, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Kolokythia; 14 m. NNE. Maina. Lat. 36. 43. N. Long. 22. 30. E.

ANTONI, vil. France. See **ANTONY**.

ANTONIN DER HEYDE, Sr., tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, cir. Kempen; 17 m. WNW. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1985. Manufactures, stuffs and ribbons.

ANTONI, Sr., tn. Netherlands, prov. Gueldres, dist. Gomer, w. of the Meuse; 17 m. s. Nimeguen. Pop. 1700.

ANTONIE, S., tn. Netherlands, prov. North Brabant; 25 m. E. Bois-le-duc. Lat. 51. 38. N. Long. 5. 52. E.

ANTONIN, tn. France, depart. Tarn-et-Garonne, chief place of a canton; 22 m. ENE. Montauban. Lat. 44. 10. N. Long. 1. 46. E. Pop. 5500. This town is situated at the confluence of the Aveyron and the Bonnette, in an extensive and very fertile valley, surrounded by lofty mountains: the tan-pits are so numerous, that the drainage from them makes the water of the Bonnette, into which they run, unfit for use, and renders the atmosphere of the town quite disagreeable: manufactories are established here, for serges, baizes, and other woollen

goods; also paper-mills; a very great trade is carried on in leather of all kinds; also plums and saffron, which are grown in great quantities in the vicinity.

ANTONINA, vil. Brazil, prov. S. Paulo; 9 m. W. Paranagua, at the estuary of the united streams of the Cachoeira and Nundiaguara. It was built in 1800; has a church: carries on an export trade in casaca, cordage and timber.

ANTONINOV, vil. Russian Poland, gov. Sandomir, dist. Opoczno. The iron-foundries and forges established here, produce annually 5000 quintals of pig-iron, and 4000 quintals of bar-iron.

ANTONINUS, WALL OF, a military work erected by Lollius Urbicus, lieutenant of the emperor Antoninus, (about A. D. 140), across the isthmus which lies between the estuaries of the Forth and Clyde, to protect the districts S. of the wall from the incursions of the Caledonians: it was afterwards called Grime's Dyke (Grime's or Graham's), some say in memory of the Scots' chieftain who first attacked it with success: but some antiquaries derive the name from the Celtic word, "grime," great, that is, "the great rampart." The wall was of earth, connecting the chain of stations established by Agricola (A. D. 80), with a foss fifteen feet wide: the plough has obliterated it in some places, but a considerable portion may still be traced.

ANTONIO, **Antoni**, or **ANTONIA**, valley in Switzerland, in the Grisons, dist. Pettigau: it is 9 m. in length, extending N. and S. The Thalfaza runs through it, forming a considerable cascade. The valley is surrounded by lofty mountains; is extremely fertile, and contains several villages; mineral springs rise in it, one of which dyes a deep red.

ANTONIO, the principal village in the last-named valley.

ANTONIO ALVES, riv. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul; it is navigable; it receives the Doudariho riv. about 10 m. above its junction with the Jacuhy riv. which it falls into, near Portalegre.

ANTONIO, **ANGRA DE S.**, a bay on the NW. coast of Africa. Lat. 21. 9. s.

ANTONIO, **CAPE SAN.** See **ANTHONY**, Sr. **CAPE**.

ANTONIO, **CASAS DE S.**, vil. Spain, in Extremadura, prov. Caceres; 18 m. S. Caceres. Lat. 39. 7. N. Long. 6. 11. W.

ANTONIO DA PATRULHA, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on the left bank of the Sino riv; 51 m. NE. Portalegre.

ANTONIO DE BEHAR, or **DE BEJAR**, S., tn. Mexico, capital of the prov. of Texas, on the S. Antonio riv., near its source. Lat. 29. 35. N. Long. 99. 0. W. It is merely a collection of mud-cabins roofed with turf, but contains a population of 2000.

ANTONIO DE CAPO, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, near Cape S. Augustine; 30 m. SEW. Olinda.

ANTONIO DE CASTANHEIRO, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Guayana, on the right bank of the Rio Negro. Lat. 0. 10. N. Long. 67. 10. W.

ANTONIO DE CHICUNADOS, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the left bank of the Itapicura riv. Lat. 11. 15. S. Long. 40. 15. W.

ANTONIO DE LIPES, S., tn. Bolivia, prov. Potosi, on the left bank of the Rio S. Juan. Lat. 21. 35. S. Long. 68. 46. W.

ANTONIO DE LOS JUES, S., vil. Mexico; 74 m. E. Mexico; 45 m. N. Oaxaco. The ruins of some ancient Mexican fortifications are near this place.

ANTONIO DE MARAPI, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Guayana, on the left bank of the Yapura riv. a tributary of the Marañon. Lat. 1. 20. s. Long. 64. 45. w.

ANTONIO DE MURCHIATE, S., tn. Portugal, prov. Algarves, s. of the Serra de Malhao. Lat. 37. 21. n. Long. 7. 59. w.

ANTONIO DE TOJAL, S., vil. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 12 m. N. Lisbon. The patriarch of Lisbon has a splendid palace and magnificent gardens here.

ANTONIO DE YGUANA, S., tn. Mexico, prov. San Luis Potosi. Lat. 26. 45. n. Long. 100. 50. w.

ANTONIO DI CUCUTA, S., tn. Colombia, prov. Boyaca, on the right bank of the Zulia riv. which runs into Lake Maracaybo. Lat. 7. 38. n. Long. 71. 55. w.

ANTONIO DO CURVELLO, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes; 90 m. N. Sabara, on a riv. which runs into the Velhas.

ANTONIO DO RECIFE, or **PERNAMBUCO**, capital of prov. Pernambuco. See **PERNAMBUCO**.

ANTONIO, FALLS OF, S., on the Araguaya riv. about 60 m. before that stream joins the Para riv. Lat. 6. 25. s. Long. 49. 0. w.

ANTONIO, FORT, S., Brazil, prov. Rio Janeiro, at the mouth of the Rio S. Pedro, about 80 m. NNE. Rio Janeiro. Lat. 22. 30. s. Long. 41. 50. w.

ANTONIO, FORT, S., Colombia, prov. Barcelona, on the right bank of the Apure riv. 50 m. ENE. Barcelona. Lat. 9. 49. n. Long. 65. 25. w.

ANTONIO, PORTO DE, S., a harbour of La Plata, on the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 41. 0. s. Long. 64. 40. w.

ANTONIO, PORT, S., Chili, prov. Santiago, on the Pacific Ocean, about 14 leagues S. Valparaiso. Lat. 33. 42. s. Long. 71. 40. w.

ANTONIO, PORT, S., on the E. coast of Prince's Island, which is about 45 leagues SSW. of the island of Fernando Po, off the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 1. 40. n. Long. 7. 26. e.

ANTONIO, PORT, on the N. coast of Jamaica. Lat. 18. 17. n. Long. 76. 25. w.

ANTONIO, PORT, S., on the N. coast of the Island of Ivica. Lat. 39. 3. n. Long. 1. 23. e.

ANTONIO, PORT, S., Patagonia, s. of the Rio Negro. Lat. 45. 0. s. Long. 66. 0. w.

ANTONIO, PORT, Terra del Fuego, on the s. coast of the Straits of Magellan. Lat. 53. 58. s. Long. 70. 18. w.

ANTONIO, PUNTA DEL CAVO DE, S., a headland in La Plata, on the island Del Carbon, in the South Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 36. 40. s. Long. 66. 45. w.

ANTONIO, RIO DE, S., riv. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, running into the Paracatu riv. one of the tributaries of the Rio S. Francisco. Lat. 17. 0. s. Long. 46. 0. w.

ANTONIO, RIO DE, S., riv. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco; running into the Atlantic Ocean, about 100 m. S. Pernambuco. Lat. 9. 30. s. Long. 35. 45. w.

ANTONIO, RIO DE, S., riv. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande, rising in the Cordillera de Bitounas, and joining the Rio Grande de Curitiba, one of the tributaries of the Rio Parana. Lat. 26. 0. s. Long. 53. 50. w.

ANTONIO, S., a cape on the coast of Brazil, prov. Bahia. Lat. 13. 0. s. Long. 38. 37. w.

ANTONIO, S., riv. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, formed of several united streams which spring from Mount Lappa, and running into the Rio Dolce, after a course of about 200 m. from W. to E.

ANTONIO, S., riv. Brazil, prov. Porto Seguro, rises near Lake Medo, and falls into the sea a few leagues S. of the mouth of the Rio Grande, after a course of upwards of 100 m. from W. to E.

ANTONIO, S., riv. Brazil, prov. S. Paulo, rises in the Serra San-Martinho, receives the Chopi riv. and falls into the Iguaçu riv. after a course of about 150 m. from SE. to NW.

ANTONIO, S., riv. Colombia, prov. Cauca, running into the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 6. 30. n. Long. 77. 35. w.

ANTONIO, S., riv. Mexico, prov. San Luis Potosi, falling into the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 29. 0. n. Long. 98. 30. w.

ANTONIO, S., riv. Mexico, prov. Texas, rising near the vil. Espada, in the N. frontier of the prov. it is navigable for canoes to its very source; it abounds in fish; near San Antonio de Behar, it is upwards of 60 ft. wide, and 12 ft. deep; after a course of nearly 200 m. from W. to E. it falls into the Bay of Espiritu Santo, in the Gulf of Mexico.

ANTONIO, SIERRA DE, S., a mountain on the coast of Patagonia, situated on the Punta de los Pozos. Lat. 41. 30. s. Long. 66. 0. w.

ANTONIO, S., the northernmost of the Cape Verd Islands, separated from St. Vincent's by a channel 9 m. wide. The town is strongly fortified, and has a well-sheltered safe roadstead. Ships may procure refreshments of all kinds. Pop. 1000, mostly blacks. The N.E. point is in lat. 17. 15. n. 24. 51. w. See **ANTRONY, St.**

ANTONIO, S., tn. Austrian dominions, prov. Istria; 8 m. S. Trieste. Lat. 45. 30. n. Long. 13. 53. e.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the coast of the Atlantic; about 50 m. NE. Bahia, or St. Salvador. Lat. 12. 35. s. Long. 37. 45. w.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the left bank of the Itucambiruz, which runs into the Rio Grandedo Belmonte. Lat. 16. 55. s. Long. 42. 55. w.

ANTONIO, tn. Brazil, prov. Para, between the mouths of the Jamary and Tucunara rivs. on the banks of the Madera riv. the largest stream which joins the Marañon. Lat. 8. 30. s. Long. 62. 45. w.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, dist. Recife, near Parapamba; 7 m. N. Cape S. Augustine: it was founded in 1812.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Piahy, on the right bank of a stream which runs into the Macapa riv., a tributary of the Parnahiba. Lat. 7. 10. s. Long. 46. 5. w.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Brazil, prov. Santo Paulo, on the right bank of the Rio Luiz, which runs into the Parana riv. Lat. 24. 40. s. Long. 52. 15. w.

ANTONIO, tn. Brazil, prov. Solimoens, on the left bank of the Putumayo, or Ica riv., a tributary of the Marañon. Lat. 3. 0. s. Long. 68. 40. w.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Chili, prov. Rancagua; about 100 m. SW. Santiago: it was founded in 1755.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Colombia, prov. Apure, on the right bank of the Apure, a tributary of the Oroonoco. Lat. 7. 30. N. Long. 68. 50. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Colombia, prov. Orinoco, on the right bank of the Carony riv. about 70 m. s. of its junction with the Oroonoco, (or Orinoco.) Lat. 7. 8. N. Long. 62. 42. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Colombia, prov. Panama, Isthmus of Darien, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean; 45 m. sw. Panama. Lat. 8. 35. N. Long. 79. 42. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Colombia, prov. Varinas, on the left bank of the Apure; 45 m. sse. Guanahari; 230 m. ssw. Leon de Caraccas.

ANTONIO, S., tn. La Plata, Banda Oriental, on the left bank of the Uruguay. Lat. 29. 38. s. Long. 56. 56. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. La Plata, Banda Oriental, on the left bank of the Ybiqui riv. a tributary of the Uruguay. Lat. 29. 54. s. Long. 55. 16. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. La Plata, prov. Cordova; 20 m. sw. Cordova. Lat. 31. 30. s. Long. 63. 12. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. La Plata, prov. Entre Rios, at the junction of the Yeguaryguazu riv. with the Uruguay. Lat. 31. 15. s. Long. 58. 18. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Mexico, prov. San Luis Potosi, near the left bank of the riv. of the same name. Lat. 29. 30. N. Long. 98. 40. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz, on the W. shore of Lake Tamiagua. Lat. 21. 25. N. Long. 98. 0. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Mexico, Upper California, on the coast of the South Pacific. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 121. 0. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Mexico, Upper California, near the left bank of the Rio S. Buenaventura. Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 121. 20. W.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Switzerland, canton Ticino; 8 m. E. Bellizone. Lat. 46. 13. N. Long. 9. 6. E. Situated near the right bank of a stream which joins the Ticino riv.

ANTONIO, S., vil. La Plata, prov. Entre Rios, on the left bank of a stream which joins the Uruguay. Lat. 28. 35. s. Long. 56. 27. W.

ANTONIO, S., vil. par. and fort. Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna; 1 m. ss. Corunna.

ANTONIO, S., tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 5 m. N. Monforte. Lat. 39. 3. N. Long. 17. 16. W.

ANTONIO, Sr., Cape, Spain, Valencia, prov. Alicante, on the Mediterranean; 2 m. N. Cape St. Martin. Lat. 38. 49. 50. N. Long. 0. 8. 0. E. it is high land, perpendicular towards the sea, and contributes to enclose the bay of Xaira: on the summit are some windmills and a monastery. A remarkable change of wind is found to take place near this cape.

ANTONIO, Tower of S., fort. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria, nearly 100 m. s. Squillace. Lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 16. 37. E.

ANTONISBERG, Sr., vil. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg; 5 m. NNW. Creveld. Great quantities of linen are woven and bleached here.

ANTONIUS, S., tn. Netherlands, prov. Antwerp; 11 m. NE. Antwerp. Lat. 51. 17. N. Long. 4. 38. E.

ANTONI-WALDE, vil. Bohemia, cir. Bunzlau, in the forest of Bunzlau; 16 m. NE. Aicha. Glass-works are established here.

ANTONOVOKA, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Kief; 6 m. sse. Skvira, about 40 m. wsw. Belaisaerkof.

ANTONOVSK, fort. Russia in Asia, gov. Astracan. Lat. 49. 20. N. Long. 51. 50. E. This is one of a chain of fortified posts erected along the right bank of the Ural riv. on the frontiers of Tataria.

ANTONY, Port, a harbour on the s. coast of the island of Lemno, or Lemnos, in the Greek Archipelago. Lat. 39. 40. N. Long. 25. 15. E.

ANTONY, S., tn. Egypt, div. Vostani, on the right bank of the Nile. Lat. 29. 18. N. Long. 31. 20. E.

ANTONY, vil. France, depart. La Seine, arrond. Sceaux, on the Bièvre; 8 m. s. Paris. Pop. 1200. Wax bleacheries and manufactories of wax candles are established here, and in the vicinity are quarries of building stone.

ANTONY WEST, or Sr. Jacob's, par. England, co. Cornwall, hund. East, s. div. 1½ m. sw. Devonport (P. T. 218). Real prop. £5361. Pop. 3099. Living, a disch. vic. archd. Cornwall, dioc. Exeter. Church ded. St. James, par. the Carewe family. The proximity of Plymouth and Devonport, the dock yards, public offices, &c. adds much to the population and prosperity of this place.

ANTOOLAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, Purgunnah of Burra Sadree, near Nulla, sbe. its capital, 6 m.

ANTOOLAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, Purgunnah of Teehree, belonging to the Rajah of Dhar.

ANTOORLEE, vil. Hindoostan, prov. and dist. Candeish, on the Tuptee; 10 m. sw. Boorhanpoor. In 1820, it was surrounded by a mud wall with brick bastions, and was then divided between Sindia and the British government as successors to the Peshwa.

ANTOPOL, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Grodno; 17 m. E. Kobrine.

ANTORANO, tn. States of the Church, prov. Civita Vecchia, on the left bank of the Marta riv. 14 m. NNE. Civita Vecchia. Lat. 42. 17. N. Long. 35. 34. E.

ANTOUN ELIAS, tn. Syria, pach. Acre, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the rivs. Nahr el Kelb and Beirout. Lat. 33. 52. N. Long. 35. 34. E.

ANTOURAH, or **ANTURA**, vil. Syria, pach. Acre, on M. Libanus; 15 m. NE. Beirout; 36 m. s. Tripoli. It is delightfully situated, surrounded by plantations of mulberry trees: strangers are received and entertained in a monastery here; the Christian population is, in this district, treated with more consideration than in any other part of Turkey.

ANTRAIGUES, vil. France, depart. De l' Ardèche, arrond. of Privas; 13 m. W. Privas. Pop. 1500. Paper mills are established here.

ANTRAIN, tn. France, depart. Nièvre, arrond. Clamecy; 12 m. E. Casne.

ANTRAIN, vil. France, depart. Ille-et-Vilaine, arrond. Fougères; 16 m. WNW. Fougères; 27 m. NNE. Rennes. Pop. 1550. It is built on the Coesnon riv. which might easily be rendered navigable to the sea: woollen stuffs are manufactured here.

ANTRAKO, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, N. side of Ragoghur, in the Purgunnah of Dewass.

ANTREE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, on

the Moorun riv. 10 m. *SE.* of Dongurpoor, and in the Purgunnah of that name.

ANTRIFF, riv. Hesse, flowing into the Schwalm riv. near Zell.

ANTRIM, co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, a maritime county in the extreme *NE.* part of the island, bounded, *N.* by the Atlantic Ocean, *E.* by the North Channel, which separates it from Scotland, *W.* by co. Londonderry and Lough Neagh, and *S.* by Belfast Lough and co. Down: it is in the archdioc. of Armagh, and includes the dioc. of Down and Connor.

The general surface is uneven and hilly; the highest hills are Knock-Lade, 1820 feet above the level of the sea, Divis, 1586 feet, and Agueres, 1505 feet: the mountainous districts consist of magnesian limestone and basalt, sometimes covered with heath, or bog, even on their summits: the plains are chiefly a strong loam; sometimes sand and gravel; the surface slopes gradually from elevated cliffs on the sea-side to the centre of the county.

The most singular feature in the geological structure of Antrim co. is the Giant's Causeway, about 8 m. *NE.* of Coleraine, one of the most celebrated natural curiosities in the world: it consists of stupendous ranges of basaltic columns, or of many thousand prismatic pillars, of various dimensions from 12 to 24 inches diameter, and differing in the number of their sides from three to eight, but so accurately adjusted to each other, although not cohering, that the junctures will scarcely permit water to percolate between them: each column consists of several joints from 6 inches to a foot in thickness, the upper and under surfaces of which are alternately concave and convex, fitting on each other in the most exact manner; the Causeway stretches out, and ultimately descends into the sea from a precipitous part of the coast: it is about 200 feet in breadth and upwards of 30 feet in height; it has been explored to the extent of 600 feet, when it is lost to observation in its gradual depression in the waters: but, as a like formation reappears on the opposite coast of Scotland, it is probable that they are both parts of the same vast basaltic stratum. See GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

The principal rivers in this county are, the Six-mile-water, Crumlin, Glenavey, Glenwherry, Bush, Rewel or Ravil, Main, Carey, Braid, and Glenshesk; none are navigable, but three canals, all communicating with Lough Neagh, contribute much to the prosperity of the district. Lough Neagh, at the *SW.* corner of the county, is one of the largest lakes of fresh water in the British Isles, being 20 m. in length, by 12 m. in breadth: no less than eight rivers of some importance fall into it: the Bann alone runs out of it, and reaches the sea below Coleraine. In connexion with the inland navigation by the canals above named, this lake is the means of considerable traffic. A line of navigation is also laid down between Loughs Neagh and Erne, to be called the Ulster Canal. Linen is the chief manufacture of this district, and is exported in immense quantities, possessing a high and merited character for strength and durability: there are also manufactures of woollen cloths, canvass, kelp, paper, and iron: butter, and other agricultural produce is exported largely. Coals and limestone are the only minerals worked with advantage.

The extent of this county from *N.* to *S.* is

about 54 m. its breadth from *E.* to *W.* 35 m., including upwards of 492,000 acres: it contains 14 baronies, Antrim Lower and Upper, Belfast Lower and Upper, Carey, Dunluce Lower and Upper, Glenarm Lower and Upper, Killconway, Massareene Lower and Upper, and Toome Lower and Upper; 77 parishes, 2 boroughs, Belfast and Carrickfergus, the first of which sends two, the latter one member to Parliament (the co. sends two); 15 market-towns, and a population of 316,909. The principal towns are Belfast, a place of great mercantile importance, Antrim, Carrickfergus, Randalstown, and Lisburn, to which may be added the villages of Ballymena, Ballymoney, and Gracehill, the last a settlement of the United Brethren (Moravians).

ANTRIM, *tn.* Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Antrim, par. Antrim; 105 m. *N.* Dublin. Lat. 54. 45. *N.* Long. 6. 25. *W.* Pop. of *tn.* 2,655, of par. 5415. Living, vic. episcopally united to the rect. of Temple-Patrick, dioc. Connor, archdioc. Armagh, pat. possessing the rectorial tithes, the Marquis of Donegal. This place is pleasantly situated at the *NE.* extremity of Lough Neagh, on the Six-mile-water riv. over which there is a bridge. The church is a handsome building; there is also a catholic chapel and a market house: the linen manufacture is carried on here. Before the union it sent 2 burgesses to Parliament: it was anciently a bishop's see. Several curious remains of antiquity are found here, amongst them one of the lofty round towers peculiar to Ireland, in excellent preservation. Earl Massareene has a castle here; and Shane's Castle, belonging to Earl O'Neill, stood on the banks of the Lough; it was destroyed by fire a few years since: in 1798, the then Earl O'Neill fell in a severely-contested action, between the King's troops and a body of 6000 insurgents, fought in this town and vicinity. A new road to Belfast has recently been opened. About 700 children receive education in the various schools in this place.

ANTRIM, *tn.* United States, in New Hampshire, co. Killborough; 21 m. *NW.* Amherst; 30 m. *WSW.* Concord. Pop. 1309.

ANTRIM, *tn.* United States, in Ohio, co. Crawford.

ANTRIM, *tn.* United States, in Pennsylvania, co. Franklin, bordering on Maryland, on the Conococheague riv.

ANTRIM BAY, Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Antrim, the *NE.* extremity of Lough Neagh. Lat. 51. 41. *N.* Long. 6. 9. *W.*

ANTROBUS, Cape, British North America, on the *SW.* coast of Baffin's Bay. Lat. 71. 35. *N.* Long. 73. 0. *W.*

ANTROBUS, *tnshp.* England, co. (anc.) Pal. of Chester, par. Great Budworth, hund. Bucklow; 5 m. *NNW.* Northwich (P. T. 173). Real prop. £2988. Pop. 476.

ANTROLOGO, *tn.* Naples, prov. Basilicata; 11 m. *NE.* Venosa.

ANTRONA, *tn.* Italy, prov. Milan, on the Orcesca riv. situate in a valley of the same name.

ANTRONI, *tn.* Morea; 55 m. *NW.* Tripolitza. Lat. 37. 54. *N.* Long. 21. 46. *E.*

ANTROPOLI, *tn.* and harbour, in the island of Candia, on the Naporal riv.

ANTROS, an island, on the *W.* coast of France, at the mouth of the Garonne: the cele-

brated light-house called the Tour de Cordouan, is situated here.

ANTRUM, one of the Alps, Switzerland, in the Valais; a pass in it permits a communication between the Valais and Lombardy.

ANT'S RIVER, South Africa, coast of Natal, running into the Indian Ocean. Lat. 30. 52. s. Long. 30. 10. e.

ANTSIA, tn. Turkey, prov. Armenia, gov. Erzeroum; 25 m. NNE. Isphir.

ANTSIANACS, a tribe in Madagascar, dwelling in a district which extends from the sources of the Manangoura riv. to the country of the Antavats on the E. coast of the island. They have strenuously and successfully resisted every endeavour on the part of Europeans to colonize their territory: they are considerably advanced in civilization: justice is administered by the old men and heads of the more distinguished families: they are industrious and hospitable: their dwellings are built with solidity and regularity, and are well furnished: the reserve and self-respect manifested by their females is a contrast to the general state of morals among barbarous tribes: they extract silver from mines in the mountains: the land is productive and well cultivated: they carry on a considerable commerce. The lake whence the Manangoura issues is nearly 30 m. in circuit, full of fish, and said to be infested by crocodiles.

ANTSOUKHI, a district of Caucasus, on the Samour, in the ss. part of Eastern Circassia; it is inhabited by 1500 families of Mahometan Lezhis, who have established a sort of independent republican government.

ANTULLY, vil. France, depart. Saône-et-Loire, arrond. Autun; 49 m. NW. Maçon.

ANTUN, riv. Island of Banca; 5 m. from its mouth is a village of the same name, whence great quantities of tin, the produce of the island, are exported.

ANTUONO, S., tn. Naples, prov. Principato, on the right bank of the Carapella riv. 7 m. SW. Ascoli. Lat. 41. 8. N. Long. 15. 28. E.

ANTURA, vil. Syria. See **ANTOURAH**.

ANTVORSKOV, prov. Denmark, Island of Zealand, on the E. coast of the Great Belt.

ANTVORSKOV, chief tn. of the last-named prov. Lat. 55. 23. N. Long. 11. 22. E.

ANTWERP (*Anvers*, French; *Amberes*, Spanish; *Antwerpen*, German and Dutch), a prov. of the Netherlands, bounded N. and NE. by North Brabant, ss. by Limburg, s. by South Brabant, and W. by the Scheldt riv. which separates it from East Flanders; this province was formed, in 1814, out of the marquisate of Antwerp and lordship of Mechlen. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 40 m. and from E. to W. about 42 m. it is divided into three arrondissements, Antwerp, Malines or Mechlin, and Turnhout, which include 144 communes, and a population of 338,294 (1828). The navigable rivers are the two Nethe, the Dyle, the Ruppel, and the Scheldt. The general surface of the country is level and very fertile; all the productions of agriculture are successfully cultivated; cattle are raised in great numbers; manufactures of all kinds are numerous.

The commerce of this prov. depends on the Scheldt; when the navigation of that river is open, it flourishes; but when political arrangements have closed the means of communication, it is of course much restricted. This prov. for-

merly was a marquisate belonging to the house of Austria by the marriage of the Archduke Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy. During the French revolutionary war, it was united to France, under the name of *Département des Deux-Nethes*; by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, it was allotted to Holland, in order to form a prov. of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and in 1830-1, it was annexed to the new kingdom of Belgium.

ANTWERP, a very strong and important city of the Netherlands, now the capital of the prov. of Antwerp, belonging to the kingdom of Belgium, the principal place of its arrondissement and of four cantons: situated on the Scheldt riv. Lat. 51. 13. 16. N. Long. 4. 23. 55. N. Pop. 65,000. It is the seat of several government-offices, courts of justice, boards of commerce, &c. is a city of remote antiquity; probably the capital of the Ambivarti, a people named by Julius Cæsar; the Normans pillaged it in 836 and 837; it was a populous place in 1124; the Duke of Alba built the citadel in 1558; indeed the history of this city would be an epitome of the history of the Netherlands, and all their political vicissitudes. In earlier times (it is first mentioned A. D. 517), Antwerp was the principal mercantile emporium of Europe, had a very numerous population, and its merchants were applied to by foreign potentates for loans, for which they paid exorbitant interest, and, among others, by Queen Elizabeth, who was relieved from this foreign thralldom by the public spirit, good management, and wealth of Sir Thomas Gresham. But this prosperity was annihilated in 1648, when, by a clause in the treaty of Westphalia between Spain and Holland, the navigation of the Scheldt was closed, in order to favour Amsterdam and the other Dutch ports; this arrangement was confirmed by subsequent treaties with Austria, greatly to the detriment of this city and its surrounding district. In 1792, it was taken by the French; re-taken in 1793; again fell into their power in 1794, when, with its prov. it was united to France, and constituted the capital of the depart. Deux-Nethes. The French government immediately declared the Scheldt open, but the maritime war and the superiority of the British naval power tended greatly to restrict the advantages which would otherwise have accrued from this favourable circumstance. In 1803, astonishing exertions were made by Napoleon in improving the harbour, forming immense docks, and building extensive store-houses, in order to convert it into a naval station of the first class; great additions were made to its fortifications, which have rendered it a place of considerable strength; a magnificent fleet of ships of the line was built here, which, on the restoration of the place to Holland, in 1814, were sold by auction. In 1809, a powerful armament was sent from England to destroy these works, but entirely failed; and again, in 1814, Gen. Sir Thomas Graham (Lord Lynedoch) invested it at the head of a considerable British army, but was opposed with great skill and complete success by the celebrated Carnot; that able officer did not surrender the fortress intrusted to his defence, until after the treaty of Paris, and in obedience of the express order of his sovereign, Louis XVIII. The citadel, on the separation of Belgium from Holland, was

retained by Gen. Chassé for the King of Holland, and he did not surrender to the French army which attacked it, as allies of Leopold King of Belgium, until he had exhausted every means of defence.

The Scheldt, which is here 1600 feet wide, and deep enough to float the largest line of battle ship, forms a most extensive and commodious harbour; and, by means of canals, merchant vessels can be brought into the very heart of the city; the tide rises here 12 feet, and its influence extends much further up the river. The streets are mostly wide, straight, and well-paved; the celebrated cathedral is 466 feet high; the famous Descent from the Cross, by Rubens, forms the altar piece; his tomb is in the Church of St. James, one of the five parish churches of this city. The Exchange is the finest in Europe; the dock-yards, docks, quays, bridges, gates, and similar public buildings, whether of utility or of magnificence, well merit the traveller's notice: the vicinity is highly interesting, especially the park. The manufactures of Antwerp are such as might be expected in a place of so much importance, and comprise every product of human skill, ingenuity, and industry. In regard to the fine arts, this city has always been justly famous: the Academy of Painting dates from the fifteenth century; the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts, for the encouragement of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving, was founded in 1817. It has an atheneum, or college, a museum, a public library, a botanical garden, a hospital, and many similar institutions. The arrondissement of Antwerp is divided into eight cantons, four of which are included within the boundaries of that city, the others are Eeckeren, Brecht, Santhoven, and Conticq.

ANTWERP, tn. United States, in New York, co. Jefferson; 180 m. NW. Albany. Pop. 2412.

ANUDPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the Therce Purgunnah; 2½ m. NE. of the tn. so called.

ANUGGUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; 25 m. NE. Mehidpoor. Lat. 23. 41. N. Long. 76. 7. E.

ANUGHI BOLCHOI, or ANUI BOLSCHE, riv. Russia in Asia, gov. Irkhoutz, rising in dist. Okhotsh, and falling into the Kovima, or Kolyma riv. after a course from N. to S. of 150 m. 24 m. E. Nianei Novimskoi.

ANUGHI SOUKOI, or ANUI SACHOT, riv. Russia in Asia, gov. Irkhoutz; it joins the Kovima riv. after a course of nearly 200 m. from E. to W.

ANUND-DJEL, dist. Persia, prov. Mekran, N. of Cutch Gundava, tributary to the Khan of Khelaut.

ANUNE, tn. Colombia, prov. Caguan, about 70 m. ENE. Caguan. Lat. 3. 15. N. Long. 73. 32. W.

ANURAJAPOERA, tn. Ceylon; 60 m. W. Trincomalee. Lat. 8. 23. N. Long. 80. 37. E.

ANUSKAIA, fort. Asiatic Russia; 50 m. WNW. Bisk. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 83. 14. E.

ANVIL ISLAND, in the Gulf of Georgia, W. coast of North America. Lat. of the S. point 49. 30. N. Long. 122. 57. W.

ANVIL, tn. United States in Pennsylvania, co. Lebanon.

ANVILLE, or MILLER'S TOWN, tn. United

States, in Pennsylvania, co. Dauphine; 55 m. WNW. Philadelphia.

ANWEN, vil. Holland, prov. Luxemburg, about 7 m. WNW. Luxemburg.

ANWICK, par. England, co. Lincoln, Flaxwell wapentake; 5 ENE. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Real prop. £2084. Pop. 235. Church ded. to St. Edith. Living, disch. vic. united to Brauncewell, archd. and dioc. Lincoln, pat. Marquis of Bristol.

ANWORTH, par. Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright; 1 m. SW. Gatehouse (P. T. 101). Real prop. £4748. Pop. 830. Living, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway; the church is in good repair. The great road from Carlisle runs through this parish. The Fleet riv. bounds it on the S. and falls into the Solway Frith; on the E. bank is the town of Gatehouse, connected with this parish by a bridge. The hill of Cairn-Hurrah is about 1100 feet above the level of the sea; on the summit of another hill are the remains of a vitrified fort, and on the bank of the river is the ancient tower of Rusco which is still inhabited.

ANXIETY, Point, North America, Russian Territory, N. coast on the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70. 10. N. Long. 147. 30. W.

ANXIOUS BAY, on the S. coast of New Holland, in Nuyt's Land. Lat. 33. 45. S. Long. 134. 45. E.

ANY, or KNOCKANY, par. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Limerick, barony of Small County; 4½ m. E. Bruff (P. T. 133). Pop. 4531. Living, vic. united to the vics. of Ballinlough, Ballynamona, Ballynard, Hospital, Kilfrush, and Long; dioc. Emly, archdioc. Cashel. Two of Earl Desmond's castles are in this dist. also, the ruins of an Augustin Friary, founded in the reign of Henry II. Nearly 500 children are educated here; among these institutions one should be noticed particularly, namely, a school for 75 boys and 45 girls, supported at the expense of Count de Salis.

ANYOCHECA, riv. North America, running into Lake Ontario after a N. course of 20 m.

ANZA, riv. Piedmont, rising on the Swiss frontier, and after running through the Val d'Anzaca joins the Tosa riv. near Vogogna.

ANZAFTE, a small country in Madagascar, situated between the districts of the Ancoves, the Antsianacs and the Ambotismenes; it is the principal mart of the slave-trade in this island.

ANZAHA, vil. Madagascar; 20 m. SW. Foul Point.

ANZAIN, vil. France, depart. Du Nord. In its vicinity are extensive peat-bogs.

ANZANIGO, tn. Spain, in Arragon, prov. Huesca; 25 m. NNW. Huesca. Lat. 42. 24. N. Long. 40. 34. W.

ANZANO, vil. Naples, prov. Capitanata, canton of Accadia; 7 m. SW. Bovino. Pop. 800. It is pleasantly situated in a healthy country.

ANZARBA, or ANAZARBA (ANC. CÆSARÆ AUGUSTA), tn. Turkey in Asia, pachalic of Itchil, on the Jihoon riv. 42 m. SW. Marasch; 33 m. NE. Adana. Lat. 37. 4. N. Long. 35. 45. E. In the 11th and 12th centuries it was regarded as the capital of Armenia. The battle in which Boemond II. Prince of Antioch lost his crown and his life, the Christian army under him

being defeated by the Saracens under Rhodoam, Sovereign of Aleppo, was fought in a plain close to this town, A.D. 1130.

ANZARON, a small island of Spain, on the N. coast of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, about 5 m. E. of the mouth of the Vivaro riv. Lat. 43. 47. N. Long. 7. 12. W.

ANZAS, VALLEY OF, in Piedmont.

ANZBACH, par. and vil. Lower Austria, on a river of the same name.

ANZELY, tn. Persia. See INZELY.

ANZEO, ANZIO, ANZO, or ANTIO, CAPE, a promontory on the Mediterranean, in the States of the Church, in the Campagna di Roma; 34 m. SSE. Rome. Lat. 41. 26. N. Long. 12. 28. E. Benedict XIV. constructed a port here. It derives its name from the ancient city Antium, the ruins of which cover a considerable space in its vicinity.

ANZEO, tn. Algiers, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Hobrah riv. Lat. 35. 53. N. Long. 0. 8. W.

ANZERSKOI, an island, Russia in Europe, in the White Sea, gov. Archangel; 147 m. WSW. Archangel; 66 m. ENE. Kem. Two hermitages occupied by anchorites of the order of St. Basil are on this island. It is said that mines of silver and of copper have been found on it.

ANZEY, LAKE, in the island of Hayti; 40 m. ENE. Port-au-Prince.

ANZI, tn. Naples, prov. Basilicata, can. Calvello; 13 m. SE. Potenza. Pop. 3090. This town, the Anza of the Romans, was always celebrated for its strong position, as it is situated on a very lofty mountain.

ANZIKO, an extensive country in the interior of Western Africa, N. and E. of Loango and Congo. As we have no information relative to this district and its inhabitants later than the 16th century (by the Portuguese travellers, Lopez and Merolla), little dependence can be placed on the reports, relative to this nation, many parts of which seem incongruous: it is stated, that the inhabitants are brave and active, but of such degraded brutality as to expose for sale, as human food, the dismembered limbs of their prisoners of war, and of their own slaves: and when one of the lieges offers himself as a repast for the Mikoko, or King, it is regarded as an acceptable act of homage due to the sovereign: he has under his rule thirteen vassal kings: his capital is called Monsol, and is said to be 900 m. from the sea. To countervail these extraordinary details, we are informed that the people have a greater spirit of commercial activity than any other on the coast: they are industrious, and manufacture cloth from the fibres of the palm-tree and from silk, which they dispose of in Congo, with which kingdom, as well as with the interior, they carry on considerable traffic: they also traffic in ivory, skins, and slaves: they take in return, cowries, salt, silk, and woollen goods, glass-ware, &c. As we have no accounts more recent than the date above specified, no European having visited the tract of country said to be inhabited by this people, it is left to the reader to form his own opinion on this subject, and to future travellers to confirm or annul these details.

ANZIN, vil. France, depart. Du Nord, arrond. Douay; 1 m. NW. Valenciennes. Pop. 4000. Glass-houses, both for window-glass and

glass-ware, are established here: but it is chiefly celebrated for its coal mines, discovered in 1754, which employ 3000 miners, who work night and day, in relief-gangs: they raise 4,000,000 quintals yearly: they are the largest coal-works in France.

ANZING, tn. Bavaria, prov. Isar; 10 m. SSE. Munich. Lat. 48. 5. N. Long. 11. 50. E.

ANZOLA, tn. States of the Church, prov. Bologna; 8 m. WNW. Bologna. Lat. 41. 33. N. Long. 11. 14. E.

ANZONICO, par. vil. Switzerland, canton Ticino, in the valley of Livino.

ANZORGETTI, or OUSTORGETTI, tn. Asia, princip. Guriel, capital of the country; 76 m. SW. Cotatis, or Cotais. Lat. 41. 45. N. Long. 75. 10. E.

ANZUAN, one of the Comoro Islands. See HINZUAN.

ANZUELOS, riv. Guatemala, prov. Costa-Rica, running E. and entering the Caribbean sea, between the San Juan de Nicaragua and Matina rivs. prov. Veragua. Lat. 10. 5. N. Long. 82. 50. W.

ANZUEROS, riv. Colombia, prov. Quito, dist. Quixos y Macas, running S. and joining the Putumayo riv. a tributary of the Marañon.

ANZUOTO, tn. Spain, Guipuscoa, prov. St. Sebastian; 25 m. SW. St. Sebastian; 8 m. W. Villafranca, on the main road from Madrid to France. Pop. 1200. The environs are fertile: manufactories of cloth are established here, and iron works in the adjacent mountains.

ANZUQUIAMA, tn. Japan, in the isle of Nippon, princip. Mino; 78 m. NE. Miako, on a small stream which runs into the Omi: it is well fortified, and has a strong citadel.

AODOR, riv. Morocco. See AADOR.

AOES CREEK, riv. United States in New Jersey, running into the Delaware riv. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 75. 36. W.

AOIZ, tn., Spain, in Navarre, prov. Pampluna, on the Iraci riv. 14 m. ENE. Pampluna. Pop. 1,040. Paper-mills, fulling-mills, and manufactories for woollen stuffs are established here.

AOKY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; 8 m. NE. of Kuchnal Serai, belonging to Scindiah.

AOMOND, GLÉN, val. Scotland, shire of Perth.

AONDRUSS, riv. Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Donegal, running into Lochrusmore Bay, Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 54. 48. N. Long. 8. 7. W.

AORET, tn. Africa, in Senegambia, visited by Mollén in 1818. Lat. 14. 31. N. Long. 12. 30. W.

AOR, PULO, a small island in the Eastern Ocean, off the E. coast of Malacca. Lat. 2. 25. N. Long. 104. 35. E. It is high and wooded: a Malay vil. supplies ships which touch here with vegetables.

AORTE, or ORTETIELLE, tn. France, depart. Landes, arrond. Dax. 12 m. S. Dax. Houses, about 200.

AOSA, a kingdom in Guinea, on the Gaboon coast; central point, 130 m. W. the mouth of the Malimba riv. in the Bight of Biafra.

AOS FORNOS, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 7 m. North Coimbra. Lat. 40. 19. N. Long. 3. 26. W.

AOSTA, prov. Sardina, bound. N. Switzerland, E. Novare, S. Turin, W. Savoy, extent 1600 square m. Pop. 62,674. Mountains, covered

with perpetual snow, separate Aosta from the surrounding districts, and add greatly to the extraordinary picturesque beauty of this valley: the principal of these are Mont Blanc and the Lesser St. Bernard, Mont Rosa, Cervin, Colomb, and the Greater St. Bernard, Le Sonna, and Le Col de Cogne: immense glaciers are scattered among them. The Doria, or Doire riv. passes through the valley from NW. to SE. receiving the Cogne, Malosna, Tournanche, Lis, and many other streams; the tillage of the vale does not wholly supply the inhabitants, great numbers of whom emigrate, returning to their valley with their gains: rich pastures raise numerous flocks and herds, and also fatten those of the neighbouring districts: the wines of Chambave and Fontana Mora are highly esteemed.

Immense forests of pine trees furnish great quantities of tar, turpentine, and pitch: more than a dozen smelting-houses for copper are in full operation, which, together with numerous iron-works, employ a large proportion of the inhabitants; the iron is of a very superior quality; the mines, also, produce lead, silver, and manganese; numerous mineral springs are found, St. Vincent, Cormajeur, and Pré-St.-Didier: marble and slate-quarries are worked with success. The province is traversed by several noble roads; among them, that over the Greater Mont St. Bernard, by which Napoleon led his troops to the plains of Marengo. This province is divided into seven districts: Aosta, Verres, Châtillon, Donnaz, Gignod, Quart, and Morgex; these are subdivided into 75 communes.

AOSTA (anc. Civitas Augusti, Augusta Prætoria Juliæ, Augusta Salassiorum), a city of the kingd. of Sardinia, capital of the last-named prov. on the left bank of the Doire, or Doria riv. at the opening or uniting of the two valleys of the Greater and Lesser St. Bernard; 51 m. NNW. Turin. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 7. 16. E. Pop. 5550. It is the seat of several government-offices and the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Abp. of Chambery. A triumphal arch, a magnificent gate, with three arcades of great span, an amphitheatre, and numerous ruins, attest its antiquity and ancient splendour. It was the capital of the Salassi, subdued by Terentius Varro. It has one collegiate church, 3 parish-churches, and 2 colleges. Its trade is in the productions of the prov., cheese, leather, metals, and metal wares, hemp, oil, and very superior wine.

AOSTA, tn. Africa, in Soria, situated near the coast; 35 m. s. Tripoli: the residence of a Maronite Patriarch.

AOTA, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre-Douro-e-Minho; 22 m. ENE. Oporto. Lat. 41. 15. N. Long. 8. 7. W.

AOUAKEL. See HOWAKIL.

AOUDORMA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, prov. Bessarabia. Lat. 46. 19. N. Long. 29. 3. E.

AOUGAN, riv. Russia in Asia, prov. Siberia, running into the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 69. 50. N. Long. 176. 0. E.

AOUIAC, dist. Africa, in the N. part of the kingdom of Bornou, in Nigritia.

AOUISSIE, kingdom in Africa, on the coast of Benin, nearly 300 m. N. Cape Formosa.

AOUN, DEM, tn. Palestine, pach. Acre. Lat. 34. 3. N. Long. 35. 50. E.

AOUNLAH, tn. Hindoostan, presidency of Vol. I.

Bengal, prov. Delhi; 18 m. W. Bareilly. Lat. 28. 19. N. Long. 78. 18. E.

AOURO-OURNE, mounts. Russia in Europe: this name is given, by the Tartars, to that range of the Oural mounts. which commences in the gov. of Orenburg, near the sources of the Oural, and which, after a S. course, terminates at Lake Carakoul, near the Caspian Sea.

AOUS, or Poro, tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, at the mouth of the Vojoutza riv. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 19. 24. E.

AOSTE (anc. Augusta), tn. France, depart. Drôme, arrond. Die; 17 m. WSW. Die. Pop. 1110. Three fairs are held here annually: paper mills, lime-kilns, and oil-mills are in activity here. Augusta was a Roman colony, established in the reign of Augustus.

AOUTEB, mount. Lower Egypt; 24 m. NW. Suez.

AOUTOS, tn. Turkey, in Europe, prov. Roumelia; 44 m. WNW. Burgos.

AOUZ, tn. Arabia Petræa, prov. Hedjaz, near the Arabian Gulf, upwards of 100 m. S. Kalaat-el-Moilah.

AOVIN, or Aowin, kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, bound N. kingd. Dankara, E. kingd. Gura, S. kingd. Amanahæ, and W. Assini riv. Chief trade, gold, ivory, and slaves; capital, Tagua; 75 m. N. of the coast.

AOYCA, tn. Spain, in prov. Navarre, subdiv. Pampeluna; 10 m. NNW. Pampeluna.

AOYS, or Aoxz, tn. Spain, in Navarre, on the river Yrate; 10 m. NW. Sanguesa.

APABOTA, riv. Colombia, prov. Maturin.

APABOUKIT, tn. Malacca. See APAKOOKIT.

APACHERIAS, a tribe of native Indians residing in the interior of the Mexican States, about lat. 34. 0. N. long. 110. 0. W.

APACHES, a warlike race of Indians, in South America, divided into several tribes, and residing between 30. 0. and 34. 0. N. lat., from Rio Colorado, California, in the W. to Rio Colorado de Texas, in the E. The principal tribes are, the Apaches-Chiricagua, the A.-Farooes, the A.-Gilenos, the A.-Mimbrenos, and the A.-Tantos. This brave nation waged perpetual war with the Spaniards during their occupation of this country: at first, the Spaniards sent their prisoners as slaves to Cuba: the Apaches then determined neither to give nor to receive quarter: their arrows, made of reeds, were "a cloth-yard" long, pointed with iron, bone, or flint: they would inflict a mortal wound at 300 paces distance, and on taking out the shaft, the barb remained buried in the wound: they also used the arms they took from the Spaniards; also a shield, and a lance 15 feet long: the archers and fusiliers acted as infantry; the lancers always as cavalry.

APACUATA, a small riv. Colombia, prov. Guayana, which joins the Arui riv.

APACZA, tn. Transylvania, on the Alta, or Aluta riv. which joins the Danube; 28 m. N. Cronstadt. Lat. 45. 58. N. Long. 25. 30. E.

APAE, or APEE, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the group Del Espiritu Santo, called also New Hebrides, or Hebudes. Lat. 16. 0. S. Long. 168. 30. E.

APAFALVA, or APAFIFALVA, mkt. tn. prin. Transylvania, co. Dobock.

APAGO, a small riv. Colombia prov. Quito: it runs into the Marañon.

APAKOOKIT, tn. Malayan peninsula, dist.

Queda, chiefly inhabited by Chulias, or natives of the coast of India; 6 m. SE. Allestar.

APALACHES, or **ST. MARK'S RIVER**, United States, North America, rising in East Florida, Lat. 31. 30. N., near the NW. source of the Great Satilla, running SW. through the Apalachy country, a course of nearly 140 m. and falls into the bay of the same name, 15 m. below St. Mark's, near the mouth of the Apalachicola riv.

APALACHES, a tribe of Indians, dwelling in the southern districts of Georgia, United States, near the St. Mark's or Apalachy riv.: there are also some settlements of them on the Bay of Mobile, and near the outlets of the Mississippi.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, the name given to the immense chain extending along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States at various distances from the sea, from Alabama s. to Maine N. In general they form the division which separates the rivers, running into the Atlantic Ocean, from those joining the Mississippi and the northern lakes. In their course the various parts receive different names. They are called the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, the Blue Mountains in Virginia, the Alleghany Mountains, and the Laurel Mountains in Pennsylvania, the Catskill Mountains in New York, the Green Mountains in Vermont, and the White Mountains in New Hampshire.

They are sometimes broken into groups and isolated chains: in some places they form three, four or more parallel ranges; their highest summits are among the White Mountains in New Hampshire. East of the Hudson they are wholly granitic: in the W. and S. they consist of granite, gneiss, mica, and clay-slate; primitive limestone, &c. The whole are sometimes denoted by the name Alleghany Mountains, but erroneously, that being an appellation belonging to one main division of them only, and not to the whole chain. Their name in the language of the Indians signifies "endless." See **ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS**, **BLUE MOUNTAINS**, **CATSKILL MOUNTAINS**, &c.

APALACHICOLA, fort, in United States, Florida, at the confluence of the Flint and Apalachicola rivs. 54 m. NW. St. Marks: it was built by the English.

APALACHICOLA, tn. United States, on the Apalachicola riv. in E. Florida; 108 m. NE. Pensacola.

APALACHICOLA, riv. North America, formed by the confluence of the Chatahoochi and Flint rivs. on the S. confines of Georgia; after which, flowing between W. and E. Florida, it falls into the Gulf of Mexico, in Apalache Bay, E. of Cape Blaize, or Cape Escondilla; it is wide and deep; the tide runs up it nearly 60 m.: it is navigable: the estuary forms a fine harbour, but its entrance at low water is only three fathoms deep: at 15 m. from the sea, it divides into two outlets.

***APALACHY BAY**, a bay of Florida, in the Mexican Gulf. Lat. 25. 50. N. Long. 84. 30. W.

APALACHY, or **APALACHIA**, co. United States, East Florida, extends from the Flint riv. W. to Zer. See **ALACHUA**.

APALSKOI, mount. Russia in Asia, Kamtschatka. SW. of Awatcha Bay.

***APAM**, or **APANG**, tn. Africa, Guinea, on the Gold Coast, between the mouths of the Amissa and Ainsua rivs. It is the port of Akron, or Acron, a dist. of the Fantees. Lat. 5. 15. N. Long. 0. 36. W. See **ACRON**.

APAMEA, or **DZEL**, tn. Persia, pach, Bagdad

on the Tigris; 27 m. Bagdad. It consists of two villages, Beled and Samcha.

APAMEA, tn. Syria, on the Orontes. See **HAMAH**.

APAMIS, tn. Turkey in Asia, supposed to have been anc. Apamea, on the Meander riv. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

APANAIG POLAM, tn. Hindoostan, pres. Madras, prov. Baramahl; 15 m. S. Dakeenpoori.

APANETOMA, riv. Colombia, intendency of Quito, which falls into the Maranon.

APANI, riv. Brazil, South America, running NNW. and falling into the Madeira riv.

***APANO ACHAIA**, tn. Morea, on a branch of the Camenitza riv. 15 m. SSW. Patras. Lat. 38. 3. N. Long. 21. 38. E.

APANO, SOUDINA, tn. Albania; 14 m. N. Joannina. Lat. 39. 58. N. Long. 21. 2. E.

***APANO**, CLYMA, tn. Western Greece, on the Morno riv. 8 m. ENB. Lepanto. Lat. 38. 24. N. Long. 22. 0. E.

APANOMERIA, or **APANORMIA**, vil. promontory, and port, Greek Archipelago, on the NW. coast of the island of Santorin: the see of a Greek archbishop. The harbour is so deep, that small vessels cannot anchor in it. Lat. 36. 38. N. Long. 25. 25. E.

APANOTACH, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Albania, on the Desniza riv. 4 m. ESE. Staria; 61 m. N. Joannina. Lat. 40. 34. N. Long. 20. 54. E.

APANU, riv. Brazil, South America, which runs S. and falls into the Madeira riv.

APARI, tn. on the N. coast of Luçon, one of the Philippines: its harbour is much frequented. Lat. 18. 36. N. Long. 121. 58. E.

APASSI, riv. Circassia, which falls into the Kuban riv. 75 m. E. Taman.

APARICION, tn. S. America, Colombia, prov. Apure, on the right bank of the Claro or Cojede riv. which joins the Apure riv. Lat. 8. 30. N. Long. 69. 2. W.

APASEVA, tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg; 80 m. NNW. Birs. Lat. 56. 17. N. Long. 54. 12. E.

APATANOMA, riv. S. Amer. Colombia, prov. Cuenca, rising E. of the Andes, and flowing into the Maronna riv. a tributary of the Maranon.

APATCHIN, tn. Russia in Asia, gov. Irkoutsk; 90 leagues SW. Nijnei-Kamtschatka, on the left bank of the Bistra riv.

APATCHKA, tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg, dist. Menzelinsk; 50 m. NW. Bourgoulma; 93 m. S. Menzelinsk. Lat. 54. 53. N. Long. 51. 59. E.

APATH-FALVA, tn. Hungary, co. Borsod; 22 m. WSW. St. Peter; 12 m. N. Erlan, surrounded by mountains extremely rich in iron ore. Lat. 48. 4. N. Long. 20. 20. E.

APATI, JASZ, or **APATHI JASZ**, tn. Hungary, dist. Jaszgyi; 17 m. Jasz Bereni; 55 m. E. Pest. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 20. 10. E.

APATIN, tn. Hungary, co. Bacs, on the left bank of the Danube, in a very marshy country; 11 m. SW. Zombor: pop. 3360. It is a well and regularly-built place, weaving and dyeing, and the raising of silk is attended to: it has a corn exchange.

APATSHINSK, vil. Russia, in Kamtschatka, on the Bolschaia riv. 26 m. Bolscheretsk.

APAYA, riv. S. America, Colombia, prov. Jaen, running into the Maranon. Lat. 4. 50. S. Long. 76. 30. W.

APCHERON, **APCHERON**, or **APCHERON**, dist.

Russia, prov. Georgia: this dist. includes a penins. in the Caspian Sea, and is situated both in Europe and in Asia, as the Caucasian chain, which separates those two parts of the world, passes across it, and terminates as the headland which forms the E. extremity of the penins. Lat. 40. 21. N. Long. 49. 50. E. Baku, or Bakou, is the chief place of this dist. The ground is so replete with inflammable gas, that the inhabitants, who are mostly engaged in weaving, cook their food, warm their cabins, and see to follow their occupation by means of reeds, rendered incombustible by being prepared with chalk or lime, which they stick into the ground-floors of their huts: the gas, rising through them from the soil, is then lighted, and forms a perpetual flame. Some Guebres, or fire-worshippers, are found in this dist. and have built several temples to their deity, the "Eternal Fire."

APCHON, tn. France, depart. Cantal, prov. Auvergne; 12 m. N. St. Fleur.

APCZ, or **APRTZ**, tn. Hungary, co. Heves; 12 m. W. Gyöngyös, on the Zagya riv. at the W. base of the mount. of Matza.

APE, tn. and battlicw Germany, grand duchy of Oldenburg, dist. Neuenburg.

APE ISLE, North Africa, coast of Algiers, in the Gulf of Stora, or Storo. Lat. 36. 59. N. Long. 6. 52. E.

APEE, island, South Pacific, one of the New Hebrides, or Hebudes, 60 m. in circuit: it is woody, lofty, hilly, and diversified with valleys. Lat. 16. 42. S. Long. 168. 36. E.

***APEE**, **GOONONG**, ISLE, at the opening of the Strait of Savy, between the islands of Sumbawa and Mangeray, into the Java sea. Lat. 8. 10. S. Long. 119. 20. E.

***APEE**, **TANJONG**, a cape on the W. coast of Borneo, in the Chinese Sea. Lat. 2. 0. N. Long. 109. 20. E.

APELBO, tn. Sweden, prov. Dalecarlia. Lat. 60. 28. N. Long. 13. 56. E.

APELCHE, or **APFICHEBUEL**, tn. Netherlands, prov. West Friesland; 26 m. Leeuwarden. Lat. 52. 55. N. Long. 6. 15. E.

APELDOORN, tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, arrond. Arnheim; 10 m. NW. Zutphen; 18 m. N. Arnheim, chief place of a canton. Lat. 52. 12. N. Long. 5. 48. E. Pop. 2666.

APELERN, paroch. vil. Germany, Electoral Hesse, bailiwick of Rottenburg.

APEL, **TER**, tn. Holland, prov. Groningen; 32 m. SSE. Groningen. Lat. 52. 52. N. Long. 53. 13. N. Long. 7. 2. E.

APEN, tn. Germany, Oldenburg, on the Jümme riv. 19 m. WNW. Oldenburg. Lat. 7. 52. E.

APENA, riv. S. America, Colombia, intendency Quito, running N. and joining the Guallaga.

APENBURG, **GROSS**, or **GREAT APENBURG**, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, dist. Magdebourg; 22 m. W. Stendal; 10 m. SSE. Salzwedel. Pop. 500. Lat. 52. 40. N. Long. 12. 23. E. It is the seat of an ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

APPENNINES, or **APPENNINES**, a chain of mountains in Italy which branches off from the Maritime Alps at Monte Cassino, E. of the Col de Pende: they first form a semicircle along the coast of the Gulf of Genoa; then traverse Central Italy, at nearly an equal distance from the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and continue through the Calabrias to the Strait of Messina: they do not seem to terminate finally there, but

are continued under different names from Monte S. Filippo at the NE. angle of Sicily, to Monte Baida, on the W. extremity of that island: while a range branching off in the Neapolitan dominions at Monte Acuto, in the Basilicata, traverses the provinces of Terra de Bari and Otranto, and terminates at Cape Santa Maria di Leuca, in the Strait of Otranto.

The extent of the whole line, calculated in all its sinuosities, may be taken at 350 leagues: ranging from lat. 38. 0. to 45. 0. N., and long. 7. 0. to 18. 0. E. They are not so lofty as the Alps; but many of their summits rise more than 6000 feet above sea-level: Monte Cerno, in the Neapolitan dominions, NE. of, and near Aquila, is the highest of the chain; it is 8935 feet high: Mont Blanc, monarch of the Alps, rises to 15,785 feet. It is in some or other of the ranges of these mountains that nearly all the rivers of Italy take their rise. The eminences which compose the general chain have different names in the countries through which it passes: but a full description of this remarkable Cordillera, the manner and direction in which the subordinate ramifications diverge from the main range, the valleys which permit communication between the countries lying at their opposite bases, the skill which has been displayed in taking advantage of such circumstances for the formation of roads, the rivers rising among them, and the directions which they take in consequence of the inclination of the territory through which they flow, the different heights above the sea at which the cities and towns are built among them:—these and similar subjects of information connected with the Apennines, afford a noble subject for the scientific inquirer.

The passages across the Apennines, are, in those which divide Piedmont, N. from Genoa, S. the valleys of the Tanaro, of the Bormida, and of the Lemma: the openings between the duchies of Parma and Modena on the N., and Tuscany, the principality of Massa and Carrara, and Lucca, on the S. are those of Boffaloro, Cento-Croci, Pontremoli or Bratello, Fiumalba, and Monte Carelli or Pietra Mala; between the Roman States N. and Florence, S. there is one communication, by means of the valley of the Siève, on the Borgo di San Lorenzo, opening into the valley of the Lamone, on the road to Faenza: in the central Apennines are the openings of Scheggia, between the mountains Corno and Cucco, at Serravalle SE. of Monte Pennino, and at Antrodoto, where there is the chief communication between Rieti and Aquila; in this part there are also two roads between Florence and the Ecclesiastical States; the E. road is by Arezzo, the principal road is by Sienna, the highest points of which are at Castiglione, and at Radiconi; several lines of communication meet at Sienna, leading to the coast of the Mediterranean, to Leghorn, to Piombino, and to Civita Vecchia. On the principal branch of the Roman Apennines are the passages of Aquila, Rieti, and Rome; the road from Zagorola to Palestrina; and the Appian Way, above Lake Albano, forming the high road from Rome by Terracina to Naples: in the pass of Salmona, near to the sources of the Volturno, the roads to Rome, to Aquila and to Pescara all meet: the passes above Castel Franco and Ariano, form the highest points of the roads from Benevento to Troja, and from

Avellino to Foggia: the pass in the Vesuvian division of the Apennines is at Forchia or Caudina, near Monte Sarchio, N.E. of Naples, on the road to Benevento: the defile near Airola (anc. Caudium), is the place where the Samnites caused the Roman army to pass under a yoke, in token and acknowledgment of humiliation and defeat. The ravines through which passes the road from Tarento to Canosa, near Ofanto, at Bari, and from these two towns to Ostuni, Mesagna and Lecce, are sometimes so contracted as to form mere defiles. A branch which issues out from the principal chain at Monte Chilone, after running about 75 m., first, N.N.E. and afterwards E., has a remarkable character, as it forms the promontory of Monte Gargano in the Gulf of Manfredonia, terminating in a very elevated peak, 4968 feet above the level of the sea: this is called in the province "the Spur of the Boot;" an expression alluding to the general form of Italy, so much like a boot, an imaginary resemblance which this fanciful appellation seems to justify.

The mineral riches of these mountains consist chiefly of marbles of different sorts, and of great beauty: among them are the Carrara, or statuary marble, in the principality of Massa and Carrara: the sea-green marbles of Bochetta; the green marbles of Florence and Prato, similar to the verde antiche, the variegated yellow marble of Sienna, and many other valuable sorts. The Apennines cannot boast of much to interest the traveller: as their loftiest summits are below the line of perpetual congelation, the snow is melted from the highest by the month of June, so that no magnificent glaciers can be formed; their sides are bare; the valleys between the ranges are for the most part mere abrupt chasms, precipitous ravines, or frightful abysses, differing widely, in their harsh and gloomy character, from the beautiful and fertile vales which are interspersed among the Alps.

Description alone is utterly inadequate to enable the reader to form any connected idea of these mountains: a map, on which the direction, junctions, and separations of their ranges are laid down, can alone give a correct outline of their relative positions: indeed, it is evident that they form only one chain with the Alps, and the whole formation may be traced from the heart of Germany, the Suabian and Tyrolean Alps, to the W. extremity of the island of Sicily in the Mediterranean, and also to the S.E. extremity of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Otranto, at the promontory of Gargano in the Adriatic Sea.

APENRADE, or **AAPENRADE**, dist. or bailiwick, Denmark, prov. Sleswick, includes 126 sq. m. 1 tn. 8 parishes. Pop. 6660, exclusive of the town (2800). It has manufactures of woollens, linens, and yarn; dye-houses and breweries.

APENRADE, tn. Denmark, prov. Sleswick, on a bay of the Baltic, forming an insecure harbour. Lat. 55. 3. N. Long. 9. 26. E. Pop. 2800. The chief support of the place is the carrying trade: there are also distilleries for brandy, tanneries, and breweries: two fairs are held here annually.

APENRADE, **GULF** or, the bay which borders the E. side of the dist. of Apenrade: it opens into the Little Belt.

APERÉ, riv. S. America, Bolivia, formed by

the confluence of the rivs. Cabieres and Eserence, and flowing into the Mamore riv. a tributary of the Madeira.

APERIOPOLI, tn. Turkey, in the island of Candia, dist. Canea.

***APE'S HILL**, North Africa, in Fez; Tetuan is built at the E. side of this mountain. Lat. 35. 40. N. Long. 5. 30. W.

***APE'S MOUTH**, a strait, W. of Trinidad, which leads from the Caribbean Sea to the Gulf of Pari. Lat. 10. 42. N. Long. 61. 50. W.

APETHORPE, chap. England, co. Northampton, par. Nassington, hund. Willybrook; 4 m. SW. Wandesford (P. T. 84). Real prop. £3212. Pop. 297. Church. ded. St. Leonard. Living, perpet. cur. archd. Northampton, dioc. Lincoln, pat. Vicar of Nassington.

APETLAN, par. vil. Hungary, co. Wieselburg.

APFAL, riv. Bavaria, prov. of the Rhine, rising in the Donnersberg, and flowing into the Nathe riv. a tributary of the Rhine.

APFELSTADT, riv. Saxony, rising in the Thuringian Forest, near Tambach, and falling into the Gera at Molsdorf. It is extremely serviceable in annually floating many hundred rafts of timber from the forest to the districts through which it passes.

APFELSTADT, vil. Saxony, princip. Gotha, on the riv. Apfelstadi; consisting of 170 houses.

APHIOM, or **APHIUM-KARA-HISSAR** (anc. *Apamea Cibotos*), principal tn. of the dist. of Kara-Hissar, Anadolia, on the Mindra, Marsyas or Akharu, riv. 138 m. S.E. Broussa; 165 m. SW. Angora; 216 m. E. Smyrna. Lat. 38. 45. N. Long. 30. 56. E. Number of houses estimated at 10,000, and pop. at 60,000. The town is 3 m. in circuit; is fortified; an old but very strong citadel is built on its SW. side, on an isolated rock of prodigious height. The rivulets from the neighbouring mountains run through the streets; it has 12 mosques, 2 Armenian churches, 5 baths, 6 khans, and a custom house: manufactories are established for carpets; piece-goods, woollens, fire-arms, yatagans or Turkish daggers, and, more especially, for opium, from which it derives its name: this is extracted from the white poppy, which is cultivated to a great extent in the neighbouring plains: the caravans which travel from Constantinople and Smyrna, to the interior of Africa, assemble here: it is the seat of government of a pacha of two tails.

APHMOOJINE LAKE, United States in Maine, communicating through lakes Wahtah and Bungan Quohun, with the St. John's riv. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 69. 40. W.

APHOUIAGUIASI, tn. Africa, Guinea, giving name to the state of which it is the capital: it is dependent on the King of Ashantee, to whose armies it furnishes a body of 10,000 warriors; it is about 30 m. N.E. Commaese.

APHIREENE, riv. Turkey in Asia, in Syria, pachalic of Aleppo, rising in Mount Almadagh, and flowing into the Bahr Agouleh, or Lake of Antioch.

APHROUNE, mount. Africa, Algiers: the Wed a Ouse riv. runs along its S. side. Lat. 36. 35. N. Long. 4. 0. E.

APHTOLA, island in the Sea of Oman, on the coast of Beloochistan; it is about 4 m. in extent. Lat. 25. 5. N. Long. 63. 52. E.

API, island in the Pacific Ocean; in the group Del Espiritu Santo; 24 m. in length and

about 62 in circuit: it is high and mountainous, but agreeably diversified with woodlands and plains. Lat. 8. 17. s. Long. 168. 52. E.

APIACA, riv. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, running into the Tapajos, a tributary of the Marañon.

APIACAS, a native tribe S. America, in Brazil, living in the dist. Arinos, prov. Matto Grosso; this town is on the right bank of the Arinos riv. They subsist by hunting and fishing.

APIAHY, tn. Brazil, prov. S. Paulo, dist. Hyto; 33 m. sw. Itapininga, near the source of the Apiaby riv. and close to a hill where a rich gold mine is worked.

APIAHY, riv. Brazil. See **APIAHY**.

APICE, tn. Naples, prov. Principata Citra, dist. Ariano; 9 m. wsw. Ariano; 7 m. sse. Benevento, built on an eminence. Pop. 2184.

APIES, vil. Spain, in Arragon, prov. Huesca; 5 m. N. Huesca; its hot springs are celebrated.

APIGNANO, tn. Italy, States of the Church, delegation of Ascoli; 6 m. NE. Ascoli, near the Cbiffente riv. Lat. 42. 55. N. Long. 13. 14. E. Pop. upwards of 1000.

APIOCHAMA, a large riv. S. America, La Plata; running to the N. of the tn. of La Paz: after a course of 70 m. from sw. to NE. it falls into the Beni riv.

APIOKACUMISH LAKE, in British North America, in the interior of Labrador, communicating with Hudson's Bay through the Great Whale River. Lat. 54. 45. N. Long. 72. 0. W.

APIRO, tn. Italy, States of the Church, delegation of Macerata; 19 m. WNW. Macerata; 4 m. WNW. Cingoli. Lat. 43. 25. N. Long. 13. 6. E.

APISONCHO, riv. S. America, Peru, running into the Huallaga, a tributary of the Marañon. Lat. 7. 52. s. Long. 76. 0. W.

APITON ISLANDS, islets, Chinese sea, in the Philippine group, on the E. coast of Panay. Lat. 11. 5. N. Long. 123. 10. E.

APLAC, tn. S. America, Peru, intendency Arequipa; 20 m. NE. Cumana. Lat. 16. 7. s. Long. 73. 15. W.

APLERBECK, vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, dist. Arensburg, cir. Dortmund; 24 m. WNW. Arensburg. Pop. 561, chiefly employed in the neighbouring coal mines.

APLERN, tn. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel; 13 m. N. Hameln. Lat. 52. 17. N. Long. 9. 19. E.

APLEY, paroch. chap. England, co. Lincoln, wapentake of Wraggoli; 2 m. sw. Wragby (P. T. 144). Real prop. £2041. Pop. 152. Living, perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Lincoln. Church, ded. to St. Andrew.

APNUSS LAKE, in Sweden, prov. Nordland, communicating with the Gulf of Bothnia, by the Indal riv. Lat. 63. 50. N. Long. 15. 15. E.

APO, in the Chinese sea, one of the Philippine islands, between Mindoro and the Calamianes. Lat. 12. 39. N. Long. 120. 27. E.

APO SHOALS, near the last named island; 28 m. N. to s. and 8 m. E. to W. Lat. 12. 25. N. Long. 120. 32. E.

APOA, tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the right bank of the Rio Velhas. Lat. 16. 0. s. Long. 45. 0. W.

APOLABAMBA, S. America, prov. La Plata, bounds, E. prov. Moxos, W. prov. Carabaz; it extends upwards of 200 m. from sw. to NE. It is mountainous; but very productive of maize, rice,

cotton, cacao, and wax; the woods are filled with monkeys, wild beasts, and reptiles. The inhabitants carry on a traffic with La Paz.

APOLDA, tn. Germany, Saxe Weimar, cir. Weimar-Jena; bailiwick Rosla; 10 m. ENE. Weimar; 40 m. sw. Leipsic. Lat. 51. 2. N. Long. 11. 30. E. Pop. 3100. It has a castle, a church, and a college; extensive manufactories of stockings, woollen cloths, kerseymeres, &c. a foundery for casting bells, and distilleries. Four fairs, very much frequented, are annually held here.

APOLITARI CAPE, s. point of Island Cerigotto, in the Mediterranean, and on the W. coast of Greece. Lat. 35. 49. 15. N. Long. 23. 18. 0. See **CERIGOTTO**.

APOLLINARE, S. Italy, tn. Naples, prov. Lower Abruzzo; 4 m. N. Lanciano; 5 m. s. Ortona. Lat. 42. 20. s. Long. 14. 24. E.

APOLLINARE, S. vil. N. Italy, Venetian territory, prov. Polesine de Rovigo, dist. Rovigo; 4 m. SE. Rovigo, on the left bank of the Bianco canal. Pop. 2060.

APOLLO, island of Japan, one of the Tsitaoes seven island group, Strait of Diemen, s. of Kinsiu. Lat. 30. 43. 45. N. Long. 130. 24. 0. E.

APOLLO, one of the Friendly Islands, South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19. 0. s. Long. 179. 0. W.

APOLLOBAMBA LA CONCEPCION, tn. S. America, Bolivia, on the left bank of the Rio de S. Rosa, which joins the Paro riv. a tributary of the Marañon. Lat. 15. 15. s. Long. 68. 59. W.

APOLLONIA, or **AMANAPRA**, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, between the Ancobra and Assine rivers: the Ahanta riv. separates it on the W. from the Ahanta country; it is tributary to the king of Ashantee. The limits of this country, like all on the coast of Africa, are very imperfectly defined: it reaches about one hundred miles along the coast, by twenty miles inland; the power of the king is despotic; each trader is expected to offer an annual present to the king, and, also, on commencing his traffic; great security both of person and property is enjoyed by the trader. The natives are courteous, reserved, and very hospitable: they are well made, active, and more personable than the negro race in general, the nose is not so flat nor the lips so projecting: they raise millet, rice, cocoa, sugar, and similar tropical productions: they export gold, ivory, rice, pepper, and palm oil, taking in exchange, fire-arms and ammunition, tobacco, metal, and metal wares, and clothing stuffs: their coast has no harbour nor anchorage; goods, on account of the surf, are landed by means of canoes, which they manage with great skill. The forests furnish excellent timber for ship-building, but are full of wild animals; numerous small streams overflow the country in the rainy season, but no large river runs through it. The English have a fort here, and are on very good terms with the inhabitants and their monarch.

APOLLONIA, an English fort on the Gold Coast, Africa, in the kingdom of Apollonia; 42 m. NW. Cape Three Points. Landing is difficult and dangerous on account of the surf.

APOLLONIA, CAPE, Western Africa, on the Gold coast, forming the E. headland at the mouth of the Gold riv. Lat. 4. 59. 12. N. Long. 3. 2. W.

APOLLONIA FORT, W. coast of Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 4. 59. 14. N. Long. 3. 4. 37. W. 4 m. from the cape. The fort stands on

the beach, where landing is difficult and dangerous, except by means of canoes. No wood or water here, and few refreshments, such as limes, fowls. The gold dust here is abundant, the quality superior, and is obtained by barter as at Cape Lahou.

APOLLONOS, tn. on the s.e. coast of the island of Naxia, Greek Archipelago; 12 m. s.e. Naxia; 2 m. s.w. Cape Smeriglio. Lat. 36. 57. N. Long. 25. 34. E. See **NAXIA**.

APOLOSA, tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Principata Ultra, dist. Avellino; 4 m. s.e. Benevento; 9 m. n.w. Montefusco. Pop. 1739. It is built on a rising ground.

APOMAS, a mining vil. N. America, Mexico, prov. Sonora, dist. Sinaloa. Lat. 23. 50. N. Long. 105. 40. W.

APONIA, riv. S. America, Peru, on the s. frontier, running from W. to E. and joining the Madeira riv. Lat. 8. 5. S. Long. 63. 30. W.

APONAH, tn. Western Africa, on the slave coast, W. Cape St. Paul's. Lat. 5. 42. N. Long. 1. 11. E.

APOONG, vil. Hindoostan, Malwa, in Soant Purgunnah, s.e. of the capital.

APOPARO, riv. S. America, Peru: this is the name of one part of a very large river, which rises in Bolivia, and runs into Peru, which it traverses entirely from s.e. to n.w. and then, passing into Colombia, finally joins the Marañon, about Lat. 4. 20. S. Long. 73. 30. W. It is called in Bolivia, the Paro or Beni; in Peru, the Apoparo; in Colombia the Ycayal.

APOPORIS, riv. S. America, Brazil, prov. Guayana, running into the Copueta, or Yapura riv. a tributary of the Marañon. Lat. 0. 30. S. Long. 69. 30. W.

APOQUENEMY CREEK. See **APOQUINIMINK RIVER**.

APOQUINIMINK, hund. N. America, United States, in Delaware, s. side of co. Newcastle.

APOQUINIMINK, or **CANTWELL'S BRIDGE**, vil. United States, in Delaware, co. Newcastle, on Apoquinimink creek; 21 m. s.w. Wilmington; 49 m. s.w. Philadelphia.

APOQUINIMINK, riv. N. America, United States, in Delaware, co. Newcastle: it runs s. into Delaware Bay, 3 m. below Reedy Island.

APOROMA, tn. Peru, prov. Cuzco, on the left bank of the Ynambari riv. which joins the Apoparo riv. Lat. 13. 59. S. Long. 69. 30. W.

APOROQUIAQUI, an Indian settlement in Peru, S. America, on the left bank of the Camarogui riv. a tributary of the Apoparo riv. Lat. 10. 45. S. Long. 72. 40. W.

APOS, or **APOSE**, an island on the Eastern Sea, near the s.w. coast of Palawan. Lat. 8. 5. N. Long. 117. 27. E.

APOSTICA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 11 m. w.n.w. St. Ubea. Lat. 38. 32. N. Long. 9. 10. W.

APOSTLES, **THE TWELVE**, a group of islands in Lake Superior, North America; 6 m. from the s.w. coast of the lake.

APOSTOLA THADEIA, a cape on the E. coast of Siberia, at the W. extremity of the Gulf of Anadyr. Lat. 63. 0. N. Long. 178. 14. E.

APOSTOLES, riv. Patagonia, rising in the Andes, and falling into the strait which separates the island of Campana from the continent. Lat. 49. 0. S. Long. 74. 30. W.

APOSTOLES, an Indian settlement in S.

America, Buenos Ayres, founded by the Jesuits in 1632. Lat. 27. 54. S. Long. 55. 49. W.

APOSTOLES, tn. S. America, Paraguay, between the Parana and Uruguay rivers, s. of the tn. San Josef.

APOSTOLES, 12 small islands in the Strait of Magellan, at its opening into the Pacific, near Cape Descada: their shores are rocky and dangerous. Lat. 52. 34. S. Long. 76. 5. W.

APOUKINSKOL, Cape, Russia in Asia, prov. Siberia; s. headland of the mouth of the Apuka riv. which falls into the Sea of Kamtschatka. Lat. 61. 50. N. Long. 174. 30. E.

APOUKS, a kingdom of Guinea, on the coast of Gaboon, near the mouth of the Danger Mooney, in the Bight of Biafra.

APULIA, vil. United States, in New York, co. Onondaga; 129 m. W. Albany.

APPAK, a country in Western Africa, E. of Ardra, between the Slave Coast and the Bight of Benin.

APPAKHEREE, a vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the Narghur Purgunnah; 6 furlongs from the capital. Number of houses 50; situated on the right bank of the Sew river.

APPALBE, tn. Sweden, prov. Dalarna, on the left bank of the Dahl riv. Lat. 60. 25. N. Long. 13. 59. E.

APPAMATOX, or **APPOMATOX**, riv. N. America, United States, in Virginia, forming the s. branch of the James riv. which it joins 60 m. from its mouth: it is navigable 20 m. above its junction with the James riv.

APPANAIG-POLLAM, tn. Hindoostan. See **APANAIG-POLAM**.

APPANEY, riv. N. America, Upper Canada, Midland dist. running s. into Lake Ontario. Lat. 44. 20. N. Long. 76. 30. E.

APPAR, tn. Borneo, on the E. coast; 30 m. s.e. Passir. Lat. 2. 6. S. Long. 116. 30. E.

APPAROWPET, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Decan; 20 m. n.e. Neermul. Lat. 19. 15. N. Long. 78. 10. E.

APPELDOORN, tn. Holland. See **APPELDORN**.

APPELE, vil. Netherlands, arrond. Dendermonde, prov. East Flanders; 3 m. Dendermonde; 15 m. s.e. Ghent. Pop. 940.

APPELHULSEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on a branch of the Lippe riv. a tributary of the Rhine; 10 m. w.s.w. Munster. Lat. 51. 50. N. Long. 7. 26. E.

APPELSCHIE, tn. Netherlands. See **APPELSCHIE**.

APPENAN, a populous town on the isle of Lombok, in the Sea of Java, situated on a bay of the same name, in the Strait of Lombok, contiguous to Mataran, the residence of the rajah of the island.

APPENANS, vil. France, depart. Doubs, arrond. Baume-les-Dames; 12 m. n.e. Baume-les-Dames; 31 m. e.n.e. Besançon. Pop. 164. A quarry of variegated marble is worked here, white veins on a grey ground.

APPENRODE, vil. Hanover, co. Hohenstein; 5 m. e.n.e. Neustadt. Near this village is the celebrated cavern, or grotto, called the Kelle, in the interior of a rock of alabaster: it is 300 feet long, by 260 feet wide, and 160 feet in height.

APPENRODE, or **ABENRODE**, vil. Prussia, dist. Magdebourg, cir. Osterwich, prov. Saxony; 7 m. s.w. Osterwich. Pop. 1060. Iron-works are established here.

APPENWEYER, mkt. tn. Baden, cir. Kinzig, dist. Offenbourg; 6 m. NNE. Offenbourg. Pop. 997. Lat. 48. 33. N. Long. 8. 10. E.

APPENY, riv. N. America, Upper Canada: it traverses Camden co. and falls into the Bay of Quinte, near Mohawk Town.

APPENZELL, one of the Swiss cantons: it is surrounded on all sides by the Canton St. Gall; is about 30 m. in length, 18 m. in breadth; it is divided into two parts, called Rhodes, or Roods, each of a republican form of government: the capitals of which are the towns of Appenzell and Trogen. The mountains of this canton are branches of the Alps; they surround it on the E. the S. and the SW. Several curious caverns and grottoes have been discovered in them, containing stalactites of remarkable beauty: some of the loftiest summits are calculated at 9000 feet in height, particularly Sents, Ghirens, spitz, Waghenluch, and Kamor: the snow never melts from their upper regions. The Sitter, the Urnesche, and the Goldach, are the principal streams, but none is navigable: gold is sometimes found in the sand of the last. The principal riches of this canton consist in their horned cattle, which are of a very superior breed: they rear great numbers of goats, whose milk is peculiarly adapted for the nourishment of the numerous invalids who frequent the mineral springs in this district.

In comparison with its extent, this canton is the most populous of all the confederacy: the official returns enumerate the population at 48,600, but it is generally estimated as amounting to 55,000. It furnishes a quota of 972 men to the Swiss national army. It is represented at the General Diet by a single delegate, elected by the two Rhodes in common. The revenues of this State are inconsiderable, the expense of administration not amounting to two hundred pounds English yearly: they are derived from fines, and from the rents of estates belonging to the canton: no taxes are collected and no custom dues are levied: nevertheless, the Great Council meets twice a year to examine the state of the public finances. The sovereign power resides in the people absolutely; the inner Rhodes professes the Catholic faith, the outer Rhodes the Protestant. They are governed by their own separate legislatures, completely distinct from each other: the inner Rhodes meet in Landsgemeinde, or General Assembly, every year at Appenzell; this assembly appoints the principal public officers, every citizen becoming, at eighteen, entitled to vote. The Great Council is composed of 124 members, meets thrice a year, and prepares the business for the General Assembly: the Lesser Council is a body consisting of 16 members which meets every week. In the outer Rhodes, the General Assembly, which meets every year, on the last Sunday in April, at Hundwyl, or Trogen, is the supreme authority; it is composed of every citizen who has attained his sixteenth year: it enacts laws and confirms treaties. The Assembly of Councillors is a subordinate authority attending to the executive detail of government. The Great Council also determines as to the measures to be proposed to the consideration of the superior authorities.

The inhabitants are extremely ingenious in all mechanical arts: they excel in linens, cottons, and muslins, which they manufacture of

the most delicate texture, and embroider with great skill and taste: the beauty of their patterns, and the brilliancy and durability of their dyes, render their goods in great request abroad. The inhabitants of the inner Rhodes are principally devoted to pastoral and agricultural concerns; the outer Rhodes to commerce and manufactures.

This canton was not admitted into the confederation until 1515. It suffered severely while occupied by the French armies, during the revolutionary war, and was long before it recovered that degree of prosperity which the ravages of war had destroyed.

APPENZELL, a considerable town in Switzerland, in the canton of the same name; 7 m. S. St. Gall. Lat. 47. 29. N. Long. 9. 24. E. Pop. 3000. It is the chief place and seat of government of the inner Rhodes, is situated in a very pleasant valley, on the Sitter riv. over which there are two bridges: it has a town hall, an arsenal, and two convents: eight fairs are held here every year, and a market every Friday. It has a considerable trade in linen and cotton goods, salt, saltpetre, mill-stones, cheese, honey, and, generally all productions of agriculture and many of manufactures. The environs are populous, fertile, and well cultivated; near it are the mineral waters of Weissbad; also, the Nildkirchlein, or Rock-Chapel, so named on account of its very remarkable situation.

APPERLY, ham. England, par. Deerhurst, hund. Westminster, co. Gloucester; 4 m. S. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Pop. including Whitefield, 401.

APPERSON, tn. Hanover, prov. Bremen; 7 m. SW. Buxtehude. Lat. 53. 25. N. Long. 9. 34. E.

APPERUP, tn. Denmark, prov. Cronborg; 3 m. NW. Cronborg. Lat. 56. 6. N. Long. 12. 33. E.

APPIANO, tn. Lombardy, prov. Milan, chief place of a district; 8 m. SW. Como; 22 m. NNW. Milan. Lat. 45. 44. N. Long. 8. 58. E.

APPIN, tn. and par. Scotland, dist. Lorn, shire of Argyll; 133 m. WNW. Edinburgh. Real prop. £8811. Pop. 2575. Living, including the ancient parish and island of Lismore, is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; a new church has recently been built. The parish is of great extent, and is watered by the rivers Creran, Duror, Bailichish, Laroeh, and Leven, by several inland lakes, and by the arms of the sea, Loch Linnhe, Loch Leven, Loch Eil, and Loch Creran; they all abound in fish. Slate of superior quality is raised near Loch Leven, over which there is a constant ferry. In the vicinity are Appin-House, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale; Inverstal-House, a fine seat of Macdonald of Glencoe; Loch Eil is the seat of the chief of the Camerons; and Airds, the seat of Mr. Campbell.

APPINGADAM, tn. Netherlands, prov. Groningen; 10 m. NE. Groningen. Lat. 53. 19. N. Long. 6. 46. E. Pop. 1600. It is the chief place both of the arrond. and canton; is situated on the Tivel riv. 3 m. from the sea, with which it communicates by means of a canal: has a court of justice and a college: the produce of the fisheries, and rearing a fine breed of horses, are the principal support of the inhabitants.

APPLE, a desert island of N. America, Canada,

on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, between the isle of Basque and the Iles Verts, or Green Islands: it is surrounded by rocks, which render the navigation very dangerous.

APPLE, riv. N. America, United States, in Illinois, running into the Mississippi. The entrance is in Lat. 45. 24. N. Long. 64. 43. W.

APPLEBY, borough, mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Westmoreland, in East Ward, but having a separate jurisdiction; 270 m. NW. London; 20 m. Carlisle; 10 m. Penrith. Real prop. £7373. Pop. 1459, of St. Lawrence, par. of St. Michael, 851. Formerly in two parishes, St. Laurence and St. Michael, now united. Livings, vica. archd. and dioc. Carlisle: pat. of the united parish, or St. Laurence, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The town is built on the Eden riv. which nearly surrounds it: is supposed to occupy the site of Anaballa, a Roman station: has been the co. tn. ever since William I. received charters from Henry II. John, and Henry III. but all were given up to James II. has since remained a borough by prescription: the assizes are held here. The castle is believed to be of early Norman origin. Here are a town hall, jail, and market house; its market is the best supplied with corn of any in the neighbourhood: has no manufactures of any consequence, and therefore possesses but little trade: market-day, Saturday; fairs, Whitsun-eve, for horned cattle; Whit-monday, for linen cloth; June 10, for cattle and sheep; Aug. 10, for horses, sheep, and linen cloth.

Appleby sent two members to Parliament: but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill, in 1832. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, sixteen capital burgesses, recorder, &c. Has a free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, open to all the children of the town, on payment of 2s. 6d. per quarter to the master: also, five scholarships at Queen's College, Oxford, founded by the Earl of Thanet, and is entitled to participate in five exhibitions to the same college, of £60 each, on the foundation of Lady Elizabeth Hastings. Here is an hospital for 13 widows, founded by Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, heiress of the Cliffords, possessors of Appleby Castle for many centuries; by marriage with whose eldest daughter, it descended to the Earl of Thanet: it made a noble defence under the celebrated Countess Anne, above alluded to, against the parliamentarians, but was compelled to surrender in 1648. The church of St. Laurence was almost entirely rebuilt by the same public-spirited lady; it contains a noble monument to her memory. It was burnt by the Scots in 1388; and suffered so severely from a pestilence in 1598, that it has never fully recovered its former rank and comparative importance.

APPLEBY, par. England, co. Lincoln, in N. div. Manley wapentake; 7 m. NW. Glandford Bridge (P. T. 156). Real prop. £3897. Pop. 534. Living, disch. vic. archd. Stow, dioc. Lincoln; church, ded. St. Bartholomew. It is situated near the Ancholme riv. which has been rendered navigable to the Humber. The Roman road, from Stamford and Lincoln, passes through this par. it is seven yards broad, and considerably raised above the level.

APPLEBY, GREAT AND LITTLE, par. England, cos. Derby and Leicester, partly in hunds. Repton and Gresley in co. Derby, and partly in

hund. Sparkenhoe, in co. Leicester; 6 m. ssw. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Real prop. £4756. Pop. 1781. Living, rect. archd. Leicester, dioc. Lincoln: the boundaries of four cos. meet in this vil. Leicester, Derby, Stafford, and Warwick. Here is a free grammar school for 100 boys founded in 1697 by Sir John Moore.

APPLECROSS, tn. and par. Scotland, shire of Ross and Cromarty; 14 m. W. Lochcarron (P. T. 150). Real prop. £3050. Pop. 2892. Living, in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg: pat. the King: the Gaelic is the only language spoken, or preached. The par. stretches along the coast of the Atlantic; the valleys are fertile: the hills yield pasturage for cattle: the sea supplies fish in abundance: the herring fishery is followed with great success, and adds much to the prosperity of this parish: quarries of lime-stone, and a productive copper mine, are also wrought here.

APPLECROSS BAY, Scotland, opening into the Minch, at the mouth of a small riv. which passes by Applecross.

APPLEDONE, seaport tn. England, co. Devon, par. Northam. hund. Shebbear; 2 m. N. Bideford (P. T. 201). Pop. with the rest of the par. of Northam, 2550. It is situated on the coast of Barnstaple Bay, at the mouths of the Towbridge and Taw rivers, and is subordinate to Barnstaple. It has become a fashionable watering-place; the surrounding scenery is beautiful; a steam-packet plies during the season to Swansea and to Bristol. Hubba, the Dane, was defeated here in the reign of Alfred.

APPLEDONE, par. and mkt. tn. England, lath of Scray, hund. Blackburn, co. Kent; 61 m. S. London; 6 m. ssw. Tenterden. Real prop. £4176. Pop. 568. Living, vic. with Ebony Chapelry annexed, archd. and dioc. Canterbury; church, ded. to St. Peter, pat. Abp. of Canterbury. It is said that the sea flowed up to this town in the time of Richard II. when it was destroyed by the French: it was a place of maritime importance in the reign of Alfred: it is now chiefly inhabited by agriculturists. Market-day, Tuesdays; fairs, Jan. 11, and 4th Monday in June, for cattle and pedlery.

APPLEDHAM, par. England, hunds. Box and Stockbridge, co. Sussex; 2 m. sw. Chichester (P. T. 62). Real prop. £2354. Pop. 188. Living, perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Chichester. Church, ded. St. Mary, pat. Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

APPLEDURFORD, ham. England, co. Southampton, par. Gadashill, Isle of Wight; 7 m. S. Newport (P. T. 89). A Benedictine nunnery was formerly situated in this hamlet.

APPLEFORD, chap. England, co. Bucks, hund. Ock; 3½ m. SE. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Real prop. £1398. Pop. 179. Living, annexed to Sutton Coldfield. Church, ded. to St. Peter and Paul. See SUTTON COLDFIELD.

APPLEGARTH, par. Scotland, shire of Dumfries; 2 m. NNE. Lochmaben (P. T. 65). Real prop. £8595. Pop. 999. Living, united to Sibbaldie and Dinwoodie, is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The Edinburgh and Glasgow great road run through this par. also the Annan and Dryfe rivs.

APPLESHAW, vil. and chap. England, hund. Andover, co. Southampton; 3 m. SSE. Lodgershall (P. T. 71). Real prop. £1433. Pop. 356. Living, perpet. cur. annexed to vic. Am-

port, archd. and dioc. Winchester. Fairs, Friday and Saturday, before Weyhill fairs, Nov. 4 and 5, all for sheep. These are very considerable fairs.

APPLETHWAITE, tnsbp. England, Kendal Ward, par. Windermere, co. Westmoreland; 6 m. sss. Ambleside (P. T. 278). Pop. 417. The fisheries on Windermere belong to the inhabitants, subject to a tithe of the fish caught to the rector of Windermere: each boat pays a sum in lieu of such tithe.

APPLETON, par. and tnsbp. England, hund. Ock, co. Berks; 5 m. NW. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Real prop. £2149. Pop. 441. Living, rec. archd. Berks, dioc. Salisbury. Church, ded. to St. Laurence, pat. Magdalen College, Oxford. This parish contains the township of Eaton.

APPLETON, tn. England, co. Pal. Chester, hund. Bucklow, par. Great Budworth; 4 m. sss. Warrington (P. T. 184). Pop. with tnsbp. Hull, 1430.

APPLETON, tn. England, co. Pal. Lancaster, chap. Prescott, hund. West Derby; 7 m. wbs. Warrington (P. T. 184). Pop. with Wedcross, 1439. Collieries are worked in this township. 4

APPLETON, tnsbp. England, wapentake, Hang-East, North Riding, co. York; 2 m. ssw. Catterich (P. T. 229). Real prop. £2666. Pop. 83.

APPLETON, tn. N. America, U. States, Maine, co. Waldo. Pop. 735.

APPLETON-LE-MOORS, tnsbp. England, par. Lethingham, wapentake, Ryedall, North Riding, co. York; 6 m. NW. Pickering (P. T. 226). Real prop. £1063. Pop. 269.

APPLETON-LE-STREET, par. and tnsbp. wapentake, Ryedall, England, North Riding, co. York; 4 m. WNW. New Malton (P. T. 217). Pop. of par. 860, of tn. 158. Real prop. £1643. Living, vic. archd. Cleveland, dioc. York. Church, ded. All Saints. The par. contains, also, the tnsbps. of Amotherby, Broughton, Heldenley, and Swinton.

APPLETON PLANTATION, or APPLETON BRIDGES, dist. N. America, U. States in Mine, co. Lincoln. Pop. 511.

APPLETON-ROEBUCK, tnsbp. England, par. Bolton-Percy, East Riding, co. York, in the Ainsty of the city of York; 9 m. ssw. York (P. T. 196). Real prop. £3529. Pop. 538.

APPLETON-UPON-WISK, chap. England, annexed to the par. of Great Smeaton, co. York, North Riding; 7 m. ssw. Yarm (P. T. 237). Real prop. £2427. Pop. 553. Living, perpet. cur. pat. Rector of Great Smeaton. Linen is manufactured here in great quantities.

APPLETREE, ham. England, par. Aston-le-Walls, co. Northampton, hund. Chipping Warden; 7 m. NNE. Banbury (P. T. 69). Pop. 83.

APPLETREE, hund. England, co. Derby, including 36 par. and the tn. of Ashborne. Pop. 32,483.

APPLETREETWICK, tnsbp. England, par. Burnall, co. York, North Riding, in the E. div. of the wapentake of Staincliff and Ewcross; 8½ m. NBN. Skipton (P. T. 216). Real prop. £1932. Pop. 425. William Craven, Lord Mayor of London, and founder of the house of Craven, was born here.

APPLING, co. N. America, U. States, in the SE. part of the State of Georgia. Pop. 1468.

APPLINGVILLE, or APPLINGTON, tn. N. America, U. States, in Georgia, chief tn. of co. Colombia.

APPOIGNY, vil. France, depart. Yonne, arrond. Auxerre; 6 m. NNW. Auxerre; 160 houses. It is built on the Yonne riv. a chalybeate spring has been discovered here.

APPOLE, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Dinagepoor, prov. Bengal; 80 m. NNE. Moorshedabab. Lat. 25. 9. N. Long. 88. 59. E.

APPOMATOX, riv. N. America, U. States, in Virginia, rising in co. Campbell, and, after an E. course of 120 m. unites with James riv. at City Point: it is navigable for vessels of 100 tons up to Petersburg; the port of entry in co. Dim-viddie, Virginia.

APPOY, tn. Africa, in Ardra, on the frontiers of Dahomey.

APPROBAC, riv. South America, in Cayenne, falling into the sea near Cape Orange.

APPRONAGUE, tn. S. America, French Guayana, chief place of a canton; 15 m. N. Mont d'Argent; 51 m. SSS. Cayenne. It is built on the Approugagen riv.

APPRONAGUE, or APPROBAQUE, riv. S. America, French Guayana: the source of this riv. has never yet been discovered: it has been traced 220 m. in a course from SW. to NE.

APPYNAGES, a tribe of Indians, S. America, Brazil, in the N. extremity of the prov. Goyah.

APREMONT, vil. France, arrond. Sables d'Olonne, depart. La Vendée, prov. Poitou; 16 m. Sables d'Olonne; 7 m. WSW. Palluan, on the right bank of the Vie riv. Several manufactories of coarse linens are established here.

APREMONT, vil. France, arrond. Senlis, depart. Oise; 3 m. WNW. Senlis. Buttons are made in considerable quantities here.

APREMONT, vil. and castle, kingdom Sardinia, prov. Savoy; 7 m. NW. Montmeillan; 6 m. S. Chamberi.

APREY, vil. France, arrond. Langres, depart. Haute Marne; 9 m. SW. Langres. Porcelain is manufactured here.

APRICENA, tn. Naples, dist. San Severo, prov. Capitanata; 7 m. NNE. San Severo. Pop. 3640.

APRIGA, tn. N. Italy, Lombardy, on a branch of the Addas riv. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 10. 5. E.

APRIGLIANO, tn. Italy, Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, chief place of the canton, dist. Cosenza; 7 m. SE. Cosenza. Pop. 4420. It is built on a precipitous mountain.

APRIO, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Romania; 10 m. E. Trajanopol. It is situated on the Larissa riv. and is the see of a Greek Archbishop.

APSA, or HAPSALA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Romania; 18 m. SE. Adrianople.

APSABSOOHA, riv. N. America, U. States, joining Clark's Fork, and running into the Yellow Stone riv. a tributary of the Missouri. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. 107. 40. W.

APSCHERON, CAPR, Russia. See ASHARON.

APSLEY, Mount, in New South Wales, N. of co. Cambridge, in Hardwick's Range. Lat. 30. 12. S. Long. 149. 56. E.

APSLEY, riv. in New South Wales, rising in co. Ayr, and running N. into the unexplored country. Lat. 31. 0. S. Long. 151. 47. E.

APT, arrond. France, depart. Vaucluse, divided into 5 cantons, Apt, Bonnieux, Cadenet, Gordes, and Pestuis: these are subdivided into 50 communes, including a population of 52,553.

APT (anc. Apta Julia), tn. France, depart. Vaucluse, chief place of the arrond. and canton.

33 m. *SE.* Avignon; 42 m. *N.* Marseille. Lat. 43. 2. *N.* Long. 5. 24. *E.* Pop. 5433. It is built on the left bank of the Calavon riv.; it is the seat of several government offices, both of justice and of fiscal affairs: the streets are wide, the houses substantially built. The subterranean chapels of the cathedral, and many cellars in the town, display arches, niches, portions of aqueducts, marbles, mosaics, and many other relics of magnificence, which prove the ancient magnitude and importance of the town: it was the capital of the *Vulgentes*: Julius Caesar enlarged and embellished it; in acknowledgment, the inhabitants called it *Julia*: it had the privileges of a Roman colony conferred on it: at 3 m. *E.* of the town, on the Roman road, is the Julian Bridge, built by the Romans; it is 210 feet in length, and 31 feet in height: the town is situated in a plain surrounded by hills covered with vines and olive-trees to their very summits: the ground is well cultivated.

Apt has numerous manufactures: wax bleacheries, manufactures of wax candles, of porcelain, woollens, silks, and cottons, hats, leather, and very superior confectionary: the trade of the place includes oil, wine, corn, fruit, leather, silk, cloths, and cattle: fairs are held at the festivals of *Ste. Luce*, *St. Clair*, *Ste. Anne*, and *Low Sunday*.

APTAVANTAI, mount. Chinese Mongolia, *s. Lake Koen*.

APTERODE, vil. Central Germany, *Hesse Cassel*, bailiwick, *Eschwege*; 160 houses. *APTZ*, tn. Hungary. See *Arcz*.

APUCARANNA, *SERRA DA*, a chain of mountains in Brazil, prov. *St. Paul*, ranging from *w.* to *E.*, from *Iguassu* to the plains of *Guapuaba*, and joining the *Serra de Esperanca*.

APUI, riv. *S. America*, *Guayana*, which flows into the *Arvi* riv.

APUIGUIRIBO, riv. Brazil, prov. *Para*, running *N.* into the *Furo* riv. a tributary of the *Maranon*. Lat. 5. 30. *s.* Long. 57. 30. *w.*

APUCA, riv. *Russia* in *Asia*, prov. *Siberia*, running into the *Sea of Kamtschatka*. Lat. 62. 0. *N.* Long. 176. 0. *E.*

APULIA, or *PUGLIA*, Italy, the ancient and common name for the country comprised in the three Neapolitan provinces of *Capitanata*, *Terra di Bari*, and *Otranto*, which extend along the western shore of the *Adriatic*: it is principally celebrated for its pastures, to which immense flocks are sent for fattening from other provs. of the kingdom.

APURE, dist. *South America*, prov. *Colombia*, bounds. *N.* *Venezuela*, *s.* *Boyaca*, *E.* *Oroonoco*, *w.* *Zulia*. The *Apure* riv. runs through this district.

APURE, riv. *S. America*, *Colombia*, rising near the tn. of *Unare* (lat. 8. 55. *N.* long. 65. 40. *W.*), and running *N.* into the *Bay of Unare*, in the *Caribbean Sea*.

APURE, riv. *S. America*, *Colombia*, rising 60 m. *NW.* of *Varinas*, in the *Serra de Merida*, a part of the *E. Cordillera* of *New Grenada*; after a course, chiefly in the prov. of the same name, frequently changing its direction and receiving numerous rivers in its progress, it falls into the *Oroonoco* by several outlets, the northernmost of which, 150 m. in length, reaches it in lat. 7. 36. *N.* Long. 66. 47. *W.* It is the principal tributary of that river, and rushes into it with so great a volume of water, and so much

impetuosity, that for 3 or 4 m. below its junction, the agitation of the current is very remarkable: The *Apure* furnishes to the prov. *Varinas* and to *Venezuela*, a ready conveyance to *Guayana*, for the coffee, cotton, and indigo they produce. The plains on the banks of this river abound in horses and cattle: it is infested by crocodiles.

APURIMAC, riv. *South America*, rising in the *Cordillera* of *Peru*, among the *Savannahs* of the plain of *Condoroma*, *N.* of *Arequipa*, and *w.* of *Titicaca*, Lat. 16. 30. *s.* Long. 71. 40. *w.*, passing through a mountainous country, it receives upwards of fifty rivers, some of considerable magnitude, in a course of 600 m.: at this distance from its source, it receives the waters of the *Beni* riv. which rises to the *s.* of the town of *La Paz*, 180 m. further than the town of the *Apurimac*, when the united stream assumes the name of *Ucayal*, one of the largest tributaries of the *Maranon*.

AQUA, many words, sometimes spelled with this word as a prefix, are also frequently written *Acqua*, which see.

AQUA, a kingdom of *Africa*, in *Guinea*, on the coast of *Biafra*: it is situated nearly 100 m. from the mouth of the *Calabar* riv.: its limits are not accurately known.

AQUA BORRARA, tn. Italy, *Naples*, prov. *Sannio*, on the right bank of the *Trigno*; 7 m. *NE.* *Trivento*. Lat. 41. 50. *N.* Long. 14. 36. *E.*

AQUACADA, MOUNT, in the island of *Sardinia*, div. *Cagliari*. Lat. 39. 15. *N.* Long. 8. 40. *E.*

AQUACKANOCK, tn. *N. America*, *U. States*, in *New Jersey*, co. *Essex*, on the *Passaic* riv. which is navigable for small vessels up to this place.

AQUA DE FRITIS, EL, tn. *S. America*, *Chili*, prov. *Coquimbo*. Lat. 28. 15. *s.* Long. 70. *w.*

AQUADENTE, tn. Italy, *States of the Church*, prov. *Viterbo*; 27 m. *NNW.* *Viterbo*. Lat. 42. 45. *N.* Long. 11. 53. *E.*

AQUAFORTE, a settlement in *Newfoundland*, on the *SE.* extremity of the island. Lat. 47. 5. *N.* Long. 52. 33. *w.*

AQUAIL, tn. *Birman Empire*, near the left bank of the *Soorma*, or *Black* riv. a tributary of the *Burampooter* riv. Lat. 24. 45. *N.* Long. 93. 31. *E.*

AQUAMBOE, a kingdom, *Africa*, *Guinea*, on the *Gold Coast*, bound. *N.* by *Bouroum*, *w.* by the *Volta*, which separates it from the kingdom of *Amina*, *s.* and *E.* by the *Kerrapa* riv. Formerly it was accounted the most warlike and flourishing state on the *Gold Coast*: its neighbours were tributaries to it; but recent events have given this pre-eminence to *Ashantee*, to which it is now tributary. The inhabitants are far from industrious, raising barely enough for their own consumption, although their territory is very fertile. Salt and gold are the articles of export.

AQUAMBOE, tn. *Africa*, *Guinea*, on the *Gold Coast*, capital of the last-named kingdom.

AQUANA, tn. Italy, *Naples*, prov. *Abruzzo*; 22 m. *s.* *Teramo*. Lat. 42. 22. *N.* Long. 13. 52. *E.*

AQUAPIM, a kingdom *Africa*, *Guinea*, on the *Gold Coast*, bounds. *N.* by *Amina*, *E.* *Ningo*, *NW.* *Akim*, *SW.* *Fantee*, and *SE.* *Inkran*: at the mouth of the *Saccomo*, it touches on the sea coast: it is tributary to *Ashantee*, and is extremely fertile and populous, containing 17 tns. and vils. The government is an absolute monarchy; the people are industrious, well disposed towards Europeans, and of good natural intellect.

AQUAQUATI, riv. S. America, Colombia, in Panama, prov. Porto Bello, flowing into the Bay of Mandinga.

AQUARA, vil. Italy, Naples, prov. Principata Citra, dist. Campagna; 18 m. sse. Campagna. Pop. 2263.

AQUAS NEGRAS, riv. S. America, Colombia, prov. Boyaca, running into the Guaviare riv. a tributary of the Oroonoco.

AQUA-VERDE, a lake in Mexico, prov. Coahuila; a riv. rising from this lake flows into the Rio Colorado.

AQUEDAH, tn. Africa, Guinea, on the Gold Coast, near Cape Three Points. Lat. 5. 0. N. Long. 1. 59. w.

AQUEDOCHTON, riv. N. America, U. States, in New Hampshire, rising in Lake Winnipiscogee, and, passing through several smaller lakes, falls into the Merrimack, near Canterbury.

AQUELAO, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian Ocean, about 54 l. from the coast of Malabar. Lat. 10. 40. N. Long. 73. 55. E.

AQUETI, riv. S. America, Colombia, prov. Quito, flowing into the Ucayal riv.

AQUI, or **Aqirra**, tn. Japan, in the s. part of the island of Nippon.

AQUIA, tn. N. America, U. States, in Virginia, co. Stafford, on Aquia creek; 5 m. above its entrance into the Potomac riv. 42 m. Washington. There are extensive quarries of freestone near this place, of which the public edifices of the city of Washington were built.

AQUIA CREEK, riv. United States, in Virginia, co. Stafford, joining the Potomac riv. 14 m. nse. Fredericksburg; 54 m. below Washington. See **AQUIA**.

AQUIA RUN MILLS, vil. N. America, U. States, co. Stafford, on Aquia creek; 48 m. below Washington.

AQUIAVILCO, riv. Mexico, prov. Vera Cruz, running into the Gulf of Mexico, w. of the Alvarado. Lat. 18. 30. N. Long. 96. 30. w.

AQUIGNY, tn. France, arrond. Louviers, depart. Eure; 3 m. Louviers; situated near the confluence of the rivs. Eure and Hon. Pop. 1500.

AQUILA, a small island of the E. coast of Minorca, Mediterranean, dangerous to navigators.

AQUILA, tn. Naples, chief place of Abruzzo Ultra; 30 m. sw. Teramo; 120 m. NNW. Naples. Pop. 7500. It is situated on a rising ground, at the base of which runs the Aterno riv.; it is fortified, is one of the four principal courts of justice of the kingdom, and the seat of a bishop, who is under immediate jurisdiction of the sovereign Pontiff; has a cathedral, 24 parish churches, and several religious houses; also paper-mills and manufactures of cloth and of wax; carries on a great trade in saffron. Fairs are held here, May 19 to 24, June 24, August 28 to 30, and the third Sunday in September. Lat. 42. 21. N. Long. 13. 25. E.

Aquila was the **AMITERNUM** of the ancients, and the birth-place of Sallust the historian. —Being the point of intersection of several great thoroughfares it has always possessed a military importance. The citadel capitulated in 1815, and 1821, on the first approaches of the Austrians. This place suffered severely from an earthquake in 1703, and a small fort is the only remnant of its ancient defences.

AQUILA, tn. Switzerland, can. Ticino; 21 m. w. Bellinzona. Lat. 46. 29. N. Long. 8. 59. E.

AQUILEJA, or **AELAS** (anc. Aquileia), tn.

of the Austrian littorale (Illyria), in the circles of Trieste and Friuli, a few miles from the Gulf of Venice; 20 m. s. of Friuli. Lat. 45. 46. N. Long. 12. 22. E. Pop. 1500. The inhabitants are sustained by an insignificant fishery, assisted by contributions from foreigners, who visit the place in search of Roman antiquities, in which they are frequently successful. But an insalubrious situation near the Laguno of Marano has accelerated its decay. In the time of the Roman emperors, this was a flourishing commercial city, seated on the Adriatic and the Timavus, in Upper Italy. Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 168, made it the principal fortress of the empire; and it was the key of Italy, against the Barbarians, and on account of its wealth was called the *Second Rome*. It was also the seat of a patriarch, whose diocese, in 1750, was divided into the archbishoprics of Udine and Gorz, afterwards Laybach. In the year 452 it was destroyed by Attila, when the inhabitants fled to the islands on which Venice was afterwards built.

AQUILONDA, or **Aquilondri**, a lake in Africa, on the E. frontier of Congo, by some writers regarded, and represented by the natives, as the chief supply of the Congo or Zaire riv. but many authors have doubted its existence.

AQUILOTES, an Indian tribe in South America, in La Plata: it is united with the Pitalayas, and inhabits the shores of the Rio Grande Juguyo. It cannot raise above 100 warriors.

AQUIN, tn. W. Indies, Hayti, on the s. coast; 46 m. w. Jacquemel.

AQUIN KAY, a kay on the s. coast of Hayti, near Morne Rouge. Lat. 18. 15. N. Long. 73. 23. w.

AQUINO, tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. Sora; 16 m. s. Sora; 3 m. NNE. Ponte Corvo. Pop. 700. This is now a very ruinous place, but has a fine cathedral: a fair is held here August 16. Thomas Aquinas derives his name from this his native place.

AQUIRAZ, tn. Brazil, prov. Seara; 31 m. s. Seara, on the right bank of the Seara riv. near the lake of that name. It carries on a considerable trade.

AQUIRE, riv. S. America, Guayana, rising in the Sierra Imataca; 48 m. Villa Guayana, and 30 m. s. of the Oroonoco, into which it falls, near the mouth of that riv. after a course of upwards of 100 m. WSW. to ENE. It is only navigable for canoes.

AQUISMON, tn. Mexico, dist. Valles, containing about 250 families.

ARA, riv. Spain, in Arragon, flowing into the Cinca riv. at Ainsa.

ARA, riv. Spain, in Catalonia, rising in the Pyrenées, and flowing into the Segri riv.

AAA, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Guayana, on the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Marañon. Lat. 2. 10. s. Long. 61. 25. w.

ARAASSOIAVA, or **GUARASSOIAVA**, mount. Brazil, prov. S. Paul; 40 m. SE. Sorocaba; it forms part of the Serra di S. Francisco: it is 9 m. in length: very superior iron ore is found in it.

ARAYR, tn. Palestine, pach. Damascus, on the right bank of the Wady Modjeb (anc. Arnon), which runs into the Dead Sea. Lat. 31. 36. N. Long. 35. 56. E.

ARAB, tn. Palestine, pach. Acre, 4. m. NE. Rama. Lat. 32. 24. N. Long. 35. 16. E.

ARAB, **WADY RI**, Palestine, a stream running into the Sheriat el Mandhour, a tributary of the Sherya, or Jordan riv.

ARAB, WADY EL, tn. Nubia, on the road from Upper Egypt to Sennaar. Lat. 23. 52. N. Long. 33. 11. E.

ARABA, riv. Persia, flowing into the Arabian Sea. Lat. 25. 30. N. Long. 65. 40. E.

ARABA, EL, prov. Arabia Petrea.

ARABADJI, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, prov. Silistria; 35 m. E. Silistria. Lat. 44. 10. N. Long. 27. 59. E.

ARABAH, a tribe dwelling on the shores of the Indian Ocean, in Beloochistan, near the frontiers of Hindoostan.

ARABAH, PLAIN OF, OR "OF THE CHARIOTS," Vostani, or Central Egypt, situated between Mounts Kalil, Colzim and Ascar, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Suez, or Red Sea.

ARABAN, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. Orfa, situated on the Khabur riv. 76 m. SE. Orfa. Lat. 36. 20. N. Long. 40. 0. E.

ARABANATE, a lake in Peru, prov. Mainas, about 40 m. from the confluence of the Huallaga or Gullaga riv. with the Marañon, and 30 m. SW. of La Laguna; it communicates with the Huallaga by the Apena riv.; it abounds with turtle.

ARABAT, OR HERACLEON, a fortified tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Taurida; 19 m. NNE. Caffa, or Theodosia, on the NE. coast of the Crimea.

ARABAT, tn. Russia, in the Crimea, gov. Simferopol, on the shore of the Sea of Azof; 60 m. SE. Perekop. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 35. 35. E.

ARABAZARI, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Carmania; 16 m. NE. Alamek.

ARABE-DALESI, vil. Persia, near the frontiers of Turkey in Asia.

ARAB-HALEM, tn. Said, or Upper Egypt, in the valley of Siout, on the right bank of the Nile riv. Lat. 27. 15. N. Long. 31. 18. E.

ARAB-HISSAR, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia; 38 m. NW. Mogla.

ARABIA, an extensive country of Asia, bounded on the SE. by the Indian Ocean, on the west by the Red Sea, on the east by the Persian Gulf, and on the north by Syria. It extends from 33. 30. to 59. 30. E. long. and from 12. to 30. N. lat. being about 1500 miles in length, from the north-eastern extremity of the Euphrates to Cape Babelmandel. Its breadth varies from 900 to 1200 miles. Its area is about 1,000,000 square miles, and the population 12,000,000. By the natives this country is called *Desheira at Arab*; by the Turks and Persians, *Arabistan*. Arabia, by its position, formed a kind of central country in the ancient world, and at one time it was a grand emporium by which the most distant nations were connected. It was formerly divided into three unequal portions, namely, *Arabia Petrea*, or stony (from a fortification named Petra), a small province between Egypt and Palestine, at the northern extremity of the Red Sea. This portion is called by the inhabitants *Hedjas*, and comprehends the Bedel el Haram, or Holy Land of the Mahometans, where the entrance of Christians is said to be prohibited: here are situated the celebrated cities of Mecca and Medina. 2dly, *Arabia Deserta*, or desert, lying to the south of Syria, with the River Euphrates and the Persian Gulf on the east, and on the south, a chain of barren mountains. 3dly, *Arabia Felix*, or Happy, called *Yemen* by the natives; lying on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. These di-

visions, being founded on the nature of the country, are in some degree still recognised, but the modern partition is different, being *as* districts or provinces. The central division, which is a continued series of deserts, is called *Nedjed*; the northern province, on the shore of the Red Sea, containing the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina, is called *Hedjas*; the southern is Yemen; along the shore of the Indian Ocean is a province called *Hadramaut*; at the entrance of the Persian Gulf is the district called *Oman*; and the last division, Lasha, or Hajar, occupies the western shore of the Persian Gulf. Generally speaking, Arabia is an arid country, and has not a single stream deserving the name of a river, being, in fact, one continued tract of burning sands, with here and there scattered patches of verdure. It is intersected by a range of mountains, running parallel with the Red Sea, at a distance of from 30 to 80 miles, and increasing in height as it extends southwards. In the mountainous part, the climate is temperate, and the ground is moistened with regular showers, from the middle of June to the end of December. But in the plains, the temperature, during summer, is higher than in any other part of the world, in the middle of the day generally rising to 110 degrees in the shadiest places; the thermometer out of the sun, has been frequently known as high as 125 degrees. In the summer season, the heat of the atmosphere is so equable, that the country is subject to dead calms, which sometimes continue without interruption for sixty days. When they pass away, the well-known simoon, or hot blast of the desert, comes on, which comes over the traveller like the breath of an oven, and causes sickness and fainting. This wind is usually so violent, as to blow up the fine sand of the desert like a cloud, darkening the air and preventing the possibility of seeing beyond a few yards. During one of these sand storms, the animals of the country have the instinct to lie down with nostrils close to the ground, the better to avoid the baneful influence of the simoon. In this situation the traveller alights from his camel and throws himself on the lee side of his beast; in a short time the sand rises to the level of the animal's back, which then, to avoid being buried, gets up and again lies down on a new foundation. But it often happens that both man and beast are overwhelmed, and perish in these inhospitable deserts. The most remarkable animals of Arabia are the camel and the horse; the former is admirably adapted for enduring the hardships of a dry and burning climate; it is extremely docile, and capable of sustaining great fatigue and abstinence. The properties of the Arabian horse have been celebrated in all ages. At Mecca, asses are much used; and here, as in most countries of the east, the ass is a fine sprightly animal, and forms a perfect contrast to the European breed. The oxen of Arabia, like those of Syria, have generally a hump on their backs. The sheep are noted for their broad thick tails, resembling those at the Cape of Good Hope; but their wool is thin and their flesh far from delicate. The mountains contain a great number of wild goats. The other wild animals are the jackal, the hyæna, wolves, foxes, boars, panthers, anelopes, and several species of apes. The ostrich is found in the deserts, and most of the ordinary

birds, as the pheasant, partridge, guinea-fowl, &c. are abundant in the cultivated districts. The chief vegetable productions of Arabia are the tamarind, the banana, the sugar-cane, the betel, the melon, the pumpkin, pomegranate, and a great variety of other fruit; almonds of the finest quality grow here, and the most delicious grapes in the world. The gardens are famed for the abundance and beauty of their roses. The only fruit of the desert is the date, which supplies the Arab with a considerable part of his scanty meal. The chief boast of this country is their coffee and their balsam of Mecca; the former is universally acknowledged to be superior to any, and bears the highest price. In the province *Yemen*, there is a large quantity of rice, wheat, and maize grown. The Arabs are of the middle stature, lean, and apparently dried up by the sun; their complexion brown, with black eyes and hair. They are an abstemious, simple race; active, swift of foot, and admirable horsemen. Their chief food is rice, coffee, and a few dates, animal food is seldom eaten. Their language is a dialect of the Hebrew, but much more rich and copious. Their dress consists of a pair of short tucked trousers, and the cloak called *tabba*, which is formed of a large square of cloth, with a slit in the middle for the neck, and one on each side for the arms. They load their heads with a number of caps, which they encircle with a scarf; but their legs and feet are usually bare. They are divided into two classes; pastoral, as Bedouins, and those who dwell in towns. The Arabs are the lineal descendants of Ishmael, and their history is a remarkable verification of the prophecies of Holy Writ. It was predicted that they should be a wild, lawless, independent race, "that their hand should be against every man, and every man's hand against them;" and such they have ever been and still continue. Neither the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian, nor the Egyptian monarchs could subject them to their yoke. They were partially subdued by Alexander the Great, but after his death, recovered their complete independence, which they have ever since retained. "Even the Roman eagle, which spread its restless pinions over all other countries, which neither the storms of the north could terrify, nor the supposed barriers of the world confine, found no rest for the sole of its foot on the barren sands of Arabia, and returned unsuccessful from the pursuit of her hardy sons."

After the decline of the Roman power, we know but little of the history of Arabia until Mahommed arose to awaken the enthusiasm of its rude people. Having succeeded, under the pretence of some divine mission, in obtaining a multitude of proselytes, he resolved to propagate his creed by the sword. He was successful, and laid the foundation of the Saracen empire. After his death, several caliphs ruled in Arabia with great splendour, and were distinguished patrons of science, but their families were gradually extinguished, and are now entirely lost in the stream of time. The chiefs of Arabia once paid a nominal submission to the authority of the Sublime Porte. The principal towns of Arabia are Mecca, the birth-place of Mahomet, and Medina, where his tomb is watched and worshipped; Mocha, the principal port on the Red Sea; Sana, the capital of

Yemen, and Mascat, a place of considerable trade.

ARABIAN GULF, or Red Sea, occupies a deep cavity but receives no river, presenting to theorists an opportunity of indulging in the hypothesis that there was once an ancient strait that united the Indian Ocean with the Mediterranean, and which has been filled up at the northern extremity. Its navigation is interrupted by sunk reefs, sand banks, and small islands, allowing but little space for free and safe navigation; the N.E. monsoon, which prevails from the middle of October to the middle of April, renders the entrance of the gulf easy, which is impracticable during the opposite monsoon. These periodical winds have such an influence on the height of the tides in the gulf that the extremity which separates Suez from Arabia may, according to Niebhur, be sometimes passed on foot. The shores consist chiefly of shell-limestone, limestone-rocks, and the bottom is covered with greenish coral. In calm weather, and when the waters are clear, the appearance of the bottom resembles a sub-marine forest and meadow, and affords an agreeable contrast to the gloomy uniformity of arid and sandy regions that enclose it: the fuci of the Arabian gulf was the occasion of its ancient appellation. "The sea of Algeoe," which was sometimes exchanged for that of Red Sea, from *Edom*, red, an epithet applied by the Greeks to all the seas around Arabia. The Plain of Zehama, which skirts the E. shore, is supposed to have been under water at some distant period. In the island of Djebel-Jar, there is an extinct volcano. Lat. 12. to 30. N. length, 1400 m. breadth, 200. m.

ARABIA, riv. Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, N. of Melinda; it runs into the sea in Lat. 3. 29. S. Long. 42. 3. E.

ARABIA, *PONTE D'*, tn. Italy, Tuscany, prov. Sienna, on the Ombrone riv.; 14 m. S.S.S. Sienna. Lat. 43. 16. N. Long. 11. 26. E.

ARABIN, or *KERN*, an island in the Persian Gulf. Lat. 27. 38. N. Long. 50. 25. E.

ARABISA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 7 m. S. Lisbon; 18 m. NNW. Setubal, or St. Ubes. Lat. 38. 37. N. Long. 9. 13. W.

ARABKIR, dist. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roum; the chief town, of the same name, is on the right bank of the Euphrates riv. in Lat. 39. 18. N. Long. 39. 28. E. The dist. is mountainous, with beautiful valleys interspersed, and well watered: the inhabitants are chiefly Turcomans.

ARABLI, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia; 12 m. NW. Salonica. Lat. 40. 46. N. Long. 22. 46. E.

ARABOG, seaport tn. Arabia, on the coast of the Red Sea, at the N. extremity of Beled el Haram: those pilgrims to Mecca, who arrive from beyond sea, here commence their religious rites, ablutions, &c. Lat. 22. 31. N. Long. 38. 52. E.

ARABOLI, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Algizira; 45 m. SW. Diarbekir. Lat. 37. 34. W. Long. 39. 10. E.

ARACARI, riv. South America, which joins the Rio Negro; on which riv. a town named Aracan is situated.

ARACAS, or ARACAY, riv. S. America, Colombia, prov. Cumana, running S. and joining the Oroonoco opposite Ciudad Real.

ARACATI, tn. Brazil, prov. Seara, on the

right bank of the Jaguaride riv., near its mouth; 55 m. sse. Seara. Pop. 600. Lat. 4. 20. s. Long. 37. 50. w.

ARACATI, riv. Brazil, falling into the Atlantic in lat. 3. 5. s. long. 41. 16. w.

ARACENA, tn. Spain, sub-div. Huelba, prov. Andalusia, in the Sierra Morena; 70 m. nne. Huelba, 30 m. nn. Seville. Lat. 37. 46. n. Long. 6. 14. w.

ARACHAHY, tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes. Lat. 18. 30. s. Long. 43. 10. w.

ARACHOVA, tn. Greece, prov. Livadia; 15 m. w. Livadia, 6 m. n. Salona. Lat. 38. 31. n. Long. 22. 41. e.

ARACLEA, ARAKLI, ERAKLEA, EREKLI, or HERAKLI, anc. HERACLEA, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Romania, on the Sea of Marmora; 18 m. s. Rodosto, 46 m. w. Constantinople. Pop. estimated at 7000. Has a good harbour, and is the see of a Greek Archbishop.

ARACOTE, Hindoostan, prov. Moulton, a celebrated Pagoda, dedicated to the goddess Bhayani; a few days' journey w. Hyderabad.

ARAD, one of the Bahrein islands, in the Persian Gulf.

ARAD, or ARAD-ARMEGYE, co. Hungary, bounds. n. co. Bihar, e. Transylvania, s. cos. Krasso and Temes, w. co. Csanad, or Ischanad, and nw. co. Bekes; having a superficies of about 2700 sq. m. Pop. 185,000, principally Wallachians, but including also Hungarians, Germans, Servians, and Armenians. It contains 1 city, 1 fort, 17 towns, and 174 villages. The climate is mild; the vine is cultivated to a great extent, and produces some celebrated wines: cattle are raised in great numbers; corn, tobacco, maize, flax, and saffron are exported largely. This co. is divided into 4 jaras or districts, namely, Arad, Siri or Vilagos, Sarand or Zarand, and Boros Jenó.

ARADAS, SIERRA, a range of mounts. Portugal, prov. Beira. Lat. 40. 49. n. Long. 7. 45. w.

ARADI, or ERADY, vil. Turkey in Asia, dist. Castamoun, prov. Anadolía; 15 m. wnw. Castamoun, or Kastamoni: it is situated in a mountainous country: has a khan and a mosque: a weekly market is held here; near the Aradi riv. at a short distance from the town, is a boiling spring of salt water.

ARADI, riv. Turkey in Asia. See the foregoing art.

ARADILLOS, mount. Spain, prov. Santander; 4 m. nw. Reynosa: it is surrounded by an extensive plain of rich pasture land: a quarry of black marble, veined with white, is worked here.

ARADMERD-KHAN, tn. Persia, in Farsistan; 126 m. s. Shiraz.

ARAD, O, ALT ARAD, or OLD ARAD, tn. Hungary, chief place of the co. and dist. of the same name; 25 m. n. Temeswar, 165 m. sse. Buda. Lat. 46. 9. n. Long. 21. 17. e. Pop. 5700. It is situated on the right bank of the Maros, or Marosch riv.; has a Catholic, and Greek church, a Franciscan convent, a Wallachian college, and a gymnasium. The cattle market is the largest in the kingdom, and is frequented by buyers from all parts of Germany. Near this town are the ruins of the ancient castle of Arad, from which this co. and town derive their name. It was a celebrated fortress in the Turkish wars, and the civil troubles which agitated Hungary in the 17th century.

ARAD, UJ, NEU ARAD, or NEW ARAD, tn. Hungary, co. Temes, or Temeswar, dist. St. Andras, on the left bank of the Maros, opposite to O-Arad, with a bridge over the riv.; 30 m. n. Temeswar: it was founded by the Turks; its fortifications were commenced by Prince Eugene, and completed 1776. It is a post-town; a great commerce in timber is centred here; it is flooded down by the Maros. The inhabitants are principally Germans.

ARADUS, an ancient city in the island of Ruad, in the Mediterranean sea, off the coast of the pachalic of Tripoli. There was once an immense corn-mart, and the houses, which enclosed regular streets, were five or six stories in height. Lat. 34. 42. n. Long. 35. 54. p.

ARAD-VARA, Uj, fort, Hungary, co. Arad-Varmegye, on the left bank of the Maros riv. It was built in 1763.

ARAFAT, a mount. Arabia; 16 m. sse. Mecca. Lat. 22. 0. n. Long. 40. 35. e. It is a very remarkable granitic rock, about 500 ft. high: is surrounded by a wall, with 14 tanks or ponds around its base: is the object of the most extraordinary superstitious veneration among Mohammedans, and is a very great attraction in their pilgrimage to Mecca: a flight of steps, some built in masonry, others cut in the live rock, lead to the summit, on which a chapel is situated, which all true muslimans believe to have been built by Adam: they affirm that our first parents endured a long separation, but ultimately met again on this mountain, by them, therefore, called by its present name, which signifies "the mount of Reconciliation."

On particular festivals, immense multitudes of all nations and colours, who profess Islamism, throng to this consecrated spot: in 1807, on one occasion 80,000 muslimans, men, women, and children, were present: their devotions at this mountain commence immediately after sunset, and, before the final close of twilight, they must be completed by the repetition of a particular prayer at a mosque 7 m. distant: the whole living mass therefore rolls forwards in the utmost confusion, rendered, if possible, still more confounded, by the circumstance that great part of the intervening road is through a narrow defile.

ARAFAXA, tn. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 32 m. n. Tornea, on the Tornea riv.

ARAGA, GABRI, ABO, a mountain of Vortani, or Central Egypt, on the w. coast of the Red Sea. Lat. 29. 28. n. Long. 32. 0. e.

ARAGLIN, a vil. Ireland, in par. Mocollop, baronies Coshmore and Coshbride, on the x. bank of the Blackwater riv. Pop. with par. Lismore (P. T.) 1364. Iron-works were formerly carried on here.

ARAGNOUET, vil. France, depart. Hautes-Pyrénées, arrond. Bagnères; 21 m. sse. Tarbes, 9 m. sw. Arreau. Pop. 521. Quarries of freestone and of grey marble are worked here.

ARAGUA, tn. S. America, Colombia, prov. Barcelona, on a branch of the Apure riv. Lat. 9. 17. n. Long. 61. 1. w.

ARAGUABY riv. Brazil, forming, during a considerable part of its course, the frontier line between the provs. Minas-Geraes and Seguro.

ARAGUAYA, riv. Brazil, separating the provs. Minas-Geraes and Goyaz: it unites with several other streams, and falls into the Maranhon 60 m. w. Para, after having formed the great island of St. Anne, or Bannanal. Several

warlike tribes of Indians inhabit its banks: it furnishes an important means of sending the productions of the interior of Brazil to Para.

ARAGUES, riv. Spain. See the following Art.

ARAGUES, tn. Spain, in prov. Arragon, sub-division of Huesca; 13 m. NNW. Jaen: it is situated on the Aragues riv. at the foot of the Pyrénées.

ARAGUI (anc. Aragus), riv. Russia in Asia, rising in Mount Caucasus, near the source of the Terek riv. running s. and, after a course of 60 m., in which it receives many streams, falls into the Kur. riv. at Tachet, 10 m. N. Teflis.

ARAGUITA, tn. S. America, Colombia, prov. Caraccas, gov. Cumana; 9 m. SE. New Barcelona, on the Neveri riv. Pop. 250. The vicinity is very fertile.

ARAHAL, tn. Spain, prov. Seville: 21 m. SSE. Seville.

ARAH-WAH-TEE, riv. Birman Empire. See Erawadi.

ARAICHE, EL, seaport tn. Morocco, prov. of El Garb. See Larache.

ARAIL, tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad, on the Jumna riv. at its confluence with the Ganges, opposite to the city and fort of Allahabad. Lat. 25. 24. N. Long. 81. 50. E.

ARAIL, tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Agra, near the Ganges. Lat. 26. 56. N. Long. 79. 56. E.

ARAIPALPA, tn. Peru, prov. Cuzco, on the left bank of the Apurima; 30 m. SW. Cuzco. Lat. 13. 55. S. Long. 71. 31. W.

ARAJOS, tn. Brazil. See Arrajos.

ARAK MOUNTAINS, the westernmost division of a range of mountains which commences in Tatar, branching off from the Ziro-Bal mountains, about lat. 42. 0. N. long. 72. 0. E., and running E. and NE. in the northern provinces of China, until they meet the Sayamen mountains, which separate China from Russia: they have several names in their course, Arak ms., Bogdo ms., Great Altai ms., Changai ms., &c. See Altai mountains.

ARAKHEERY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 8 m. Seringapatam.

ARAKHOVA, tn. Turkey in Europe, dist. Egrippo, 18 m. WNW. Livadia, on the side of mt. Parnassus. Pop. 1500.

ARAKLI, tn. Turkey. See Araclea.

ARAL, an inland sea, or lake, of Western Asia, in Tatar, extending from lat. 42. 5. N. to lat. 46. 10. N., and long. 56. 25. to 61. 15. E.; its length is about 170 m. by 80 or 90 m. in width: it contains a great number of islands, the principal of which are Antchatachli, Yassy, and Sariploski: several streams run into it, the principal of which are the large rivers Jihoon, Gihon, Amou, or Oxus, which, after a course of 1000 m., flows into its S. extremity, the Udjani, and the Sihon, on its E. shore: this lake has no communication with the ocean, but its waters are salt, and it does not overflow its banks, notwithstanding the immense mass of water constantly rushing into it; on the contrary, the bay of Tchiganac, on the NE. which runs 25 m. into the country is quite dry in summer. It is surrounded by immense sandy plains or steppes.

ARALDEN, a small island on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 61. 17. N. Long. 4. 54. E.

ARALES, or ARAIANS, a nation of Independent Tatar, inhabiting the plains along the banks of the Jihoon or Oxus, and the S.

shores of L. Aral: it consists of Usbek [Tatars, Turcomans, and Karacalpaks, amounting in all to 100,000 men: they are governed by two elective becks, are liable to the state of Khiwa, and an annual tribute of 2000 ducats (£250), but they do not pay this unless they are not at war with Khiwantzes. In summer they dwell in tents; in winter they assemble in an immense camp, fortified with earthen ramparts, twelve Russian ells in height, the gates being defended by chevaux-de-frise. They speak the Turkish language, and profess Islamism: they grow some cotton, but principally subsist by rearing vast numbers of cattle.

ARAM, tn. Arabia, in Yémen, dist. Maribla; 46 m. NE. Khamir, or Chamir: a regular market is established here.

ARAMA, tn. Spain, in sub-div. Guipuscoa, prov. St. Sebastian; 18 m. SSW. St. Sebastian, 3 m. S. Villafranca.

ARAMAGHANEH, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, dist. Hamje; it is situated in a fertile valley, and fortified.

ARAMA-KUTAN, island, Eastern Ocean, one of the Kurile Group. Lat. 49. 35. 0. N. Long. 144. 25. 45. This isle and the adjacent are evidently extinct volcanoes.

ARAMASCHEVA, tn. Russia in Asia, in Siberia, gov. Perm, dist. Irbit; 114 m. SSW. Tobolsk.

ARAMAYONA, a valley in Spain, in Alava, prov. Vittoria, on the frontiers of the prov. of Bilboa; it includes 9 pars. Pop. 1760. The principal vil. is of the same name. It is celebrated for its manufactories of iron, hatchets, agricultural implements, locks, bolts, &c. It has two very large iron-works; here also quarries of black marble with white and red veins, mines of iron, copper, and antimony: the latter are not worked.

ARAMAYONA, vil. Spain. See the last article.

ARAMAYONA DE MOGICA, or HORNILLOS, tn. Spain, prov. Salamanca; 19 m. NE. Salamanca.

ARAMBAUK, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 34 m. N. Bomranzepollam.

ARAMERCHE, tn. Hindoostan, territory of Malwa, in the Purgunnah of Sehore; 2 m. SW. of the town so called.

ARAMETTAN, riv. S. America, Dutch Guayana, rising in the Serra de Cueururaque, and running into the Surinam, or Carapion riv.

ARAMICH, vil. Egypt; 8 m. S. Dendera or Tentyris.

ARAMITS, vil. France, depart. Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. Oleron, 7 m. WSW. Oleron. Pop. 1050.

ARAMO, tn. S. America, Colombia, prov. Caiguan, on the Guaviare riv. Lat. 2. 10. N. Long. 73. 10. W.

ARAMO, tn. and fort. Chili, near the Pacific Ocean; 30 m. S. La Concepcion.

ARAMON, tn. France, depart. Gard, Arrond. Nismes; 18 m. NE. Nismes, 15 m. SSE. Uzès. Pop. 2200. It is situated on the Rhone; is the chief place of a canton; has several manufactories, distilleries, and saltpetre-works: great quantities of olives are grown in the vicinity.

ARAMONTANE, ISLE, a small island in the Kurile group, between Onkotan and Ikarma, in the sea of Okotsk. Lat. 49. 5. N. Long. 154. 50. E.

ARAMPALI, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Madura : once a considerable manufacturing town, with 2000 looms : its commerce is still very important.

ARAMPOORA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the Purgunnah of Kaunore, belonging to the Rajah of Odeypoor ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ss. of Kaunore.

ARAMRAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Guzerat, built on an island on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch.

ARAN, riv. France, depart. Basses Pyrénées, arising 7 m. s. Bastide de Clarence, and falling into the Adour riv. after a course of 20 m. s. to N. It is navigable, by means of the tide, about 14 m. from its mouth up to Moulin-Neuf.

ARAN, tn. Persia, prov. Irak ; 100 m. N. Isbahan.

ARAN, a valley of Spain, in the Pyrénées ; bounds. sw. Arragon, s. and ss. Catalonia, NW. depart. Haute Garonne, NE. depart. Ariege, being in these two directions completely on the frontiers of France. La Maladetta, the loftiest peak of the Pyrénées, is on the sw. part of this valley. Pop. 12,224, residing in 3 small tns. 27 vils. and 2 hams. Viella, the most considerable of the towns, is the chief place of this dist. : it is about 27 m. both in length and breadth : it is in a very high region : is buried in snow nearly 5 months of the year : is completely enclosed by the Pyrénées and their branches, but these mountains present openings, or passages of which the inhabitants avail themselves : two, the passages of Rieux and of Viella, to the sw. leading into Arragon, are always passable : the others are not so until the melting of the snow : many streams rise in this valley ; and two rivers originate here, within 50 yards of each other, the Noguera and the Garonne : the first runs ss. and enters Spain : the latter, availing itself of the only opening in that direction, at Pont du Roi, enters France. Mineral springs abound ; but no mines have hitherto been opened. Aran is almost wholly wood and pasture land, has very little arable : rye and potatoes are nearly their only produce, and that barely sufficient for 6 months' consumption.

The inhabitants are poor, ignorant, and superstitious, but by no means deficient in acuteness and active industry : they are all either herdsmen, woodcutters, or contrabandistas, some add, bandits : they supply a great quantity of wood to the neighbouring French departments. Fairs, well frequented both by French and Spaniards, are often held at Viella, which causes some traffic. When winter sets in, full one-third of the inhabitants quit their valley, and pass into France, where they live either by their labour or mendicity : at the return of spring, they carry the fruits of their success to their homes. The rental of the whole valley does not much exceed £5000 English, one-tenth of which amount is paid in taxes into the public treasury. This valley was anciently the territory of the Convent and Garumni.

ARANA, a headland, Scotland, on the w. coast of the Isle of Sky.

ARANAZ, riv. Spain, which runs into the Agra 2 m. below Pampeluna.

ARANCES, tn. Spain, in prov. Navarre, sub-div. Pampeluna, 24 m. NNW. Pampeluna : mineral springs abound here, and iron-works are established.

ARANCADIAGA, vil. Spain, in Biscay prov.

Bilboa, 9 m. ssw. Bilboa : here are mineral springs, and iron-works.

ARANCAY, tn. Peru, prov. Truxillo, near the right bank of the Lauricocha or Tunguragua riv. a tributary of the Marañon. Lat. 9. 20. s. Long. 76. 35. w.

ARANDA, tn. Spain, in New Castile.

ARANDA, tn. Spain, in Arragon, prov. Catalayud ; 16 m. NNW. Catalayud, near the source of a riv. of the same name.

ARANDA, riv. Spain. See the last article.

ARANDA-DE-DUERO, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos ; 45 m. s. Burgos. Pop. 3500. It is on the high road from Burgos to Madrid : it is a fortified place : has 2 churches, a college, and 4 nunneries : the surrounding territory is extremely productive in corn and oil.

ARANDA-DE-EBRO, tn. and castle, Spain, in Arragon, 18 m. NW. Catalayud, on the Xulon riv.

ARANDIGA, tn. Spain, in prov. Arragon, sub-div. Catalayud ; 12 m. NE. Catalayud, on the Aranda riv.

ARANDILLA, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos ; 14 m. ENE. Aranda-de-Duero, on a riv. of the same name.

ARANDILLA, riv. Spain. See the last article.

ARANDILLA, tn. Spain, prov. Cuença ; 36 m. NW. Cuença.

ARANG, tn. Borneo, on the E. coast, on Baleekpoppan Bay : 36 m. NE. Passir. Lat. 1. 36. s. Long. 116. 30. E.

ARANGOS, tn. Austria, Transylvania, on a small stream which joins the Maros riv. ; 37 m. NW. Carlsbad. Lat. 46. 25. N. Long. 22. 58. E.

ARANGUA, riv. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande, running into the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 25. 50. s. Long. 49. 30. w.

ARANHA, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo ; 10 m. ssw. Port Alegre. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 7. 22. w.

ARANHA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura ; 6 m. sw. Pombal. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 8. 26. w.

ARANHAL, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville ; 20 m. ESE. Seville.

ARANJUEZ, a vil. in Spain, in prov. of Toledo, situated on an island formed by the Tagus, the Xarama, and a canal ; 20 m. from Madrid. Lat. 41. 5. N. Long. 3. 36. W. Pop. during the residence of the court here about 8000. The town owes its first rise to Ferdinand VI. It is built after the Dutch manner, has broad paralleled streets, well paved, and intersecting at right angles. The principal public buildings are in the great square, amongst which are the church, a Franciscan monastery, and a covered market-place. The high road from this place to Madrid resembles the ancient Roman causeways, and was made by Ferdinand VI. at an expense of 3,000,000 of reals, or about £33,250. The noble palace of Aranjuez is the usual residence of the Spanish Court, from Easter to the close of June, which occasions an increase in the number of inhabitants from 2500 to nearly 8000. Charles I. selected this graceful, picturesque vale, as the seat of a future royal residence, and his son, Philip II. laid the foundation of the princely structure that adorns it. Amongst the succeeding monarchs of Spain, Ferdinand VI. and Charles II. are most conspicuous as benefactors of the place, and for having improved, extended, and embellished the

palace and pleasure-grounds. The apartments of ceremony are adorned with paintings by the most eminent masters, with busts and statues, modern and antique; they are approached by a staircase of marble, and spectators are dazzled by the reflection of the noblest mirrors in Europe, made expressly for this sumptuous palace at the manufactory of Ildefonso. The beautiful specimens in the porcelain collection, one of the most interesting exhibitions of art displayed here, was completed at Madrid. The claims of the interior, heightened as they are by the accessions of the ablest works of the best and most eminent masters in each art, scarcely exceed in interest the spacious gardens, adorned with numerous alcoves, walks, and bowers. The design or plan of the chief garden represents a star, from which many broad avenues, enclosed by double rows of lofty trees, radiate: between the rows flow small canals. The principal promenade is 200 paces in length, by 12 in breadth, and at every fifty paces are resting places, either square or hexagonal, where fountains and jets d'eau play before the visiter, in every angle of the arbour or recess. The water is conveyed to the canal and fountains by an aqueduct from the small lake of Mar de Ontigola, about one mile distant. The beauties, graces, and sumptuousness of the palace of Aranjuez, have often been celebrated in Spanish song.

ARANJUEZ, a small Indian tn. in Guatemala, N. America.

ARANNOS, tn. Spain, prov. Navarre; 9 m. s. Estevan.

ARANO, tn. Spain, in prov. Navarre, Pampeluna; 27 m. NW. Pampeluna; 3 m. W. Goyzueta.

ARANPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the Purgunnah of Soant; 6 m. W. of its capital.

ARANTAC, a port in Peru, prov. Arequipa; 30 m. SW. Arequipa. The harbour is deep, but the entrance is dangerously narrow, and therefore little resorted to except from necessity.

ARANTON, tn. Spain, in prov. Galicia, Corunna; 26 m. SW. Corunna. Lat. 43. 3. N. Long. 8. 45. W.

ARANYOS, riv. Hungary, formed by the confluence of several streams, the principal of which are those called the Greater and the Lesser Aranyos: they rise in Mt. Kalimyasza, in co. Lower Weissenbourg, and unite near Topanfalsa: after a course of nearly 100 m. from W. to E. they fall into the Maros, at the vil. St. Marton. Grains of gold are found in the bed of this river, whence its name Aranyos, Golden, from *arany*, gold.

ARANYOS, MAROTH, tn. Hungary. See **MAROTH ARANYOS**.

ARANYOS, or **ARANYOS MEQYES**, tn. Hungary, co. Szathmar, dist. Nagy-Banya; 13 m. E. Szathmar. Lat. 47. 45. N. Long. 23. 5. E. It is situated on the right bank of the Szamos riv. the ruins of an ancient castle are in the vicinity.

ARANYOS, or **ARANYOS SZÉKE**, Austria, a small peculiar jurisdiction in Transylvania, bounded by the cos. Thorda and Lower Alba: the Aranyos and the Maros riva. surround it: it includes 1 tn. and 21 vils. Pop. 4173. Wine is produced here and herds of cattle are bred.

ARANY-VAR, or **THE GOLDEN TOWN**, a fortress of Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 20 m. SW. Carlsberg.

ARANZUEQUE, tn. Spain, prov. Guadalupe, I.

laxara; 12 m. SSE. Guadalupe, on the right bank of the Tajuna riv.

ARAOUAKS, native tribes of America and its islands, usually called Charibs, Caribes, or Caraibes. See **CARAIBES**.

ARAPARES, a chain of mounts. in Brazil, nearly in the centre of the prov. Matto Grosso: it joins the cordillera of S. Josef. The riva. Paraguay, Jurneno, Arinos and Cuyaba, all rise in the Arapares.

ARAPARIPUCU, tn. Brazil, cap. gen. do. Para; 170 m. WSW. Para: situated on a branch of the Maranon riv.

ARAPARIPUZU, riv. Brazil, cap. gen. do. Para, running into the Anapu riv. which falls into the Atlantic at the mouth of the Maranon.

ARAPARIPUZU, tn. Brazil, cap. gen. do. Para; 250 m. SW. Para, on the Guanapu riv.

ARAPATAKA, vil. Austria, Transylvania, co. Upper Weissenbourg; 6 m. E. Illyafalga; 12 m. NNE. Cronstadt: it has several mineral springs.

ARAPCHANI, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumeli, dist. Tricala; 21 m. N. Larissa.

ARAPECUMA, riv. S. America, Guayana, running S. and joining the Maranon.

ARAPEY GRANDE, riv. Brazil, in the Banda Oriental, rising in the Serra Uruguay, and running into the Uruguay riv. Lat. 30. 40. S. Long. 57. 30. W.

ARAPIJO, tn. Brazil, prov. Para; 18 m. WSW. Curupu or Gurupa; situated on the Maranon.

ARAPOULO, tn. Greece, Morea, on the right bank of the Ero riv. 10 m. SE. Leondari. Lat. 37. 14. N. Long. 22. 22. E.

ARAPUCU, riv. Brazil, cap. gen. do. Para: it joins the Maranon at its mouth.

ARAQUARA, the name of two mounts. in Brazil, both in prov. S. Paul.

ARAQUES, tn. Spain, in Arragon; 12 m. NNW. Jaca.

ARAUQUIL, tn. Spain, in Navarre, prov. Pampeluna; 16 m. WNW. Pampeluna, on the Araquil riv.

ARAUQUIL, riv. Spain. See the last article.

ARARABA, a lake in Brazil, prov. Para, formed by a lateral branch of the Maranon, in the country of the Araras. Lat. 3. 25. S. Long. 59. 40. W.

ARARACOARA, SIERRA, mounts. in Colombia, prov. Del Escudor, on the banks of the Coqueta or Yapura riv. about lat. 0. 30. S. long. 72. 40. W.

ARARAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the district of Seronge, situated on the southern boundary; 3 m. NE. of Sindhora, in the Bairseeah Purgunnah.

ARARAHY, or **ARGACHY**, an island of Brazil, in the Tocantins riv. 15 m. NNE. Villa-Vicoza; it is 9 m. in length, but narrow, and divides the riv. into two outlets, one falling into the Bay of Marapata, and the other into the Bay of Limoiro.

ARARANGUA, riv. Brazil, prov. Sta. Catarina, rising in the mount. Tapollama de Monte Grande, and after a course of 60 m. WNW. to ESE. falling into the sea, 50 m. SW. Villa de S. Antonio de Laguna: it is navigable about 15 m. as far up as Tres Portos, where it is 600 ft. wide: from June to September it is very rapid.

ARARAS, a tribe of Indians, in Brazil, residing on the right bank of the Maranon, at the junction of the Madeira riv. about lat. 3. 40. S. long. 60. 0. W.

ARARAS, riv. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, runs in the Rio grande, in lat. 21. 15. s. long. 47. 0. w.

ARARAS, SERRA, Brazil, a range of mountains forming part of the boundary between the provs. Minas Geraes and Goyaz.

ARARAT, AGRI-DAGH, in Turkish, **MACIS**, in Armenian; a mount. Persia, prov. Erivan; 15 m. NE. Bayazid. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 44. 35. E. This is the highest mountain in Armenia; it has not been measured, but has been estimated, by some writers, as high as 12,000 feet; others, 3000 less. It rises from a very elevated plain and culminates in two peaks, both of them above the line of perpetual congelation. It is divided in three regions: the lowest is covered with short herbage, which furnishes pasture to numerous flocks: above this rises a space of rugged rocks and abrupt precipices, totally destitute of vegetation, from which, frequently, are detached large masses of black and hard stone: this part is haunted by birds of prey and by bears and leopards, which, when taken young, are tamed by the Persians: the upper region is covered with perpetual snow, which furnishes innumerable streams: this part is almost always surrounded with clouds, which sometimes envelope the whole mountain to its base. It is supposed to be volcanic, as smoke is frequently seen rising from a gulf or chasm between the peaks.

According to traditions, handed down in the surrounding countries, this is the mountain on which the Ark rested when the waters of the Deluge subsided: it is therefore held in the most profound veneration by the Armenians and Persians: they are convinced that it is impossible for any human being to ascend this mountain.

ARARAT, MOUNT, N. America, U. States, in Pennsylvania, cos. Luzerne and Wayne; 15 m. in extent.

ARARAT, or PILOT MOUNTAIN, mount. N. America, U. States, in North Carolina, N. of the Yadkin riv. E. of the Ararat riv. 9 m. NW. Bethania. It is said to be a mile in height, of a pyramidal form, with an area of an acre on the top, on which is a rock 300 feet high; from the summit of which there is a most extensive and interesting prospect.

ARARI, riv. Brazil, prov. Para, running s. into the Atlantic, opposite the island of Tamarca.

ARARIBA, riv. Brazil, which falls into the sea near Pernambuco.

ARARIPE, SERRA, Brazil, prov. Seara, a chain of mounts. between Serra Cayriris, and Serra Boborema, about lat. 7. 20. s. Long. 39. 30. w., forming the boundary between the provs. Pernambuco and Seara: several considerable rivers take their rise in this range.

ARARIRA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in Hanowlee, in the district of Sookait, situated on the left bank of the Ahoo riv. Pop. 650.

ARARITAGUABA, tn. Brazil. See **PORTO FELIZ**.

ARARUAMA, a lake in Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, dist. Cape Frio, extending 18 m. E. to W. and 10 m. across at its widest part: a reef separates it from the main sea, with which it communicates by an opening 50 yards wide; about one mile N. Cape Frio: several rivers run into it, but its water is salt: it is full of fish: great quantities of salt are made on its shores.

ARARY, SERRA DE, Brazil, prov. Guayana, running E. and W. and forming in part the boundary between Brazil and British Guayana.

ARARY, tn. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the left bank of the Rio S. Francisco. Lat. 15. 50. s. Long. 45. 5. w.

ARAS, riv. Armenia. See **ARAXES**.

ARAS. See **ARAXES**.

ARAS, or ERIS, tn. Persia, prov. Chirvan; 50 m. N. Schamaghi; 130 SSE. Teflis.

ARAS, EL, tn. Bahari, or Lower Egypt, E. of Lake Menzaleh. Lat. 30. 52. N. Long. 32. 34. E.

ARASA, mount. Arabia, prov. Hedjaz.

ARASAI, dist. of the par. of Ardnamurchan, Scotland, shire of Inverness; 100 m. NW. W. Edinburgh: it is crossed by the roads from the S. of Scotland to the isle of Skye, &c.

ARASARI, riv. S. America, Colombia, prov. Nueva Guayana, running in the Essequibo riv. Lat. 5. 10. N. Long. 59. 0. w.

ARASENG, tn. Persia, prov. Irak; 40 m. S. Casbin.

ARASSI, tn. N. Italy, Piedmont; 5 m. SW. Albenga. Lat. 44. 4. N. Long. 8. 0. E. It is a populous commercial place; has a good harbour, and depends much on its shipping.

ARASSNAHY, riv. Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, rising in the Serra do Frio, and after a course of 200 m. in which it receives several rivers, it flows into the Jequitinhonha.

ARAS-ULEIN, tn. Turkey in Asia. See **RAS-EL-AIN**.

ARAT, vil. Russia in Europe, gov. Niznei-Novogorod, dist. Arzamas; 42 m. SSE. Arzamas: earthenware is manufactured here.

ARATCHA, tn. Kamtschatka, on the E. coast, near St. Peter and St. Paul. Lat. 53. 20. N. Long. 159. 0. E.

ARATEM, dist. Hindoostan. See **ARRATUN**.

ARATICU, riv. Brazil, prov. Para; its course is N. between the Jucunda and Tocantins rvs. It joins the Tapijuru, the stream which connects the Tocantins with the Maranon.

ARATIN, TAUK Kİ, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Irak Arabi, on the Tigris; 60 m. SE. Bagdad. Lat. 32. 46. N. Long. 45. 8. E.

ARATURA, riv. S. America, Colombia, rising in the Sierra Itamaca, and running into the sea south of the Oroonoco: it is navigable 30 m. and its banks are covered with fine timber.

ARAU, or **ARAW**, tn. Switzerland. See **AARAU**.

ARAU, riv. Brazil, prov. Solimoens, running NE. and joining the Maranon, near Alvellos, or Coary. Lat. 4. 40. s. Long. 64. 30. W.

ARAUAXIA, riv. Brazil, prov. Para, rising in the Campos Parexis, and, running N. joins the Madeira riv. in lat. 6. 30. s. long. 61. 0. W.

ARAUCA, tn. S. America, Colombia, prov. Boyaca, near the right bank of the riv. of the same name. Lat. 6. 20. N. Long. 70. 30. W.

ARAUCA, riv. S. America, Colombia, rising in the Andes, and flowing in an easterly direction, falls into the Oroonoco, near the tn. of La Concepcion.

ARAUACA, tn. Turkey in Asia. See **ARARAGA**.

ARAUCANIANS, a tribe of South America, repub. of Chili. They occupy a country extending over 64,000 square miles, stretching from 33. 44. to 39. 50. s. lat. Pop. 400,000. They are bounded on the N. by the riv. Bio-Bio, on the S. by the Gallacally riv., on the E. by the Andes, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. They have

maintained their independence, against the ambition and avarice of the Spaniards, to the present day, and amidst the ruin of all the surrounding nations. The spirit of liberty which has animated them, during the sanguinary conflicts with the invaders of South America, have been made the subject of the noblest epic poem in the Spanish language, and their stern virtues are immortalized by the verses of *Ercilla*, in his beautiful poem of *Araucana*. They have continued to live under their own free, though aristocratical form of government, agreeably to common and established laws and customs. They dwell in villages, and are much occupied in agriculture and rearing of cattle. The men wear a woollen dress, consisting of a shirt and a dark blue mantle: the women are clad in a mantle and long petticoat. The freemen live in huts. Vegetables constitute their chief food. Polygamy prevails amongst them, yet their domestic affairs are under the superintendence of the women. Their language is a dialect or variation of the Patagonian. The government is administered by one of the Four Toquis, who are the high hereditary nobility: and in case he should be unable to rule the state, or for any cause become unpopular, he is displaced, and one of the *Ulmenes*, or hereditary nobility of an inferior order, undertakes the executive authority. Their policy requires that the aristocracy should not rely on their hereditary honours, as the only source or medium of obtaining confidence and respect, but that they should add acquirements of the highest order, and virtue of the most eminent kind to their ancestral claims. In war, or preparation for it, the general appoints his own lieutenant, who again elects a deputy for himself, so that each inferior rank depends upon that immediately above it, but is independent of the supreme commander. In the enacting of laws, and determining upon military operations, each member of the community has a voice, yet the executive does not consider itself absolutely bound by this expression of popular opinion. Until 1551, the Araucanians fought only on foot, and then for the first time became acquainted with the value of cavalry. Now they possess many horses, and, on their marches, each rider carries a foot-soldier behind him, so as to accelerate the movements and charges, if necessary, of the whole army, simultaneously. When drawn up in battle array they make it an uniform practice to place the cavalry in the wings, while the infantry, armed with clubs and spears, occupy the centre. They are perfectly acquainted with the use of firearms, although they retain the war-club and spear, and in every battle they take the precaution of a *corps de reserve* of warriors in the back ground, in case of necessity. Like all Indians, they commence the onset with hideous yells and noises. In the late revolutionary struggles of the South American States for independence, the Araucanian Toqui resolved upon the observance of neutrality. Never having lost their independence, they saw no necessity for an offensive war. These people borrow, or probably explain, their religious notions from their civil institutions: the universal government of the supreme essence is a figure of the Araucanian polity, and analogy is the foundation of all their religious reasonings. Their country has its chief or Toqui, so the other is ruled by the Toqui of the

invisible world. *Apo Ulmenes*, or ministers of state, rule the heaven as well as the earth, and the *Meulon*, or friend of the human race, and the *Guacubu*, or origin of evil, hold the first rank amongst their minor gods. Their year is divided into seasons, months, days, hours, but it begins on the 22d of December, immediately after the southern solstice. Their day, as amongst the Japanese and Chinese, is divided into 12 parts, of two hours each. It is said that the game of chess was known to the Araucanians before the Spanish ingression; besides which they also possess many gymnastic exercises, preparatory to the profession of arms. In peace they practice the *pauco*, or siege of a fortress, and the *palican* is a species of sham battle, fought between the inhabitants of different districts, resembling those described by Xenophon as practised amongst the Greeks. Their traffic was always limited: it consisted in the bartering of ponchos and cattle with the Spaniards, for wine and European merchandise, and the honourable manner in which they uniformly performed their contracts has obtained for them the approbation of the colonists.

ARAUCO, the southern division of Chili; it extends from the ocean to the Andes, and is bounded N. by the Bio-Bio riv. It is said to be very rich in gold mines: it is but little known, never having been subjugated by the Spaniards. The Araucanians and Puelches, who inhabit this tract, have intrepidly and successfully defended their territory.

ARAUCO, tn. and fort. S. America, Chili, near the mouth of the Tucapel, 30 m. s. La Concepcion, in a valley of the same name: it was erected in order to repress the incursions of the Araucanians.

ARAUCO, a settlement in S. America, La Plata, prov. Tucuman.

ARAUJO, tn. S. America, Colombia, prov. Magdalena, on the right bank of the Magdalena riv. 60 m. s.w. Cartagena. Lat. 10. 40. N. Long. 74. 7. W.

ARAUNEB, *Auno II*, tn. Syria; 70 m. s.e. Aleppo.

ARAURC, tn. South America, rep. of Colombia, depart. Venezuela, prov. Caraccas; 15 m. n.w. Truxillo, on the banks of the Acarigua: it is well built, the streets are straight, it has a handsome square, and a superb church: the territory is fertile, and watered by three rivers. Cotton and coffee are grown here, and great numbers of cattle are reared. It was originally founded by the Capuchin missionaries, who collected their native converts into this city.

ARAUY riv. Brazil, prov. Guayana, running s., and falling into the Atlantic Ocean at Capo del Norte.

ARAUZO DE MIEL, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos; 33 m. s.e. Burgos. The Aranzuelo riv. rises near this place.

ARAUZO DE SALCE, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos; 36 m. s.w. Burgos, 19 m. n.e. Aranda-de-Duero.

ARAUZO DE TORRE, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos; 36 m. s.e. Burgos, on the Aranzuelo.

ARAVALLLO, tn. Spain, in Old Castile, prov. Avila; 45 m. s.w. Avila. Lat. 40. 29. N. Long. 5. 27. W.

ARAVARCOURCEY, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Coimbatore; 54 m. w.b. Trichinopoly. Lat. 10. 41. N. Long. 77. 54. E. It anciently belonged to Mysore, when it was called Vijaya

Mangalum. It was destroyed during the war against Hyder: in 1800 it contained about 300 houses.

ARAVI, riv. South America, rep. Colombia, prov. Barcelona, running into the Pao riv., a tributary of the Oroonoco. Lat. 8. 30. N. Long. 65. 0. W.

ARAVIDA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 7 m. NW. Leiria. Lat. 39. 47. N. Long. 8. 48. W.

ARAVIL, riv. Portugal, prov. Beira, running into the Tagus riv. on the right bank, near Cebreira.

ARAVITA, tn. Spain, prov. of Andalusia, sub-div. of Cordova; 40 m. E. Cordova.

ARAWARI, riv. South America, empire of Brazil, prov. Guayana.

ARAWIL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candeish; 6 m. SE. Chuprah.

ARAXA, riv. Spain, running into the Orio at Tolosa.

ARAXES, or ARAS, riv. Asia, rising in Armenia, at the mountain Bin Gieul, or Tek-dagh, 27 m. SE. Erzeroum; it runs E. then NE., skirting mount Ararat, then N. and NE., forming the boundary of the prov. Azerbaijan, and joins the Kur riv. near Jabat, in lat. 40. 5. N., and long. 48. 30. E., about 50 m. above its mouth: it falls into the Caspian Sea, in the Gulf of Agadi. Lat. 39. 10. N. Long. 49. 0. E. Its course is so rapid that the ancients believed a bridge could not be thrown over it: during summer it is fordable in many places: about 60 m. N. Tabris, it is crossed by a bridge built by Shah Abbas.

ARAXI, riv. South America, Brazil, prov. Paraiba.

ARAXU, tn. South America, Brazil, prov. Goyaz, between the Pedras and Velhas rivs; 225 m. SSE. Villaboa.

ARAY, riv. Scotland, shire of Argyle, celebrated for its picturesque waterfalls: it runs into Loch Fyne.

ARATA, fort. South America, rep. Colombia, prov. Oroonoco, dist. Cumana, at the extremity of Araya Santiago, the peninsula which forms the N. shore of the Gulf of Cariaco. Lat. 10. 40. N. Long. 64. 17. W.

ARAYA, SANTIAGO DE, a peninsula in South America, rep. Colombia, which forms the Gulf of Cariaco. In the 15th century it was celebrated for a pearl-fishery, which was gradually exhausted. Its extensive salt-pits were destroyed by a hurricane in 1726, the sea making a breach into them, and forming a gulf several miles in extent. The point is dangerous to shipping, being low, and prolonged by a sand-bank, two leagues in length, just under the surface of the sea.

ARAYCOS, a tribe of Indians, in South America, Brazil, prov. Solimoens, residing between the right bank of the Marañon and the left bank of the Jutay riv., one of its tributaries.

ARAYDIS, tn. Brazil, prov. Guayana, on the left bank of the estuary of the Marañon. Lat. 1. 25. S. Long. 51. 30. W.

ARAYRA, tn. East Indies, Hindoostan, in the Maitral Purgunnah, and princip. of Soagt; pays annually to that state a rupee for every plough used, but is exempt from all other tributes.

ARAZA, CUCHIVARA, or PURUS, riv. Peru, rising in the Andes of Cacho, prov. Poma;

bamba, and falling, by several outlets, into the Marañon, after a course of 600 m.

ARAZZA, tn. Tripoli; 61 m. W. Tripoli.

ARBA, ARBE, or BARBADO, an island belonging to Austria, in the Adriatic sea, off the coast of Croatia, cir. Zara, in the Gulf of Quarnero; 13 m. E. Osero. Lat. 44. 47. N. Long. 14. 51. E. Pop. 4042. It is about 30 sq. m. in extent: the coast is steep: it contains 2 tns. and 12 vils, is well cultivated; produces corn, olives, and figs, and excellent wine: exports salt, timber, hides, wool, sheep, swine, fish, and very capital horses. The N. wind, which prevails during winter, renders the climate extremely cold: it is frequently prejudicial to agriculture.

ARBA, or ARBE, the principal town on the last-named island, situated on a hill between two ports, forming a peninsula: see of a bishop, suffragan of Zara: salt-pits are established here: it has been a place of considerable importance: it formerly, with the island, appertained to Venice. Pop. 1010.

ARBABIN, or ARBAJIN, vil. Arabia, in Yemen, dist. Béit-el-Fakih; 7 m. Béit-el-Fakih 15 m. N. Zebid.

ARBAGA, tn. Sweden, prov. Westeras, on the canal which unites lakes Mater and Hiemal. Lat. 59. 25. N. Long. 15. 50. E.

ARBAL, a group of islands in the South Pacific, part of the Friendly Islands: the inhabitants of some of them are said to pay great attention to the moral character of their females: a married couple is expressed by a single word, "Oanna."

ARBANCON, tn. Spain, prov. Guadalajara; 28 m. NNE. Guadalajara.

ARBANT, vil. France, depart. l'Ain, arrond. Nantua; 11 m. NNE. Nantua. Many curious remains of antiquity are found here: saw-mills are established in this town.

ARBAS, vil. France, depart. Haute-Garonne, arrond. St. Gaudens; 13 m. SE. St. Gaudens, 6 m. SSE. Aspect. Pop. 600. Iron-works, glass-houses, and other manufactures are established here.

ARBAT, tn. Russia, in Georgia, dist. Apcheron; 15 m. NW. Baku.

ARBATCHATUBBEE, tn. N. America, U. States, in Mississippi, on the Tombechbee riv. Lat. 34. 20. N. Long. 89. 0. W.

ARBAY, tn. Syria, pach. Acre; 10 m. SSE. Acre. Lat. 32. 46. N. Long. 35. 10. E.

ARBE, tn. and island, Austria. See ARBA.

ARBECA, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, 15 m. E. Lerida. Lat. 41. 27. N. Long. 0. 52. E.

ARBECA, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Lerida; 11 m. SE. Lerida.

ARBEDO, tn. Switzerland, Canton Ticino; 2 m. ENE. Bellinzoni. Lat. 46. 13. N. Long. 8. 59. E.

ARBEGEN, tn. Austria, Transylvania; 7 m. N. Stoltenberg.

ARBELA, tn. Turkey in Asia. See ERBIL.

ARBELA, vil. N. America, U. States, in Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster; 45 m. E. Harrisburg.

ARBELETA, tn. Spain in Cuenca, prov. Guadalajara; 45 m. Guadalajara.

ARBELLA, vil. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Kerry, bar. of Trughenackmy, par. Mac Elligot; 5 m. Tralee. (P. T. 187).

ARBELLES, tn. Turkey in Asia. See ERBIL.

ARBEOST, vil. France, depart. Hautes-Py-

rénées, arrond. Argèles; 9 m. W. Argèles. Pop. 782. Lead and iron mines are opened here, and iron-works are established.

ARBBER, or ARBER BERG, mount. Bavaria, one of the peaks of the chain of the Bohmerwald, cir. Danube, dist. Közting, 3840 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 49. 9. N. Long. 13. 3. E.

ARBBERG, tn. Bavaria, prov. Rezat; 13 m. N. Anspach. Lat. 49. 8. N. Long. 10. 36. E.

ARBBERG, vil. Switzerland. See AARBERG.

ARBESBACH, tn. Austria, cir. Upper Manhartsberg; 23 m. WNW. Diernstein; 16 m. SW. Zwettel. Lat. 48. 30. N. Long. 14. 58. E. Glass is manufactured here.

ARBESTAL, tn. Austria; 5 m. N. Brugg.

ARBICA, tn. Spain, in Navarre; 30 m. WNW. Pampeluna.

ARBIL, tn. Turkey in Asia. See ERBIL.

ARBIRLOT, par. Scotland, shire of Forfar; 2½ m. WSW. Averbrothock (P. T. 58). Real prop. £1092. Pop. 1086. Living, in the presbytery of Averbrothock, and synod of Angus and Mearns. It is situated on the coast of the North Sea; the Elliott riv. runs through it, and turns several mills in its course; the soil is fertile. A mineral water, efficacious in scorbutic cases, is found here.

ARBIS, vil. France, depart. Gironde; 21 m. SE. Bordeaux.

ARBOGA, tn. Sweden, prefect. Westeras, or Westmannland; 33 m. SW. Westeras, situated on a navigable river of the same name. Pop. 1470. At 1 m. E. a canal, called the Canal of Arboga, unites the Arboga riv. to Lake Hielmar; that river falls into Lake Maler, or Mælær, so that it possesses direct water communication with Stockholm in one direction and with Orebro in another. Its origin dates from remote times: tumuli, a sacred grove, and other remains of Pagan worship, attest its extreme antiquity. Although so small a place, it is represented at the Diet, which has sometimes held its sessions here, particularly while the plague raged at Stockholm, 1710. The surrounding country is very pleasant. A considerable trade is carried on in leather and iron, the produce of the neighbouring iron-works at Jäder; saddlery, stuffs, &c. are manufactured in considerable quantities; mineral waters are in the vicinity.

ARBOGA CANAL and ARBOGA, riv. Sweden. See the last article.

ARBOIS, tn. France, depart. Jura, arrond. Poligny; 20 m. NNE. Lons-le-Saulnier. Lat. 46. 54. N. Long. 5. 47. E. Pop. 6414. It is situated at the end of a deep valley, on the Vielle riv. is the seat of a court of justice; is celebrated for its excellent white wines, and its flowers, and is the native place of the celebrated Pichegru. Here are many interesting remains of Celtic monuments and Roman edifices. The ruins of the ancient castle are very imposing, and many tales are narrated of the spirits that haunt them; the fairy, Meluina, is said to occupy the loftiest and largest of the black towers. These tales originated in the cruelty exercised here by Mahaut of Arbois, Countess of Burgundy. During the severe famine the inhabitants fled in considerable numbers to the Castle of Arbois, and sought refuge and subsistence from the countess, but, she, despairing of being able to relieve so many, caused them to be shut

up in a spacious apartment of the castle, and placing flames underneath, cruelly destroyed them.

ARBOLEDA, CAPE, Mexico, prov. Sonora, on the E. shore of the Gulf of California. Lat. 26. 30. N. Long. 109. 25. W.

ARBOLEDAS, tn. Spain, in Grenada, prov. Almeria; 41 m. NE. Almeria on the Almanzora riv.

ARBOLETES, CIENEGA DE LOS, a spacious harbour of Colombia, prov. Carthagena, in the Gulf of Darien, a short distance E. of the mouth of the Zinu riv. a small riv. runs into it: it is sheltered from all winds: the shores are covered with fine woods.

ARBON (anc. Arbor Felix), tn. Switzerland, can. Thurgau, on the S. shore of the Lake of Constance; it is the chief place of a dist. 14 m. SSE. Constance; 9 m. NNE. St. Gall. Lat. 47. 31. N. Long. 9. 26. E. Pop. 1862. This town is delightfully situated: the vicinity is covered with fruit trees: the inhabitants are very industrious; they manufacture cotton goods of all kinds with great skill. Many remains of Roman magnificence are found here. This town formerly belonged to the Bishop of Constance, but at present, the Protestants form the majority of the population: the parish church is the joint property of the Protestants and Catholics, who worship in it alternately: six town-councillors are of one denomination, and six also are of the other.

ARBONE, tn. Arabia. See ARBOUC.

ARBOO, or ARBOU, an island off the coast of Beloochistan, opposite to the tn. of Arboo Houmara. Lat. 25. 14. N. Long. 64. 54. E.

ARBORA, CAPE, Turkey in Asia, on the coast of Anadolia, forming the N. headland of the Gulf of Hassan Calessi. Lat. 37. 21. N. Long. 27. 12. E.

ARBOREDA DEL NORTE, an island on the coast of Brazil, N. of the island of Sta. Catalina.

ARBORFIELD, par. England, co. Berks, hund. Sonning; 6 m. WSW. Wokingham (P. T. 31). Real prop. £2797. Pop. 268. Living, rect. and peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury. Church, ded. to St. Bartholomew: an annual cattle fair is held here, Oct. 5.

ARBORIO, tn. Piedmont, near the right bank of the Sesia riv. prov. Verceil; 12 m. NNW. Verceil; 45 m. NE. Turin; 25 m. ENE. Ivrea: chief place of a dist. Lat. 45. 32. N. Long. 8. 23. E.

ARBOS, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Tarragona; 21 m. ENE. Tarragona. Lat. 41. 16. N. Long. 1. 36. E. It is built on an eminence of difficult access: many ruins of ancient fortifications are found here: it is situated in a pleasant and fertile country.

ARBOUC, tn. Arabia, on the shores of the Red Sea, prov. Hedjaz; 106 m. NW. Mecca.

ARBOUCAVE, tn. France, depart. Landes; 12 m. SE. St. Sevre; 13 m. ENE. Orthez.

ARBOU - HOUMARA, or ARBOO-HOUMARA, tn. Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, chief place of the dist. Arbou; 170 m. SE. Kedji. Lat. 25. 20. N. Long. 64. 54. E.

ARBORI, vil. and par. Austria, in Galicia, cir. Czernowitz; 16 m. WNW. Sutschawa. Pop. 1692.

ARBOURG, tn. Switzerland. See AARBOURG.

ARBRA, tn. Sweden, prov. Helsingland; 24 m. NW. Soderhamn. Lat. 61. 30. N. Long. 16. 17. E.

ARBRE CROCHE, an Indian vil. N. America, U. States, in Michigan, it consists of about 40 families of Ottaways, at the entrance of L. Michigan; 15 m. SSW. Fort Michilimakinac, on an island of that name. A French mission was formerly established at this place.

ARBRESLE, L', or **LA BRÉSLE**, tn. France, depart. Du Rhône, arrond. Lyons; 12 m. NW. Lyons; chief place of a canton. Pop. 800. It is surrounded by the Jardine, Brevenne, and other streams, which, in 1715, so overflowed the country as to destroy this town completely. Hemp is raised here in great quantities: at St. Bel, adjacent, a copper mine is worked. Lat. 45. 51. N. Long. 4. 39. E.

ARBROATH, **ABERBROTHOCK**, or **ABERBROTHWICK**, par. Scotland, shire of Forfar, including nearly the whole of the burgh of the same name. Real prop. with burgh, £10,017. Pop. of par. 6660, with the tn. part of St. Vigeans, 11,247. Living, in the presbytery of Aberbrothock, and synod of Angus and Mearns, pat. the King. The soil is generally fertile; where not so, it has been covered with plantations.

ARBROATH, **ABERBROTHOCK**, or **ABERBROTHWICK**, a royal burgh, Scotland, partly in par. Arbroath, partly in par. St. Vigeans; 56 m. NE. Edinburgh; 18 m. EBN. Dundee; 12 m. WBS. Montrose. Real prop. inc. par. £10,017. Pop. 5527, of streets not in burgh, 1133. It is situated on a plain near the mouth of the Brothock riv. it consists of one main street running N. and S. from the sea; and several others of less importance: a suburb is built W. of the Brothock: the harbour is formed by a pier, and well sheltered, admitting vessels of 100 tons: at spring-tides, ships of 200 tons; many load and unload here; a battery of six twelves was erected here in 1752: a signal house and tower communicates with the Bell-rock Lighthouse. This town was made a royal burgh so early as 1186 by William the Lion: that charter being lost, it was renewed, in 1589, by James VI. is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors: has seven incorporated trades or guilds: sends one member to Parliament, in conjunction with Montrose, Inverberrie, Brechin, and Forfar. The royalty extends over a narrow slip of land, stretching 3 m. into the country, and containing a pop. of 318.

Anciently, this place depended on the magnificent abbey, dedicated to Thomas à Becket, founded by William the Lion, the picturesque remains of which excite great admiration: it enjoyed very considerable privileges and possessed great sources of wealth. Its last abbot was Cardinal Beaton, after whose death it suffered under the reformation, at which time its revenues amounted to the extraordinary yearly sum of £3000. After this event, the town sunk into insignificance until the commencement of the 18th century, when various manufactures were commenced here, Osnaburghs, linen, sail-cloth, &c. these have succeeded in a remarkable manner, and form a great source of employment and emolument for the inhabitants: commerce also has its share in the present prosperity of the place: fifty vessels from 60 to 160 tons belong to this burgh, chiefly employed

as coasters, and in the Baltic trade. Fairs are held here Jan 31, the third Wednesday in June, and July 31. The Bell-Rock Lighthouse, one of the most important buildings of this kind in Britain, is off this town. See **BELL-ROCK LIGHTHOUSE**. The Duke of Hamilton is Baron of Aberbrothock.

This place is historically remarkable as the seat of the Scottish Parliament under Bruce, which addressed so energetic and spirited a remonstrance to the Pontiff, for the countenance which the Vatican gave to Edward I. of England, in his invasion of Scotland.

ARBUCIAS, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Barcelona; 33 m. NE. Barcelona.

ARBURY, tnsdp. England, co. Pal. Lancaster, par. Winwick, hund. West Derby; 3 m. S. Newton (P. T. 193). Pop. (inc. Houghton and Middleton tnsdps.) 286.

ARBUS, vil. island of Sardinia, div. Cagliari; 25 m. S. Oristano; 33 m. NW. Cagliari. Pop. 1800. The chief maintenance of the inhabitants is the lead mines near this place: the ore is reduced at the royal lead works at Villacetro; 7 m. NW. Arbus: the ore is rich in silver: both the arable and pasture lands are fertile.

ARBUTHNOT, par. Scotland, shire of Kincardine; 2½ m. NW. Bervie (P. T. 824). Real prop. £5772. Pop. 944. Living, in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns, pat. Viscount Arbuthnot. This par. is watered by the riv. Bervie, which runs through a beautiful valley, in which are situated the mansions of Arbuthnot and Allardyce. Several mineral springs rise here, and jaspers have been found in the neighbourhood.

ARBUTHNOT'S RANGE, a chain of mountains, Australia, in New South Wales, co. Cambridge, including Loadstone Hill, Mount Harrison, and Vernon's Peak. Lat. 31. 15. Long. 148. 50. E.

ARC, ham. France, arrond. Besançon, depart. Doubs, prov. Franche Comté; 8 m. SSW. Quingey. Productive salt-works are established here; much of which is exported to Switzerland.

ARC, riv. Sardinian States, prov. Savoy, rising in the Alps at Mount Iserau, it passes Lans-le-Bourg, St. Jean de Maurienne, and Aguebelle, and after a course of 75 m. falls into the Isère riv. 6 m. WNW. of the last-named town.

ARC, riv. France, depart. Bouches-du-Rhône, prov. of Provence; rising near Trets, it passes near to Aix, and, after a course of 40 m. falls into the Lake of Berre.

ARC, vil. France, arrond. Gray, prov. Isle of France, depart. Haute-Seine; 1 m. NW. Gray. A considerable manufactory is established here, for files, saws, needles, and hardware.

ARCA, tn. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, on the left bank of the riv. S. Francisco. Lat. 10. 40. S. Long. 42. 10. W.

ARCA, tn. Turkey in Asia, gov. Marasch; 20 m. W. Malatia, on the right bank of the Koremoz riv. Lat. 38. 8. N. Long. 37. 47. E.

ARCADIA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 15 m. W. Castel Rodrigo. Lat. 41. 6. N. Long. 7. 15. W.

ARCADE, vil. North Italy, Lombardy, prov. Treviso, dist. Montebelluno; 9 m. NNW. Treviso. Pop. 2909.

ARCADIA (anc. *CYPRASSA*), tn. Morea, chief place of a dist. situated on a gulf of the same name; 24 m. NW. Kalamata; 36 m. WSW. Tripolizza. Lat. 37. 13. N. Long. 21. 42. E. The citadel is in ruins: the tn. is the seat of a Greek Archbishop: the inhabitants are mostly Greeks: they export gall-nuts, hides, honey, oil, and wool. The adjacent country is the *Arcadia* of the ancients, described by the poets as the residence of pastoral innocence and happiness.

ARCADIA, GULF OF. See the last-named town.

ARCADO, tn. Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, on the left bank of the riv. S. Francisco. Lat. 11. 35. N. Long. 43. 0. W.

ARCAHAYE, L', tn. W. Indies, Hayti, on the W. coast, depart. L'Ouest, on the bay of, and 18 m. NNW. Port-au-Prince.

ARCAINE, tn. Spain, in Arragon, prov. Saragossa; 55 m. S. Saragossa. Lat. 40. 46. N. Long. 0. 47. W.

ARCAMP, tn. Switzerland, can. Geneva; 6 m. S. Geneva. Lat. 46. 7. N. Long. 6. 7. E.

ARCANATO, tn. Italy; 18 m. W. Milan.

ARCANGELO, S., tn. Italy, States of the Church, prov. Romagna, dist. Forli; 7 m. W. Rimini.

ARCANGELO, Sro., vil. Naples, prov. Basilicata, dist. Lagonegro, chief place of a canton; 40 m. SE. Potenza; 8 m. N. Senise. Lat. 40. 16. N. Long. 16. 16. E.

ARCANO, tn. Italy, prov. Friuli; 11 m. W. Udina.

ARCAQUISOS, tn. Mexico, prov. San Luis Potosi; 110 m. E. San Antonio, on the left bank of the Rio de la Trinidad. Lat. 29. 40. N. Long. 96. 20. W.

ARCAS, a group of islets and rocks, in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Yucatan. Lat. 20. 12. N. Long. 92. 24. W.

ARCAS, a small island, Western Africa, one of the Bissagos, on the coast of Senegambia, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 11. 8. N. Long. 14. 4. W.

ARCAS, riv. Brazil, Capitan Gen. Do Para, dist. Xingutania: it falls into the Marañon at its mouth; 54 m. NE. Gurapu: it is navigable for a very considerable extent: its banks are covered with forests of lofty trees.

ARCAS, DE LAS, or ARENTES, a small island, Australasia, in the Eastern Archipelago. Lat. 5. 14. S. Long. 115. 10. E.

ARCAS, ORMEDILLA DE, tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. Cuenca; 12 m. S. Cuenca. Lat. 39. 51. N. Long. 2. 11. W.

ARCASSON, or AROACHON, a bay or inlet on the W. coast of France, depart. Gironde, arrond. Bordeaux: it is rendered dangerous by its numerous sand-banks: the Sevre runs into it: Fort Cantin is situated at its entrance. Tar and cork are exported from the towns on its coast. Lat. 44. 22. N. Long. 0. 55. W.

ARCAY, tn. Chili, prov. S. Jago; 40 m. NNE. S. Jago. Lat. 33. 6. S. Long. 70. 24. W.

ARCE, tn. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. Sora; 11 m. SSW. Sora, chief place of a canton. Pop. 4340. It is situated on a high hill. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 13. 35. E.

ARCENANT, tn. France, arrond. Beaune, depart. Côte d'Or, prov. Burgundy; 5 m. N. Beaune; 5 m. W. Nuits. This place is celebrated for its excellent wines.

ARC-EN-BARROIS, tn. France, arrond.

Chaumont, depart. Haute-Marne, prov. Champagne; 13 m. SSW. Chaumont, chief place of a canton. Pop. 1700. It is an extremely ancient town, on the Anjou riv. Lat. 47. 57. N. Long. 5. 1. E.

ARCER, or ARJOULGRAD, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, prov. Widin; 12 m. SSE. Widin. Lat. 43. 53. N. Long. 22. 54. E.

ARCH, tn. Switzerland, can. Berne, near the right bank of the Aar riv. 15 m. N. Berne. Lat. 47. 10. N. Long. 7. 27. E.

ARCHAIG, or ARCHIO, or ARKEO, Loch Scotland, par. Killmallee, sh. Inverness. It is a fresh-water lake, 16 m. long, 1 m. broad, and discharges its surplusage into Loch Lochy.

ARCHANGEL, ARCHANGELSKOR, a prov. or gov. of Russia in Europe, situated between lat. 61. and 70. N. and long. 28. and 56. E. bounds N. the Frozen or Arctic Ocean, E. gov. Tobolsk, from which it is separated by the Ural mounts. SS. gov. Vologda, SW. gov. Olonetz, and W. Finland; its extreme length may be taken at 1000 m. its breadth upwards of 550 m. its superficial contents at 350,000 sq. m. This district was united to the Russian empire by Vasiliei Ivanovitch in 1505: it is under a military governor, whose authority extends over the adjacent gov. of Olonetz: it is divided into 8 dists. Archangel, Schernakursk, Mezene or Meson, Kola, Onega, Pinega or Senega, Cholmegar or Kholmogor, and Kem. In every instance, the dists. and the chief place of each dist. bear the same name.

The White Sea, or Bieloe More, which forms a spacious inlet on its N. part, spreads into several considerable bays; Kandala or Kandalax, Onega, Archangel, and Divina, or Mezene, and the Gulf of Tchekaya and Petchora. The principal island is Nova Zembla; there are several others, but of less importance. The rivers in general run from S. to N. and fall into the Arctic Ocean: the principal are, the Onega, Dwina, Vaga, Pinega, Kuloui, Mezene, Vachka, Kara Peza, and Petchora: the Kara divides Russia in Europe from Russia in Asia. It contains, also, a very great number of lakes, some of large extent.

Beyond lat. 67. the country is frozen up during six months of the year; below that lat. trees and other vegetation appear: in several places cultivation is attempted, but its reward is very precarious: at lat. 65. the climate becomes more adapted to human existence, but here, the growth of plants is very slow and uncertain. Spring is wet, and the nights frosty; summer is enveloped in fogs, autumn is rainy, and frequently shortened by premature frosts, the winter is long and cold, but clear and serene: the Arctic Ocean freezes in September and is not open until July. The southern parts of the prov. raise rye, barley, and potatoes, but no reliance can be placed on these ripening properly, and the crops are never sufficient for the year's consumption. Flax and hemp are grown in vast quantities and of excellent quality. Extensive forests overspread part of this district, and its pastures yield food to numerous herds: neat cattle grow to a considerable size, and the calves, which are highly prized at St. Petersburg, frequently weigh from 6 to 8 cwt. The woods and lakes harbour bears, wolves, foxes, the ermine, rein-deer, and immense numbers of wild and water-fowl.

The utmost estimate of the population carries the number only to 200,000, not 1 to 1 sq. m. they consist, not only of Russians, but, also, of Samoiedes, Laplanders, and Astiaks. Their principal support and occupation consist in the fisheries, which extend along the whole coast, principally of the whale, the cod-fish, and the herring: they also weave and export strong linen goods, and furnish considerable quantities of hides and of leather; also, of peltry, linseed, salted meats, tallow, sea-horse-teeth, salted cod-fish, and herrings; fish-oil, cattle, timber, and lumber of all kinds; flax, hemp, pitch, tar, turpentine, iron, and ships built for sale, chiefly at Archangel. In return, they receive corn, ardent spirits, woolleu, and other woven stuffs; manufactures of metals of all kinds, colonial produce, and wines. Iron and copper are raised in large quantities, and salt is so abundant, that it not only supplies all the wants of the province, including the immense amount used for salt provisions, but also supplies the neighbouring governments. Numbers of the inhabitants migrate annually to St. Petersburg, where they engage in laborious employments, returning to their homes at the close of the season, with the fruits of their industry parsimoniously accumulated.

ARCHANGEL, or ST. MICHAEL, capital of the above-named government, Russia in Europe; 495 m. NE. St. Petersburg; 660 m. NNE. Moscow. Lat. 64. 31. N. Long. 40. 27. E. This city, formerly the chief sea-port of the Russian empire, is seated near the mouth of the Dwina riv. on Archangel Bay, and, previously to the establishment of St. Petersburg, as the capital of the empire, and a commercial city, was a place of great importance and extremely flourishing: but the preference for the new metropolis, and the privileges granted to it, by drawing away many of its principal merchants, have reduced this place to a degree of comparative insignificance, from which it can never recover: to this cause must, also, be added the natural disadvantages under which it labours: in its flourishing period the population was reckoned as high as 30,000; it now scarcely amounts to 7000.

It is principally built of wood, and many parts are paved with the same material: it contains about 1200 houses; is the see of an archbishop; has 15 churches, 2 of which are for Protestant worship, a convent, a lyceum, a gymnasium, a public school for navigation, dock-yards, both for ships of war and merchant vessels; also, sugar-houses, tallow-melters, soap-works, rope-walks, linen manufactories, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. On account of the frequency and extent of fires in a place, chiefly built of wood, there is an immense pile of fire-proof stone-built warehouses, for storing the more valuable commodities.

Ships arrive and depart from July to September, to which period the trade is restricted by the state of the Arctic Sea; and during these limits all export and import commerce is transacted, so as to form a sort of annual fair. The merchants possess a considerable number of large vessels trading to England, Holland, and the German ports: and a great number of smaller vessels adapted to the along-shore and frozen ocean fisheries.

Many English are settled at Archangel: this

nation discovered, in 1553, the passage round the North Cape to the mouth of the Dwina: Archangel was founded by Ivan Vasilievitch, in 1584, and named after the Archangel St. Michael, to whom the monastery, there built, was dedicated; before that period, the merchants resided at Kholmogor, higher up the riv. Dwina, on the opposite bank. The harbour is inconvenient, as a sand-bank at the entrance has only two fathoms water on it. Archangel was made the capital of the government which bears its name in 1710.

ARCHANGEL BAY, the estuary of the Dwina, on the right bank of which the last-named city is situated.

ARCHANGELSK, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Nicolaev, on the left bank of the Sinioukha, or Aksina riv. Lat. 48. 30. N. Long. 30. 44. E. Extensive copper works are established at this place, employing constantly 500 miners and other workmen, and producing yearly 2500 cwt. of metal.

ARCHANGELSKOI, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Kostroma; 124 m. NNE. Kostroma.

ARCHANGELSKOI, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Vologda; 90 m. NE. Vologda.

ARCHE, tn. France, depart. Alpes-Inferieure, on the borders of Piedmont. Pop. 800.

ARCHED ISLAND, a small island in the Eastern Archipelago, one of the Philippines, near Palawan. Lat. 9. 15. N. Long. 117. 57. E.

ARCHENA, tn. Spain, in Murcia; 13 m. NNW. Murcia, on the Segura riv. It was called *Aqua Calida* by the Romans, on account of its natural hot baths: they were celebrated also under the Moorish governments: they are constantly at 40. 0. Réaumur. Here are considerable Roman ruins.

ARCHER, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Harrison, States of Ohio.

ARCHES, tn. Spain, in Grenada, prov. Malaga; 22 m. NE. Malaga; 6 m. NE. Velez Malaga.

ARCHES, vil. France, arrond. Epinal, depart. Vosges, prov. Lorraine; 6 m. SE. Epinal, on the left bank of the Moselle riv. Paper-mills, producing an article of superior quality, are established here.

ARCHES, vil. France, on the left bank of the Maese; 1 m. Charleville. Houses, 250.

ARCHES, vil. France, depart. Vosges, prov. Lorraine; 36 m. SSE. Nancy. 126 houses: on the Moselle.

ARCHETTES, tn. France, arrond. Epinal, depart. Vosges, prov. Lorraine; 6 m. SE. Epinal, on the right bank of the Moselle riv. Paper-mills are also established here, furnishing very excellent paper.

ARCHEVEQUE, VILLENEUVE L', tn. France, depart. Youne; 13 m. E. Sens; 16 m. NE. Villeneuve Le Roi. Lat. 48. 13. N. Long. 3. 35. E.

ARCHI, tn. Naples, prov. Lower Abruzzo; 14 m. S. Lanciano. Lat. 42. 6. N. Long. 14. 23. E.

ARCHI, tn. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra; 8 m. S. Lanciano.

ARCHIAC, tn. France, depart. Charente Inferieure; 12 m. SE. Saintes, chief place of a canton. Pop. 1540. Lat. 45. 32. N. Long. 0. 13. W.

ARCHIAC, tn. France, depart. Charente-Inferieure, arrond. Jonzac, chief place of a canton. ARCHIDONA, tn. S. America, Colombia,

prov. Del Ecuador; 102 m. SE. Quito. Pop. 700. The houses are chiefly built of wood and covered with thatch: in 1744 it was destroyed by an eruption of Cotopaxi.

ARCHIDONA, tn. Spain, in Seville, prov. Malaga; 22 m. NNE. Malaga; 7 m. NNE. Antequera. Pop. 5000.

ARCHILL BAY, Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Antrim, on the E. coast of Raughlin Island. Lat. 55. 17. N. Long. 6. 0. W.

ARCHINGEAI, vil. France, depart. Charente Inférieure, arrond. St. Jean-d'Angely; 10 m. W. St. Jean-d'Angely; 28 m. SE. Rochelle. Mineral waters of valuable medicinal properties rise here.

ARCHINGEY, tn. France, depart. Charente Inférieure; 9 m. SW. St. Jean d'Angely. Pop. 540.

ARCHINY, tn. of Bavaria, prov. of Isar, on the high road from Munich to Freising. Lat. 48. 16. N. Long. 11. 42. E.

ARCHIPELAGO, sea of, Europe; of this aqueous surface, the Bosphorus and Ægean sea form the northern extremity: Asia Minor is its eastern boundary and Greece the western. It is called the White Sea by the Turks; and sometimes *Adalat Denhisi*, or the Sea of Islands: but its most frequent appellation is either a corruption of *Ægeo-pelago*, the modern Greek pronunciation of *Ἀγαιον Πιλαγος*, the Ægean Sea: or perhaps *Ἀργιον Πιλαγος*, the Greek Sea, or, according to others, *Ἀρχι Πιλαγος*, the principal or Royal Sea. The term is now commonly applied (by synecdoche) to any sea abounding in small islands, and sometimes to the groups of islands situated therein. The Greek Archipelago, of the ancients, is covered with islands: a thousand clear channels reflect the images of snow-white rocks, verdant hills, and hanging vineyards: the whole continues to exhibit the picture that Virgil has drawn; but if Horace were now to personify the vessel that carried his friend, he would have to inform her that pirates were more dangerous than winds or quicksands. The numerous picturesque isles that speckle the surface of the clear waters of the Archipelago, are all of volcanic formation: the coasts that encircle it are of calcareous structure, and in the stratification of the rocks every possible angle of inclination occurs: some are completely vertical. It has been conjectured that many changes have taken place in the position and formation of the rocks and islets of this sea. The action of the waves, in the space of 3000 years, will considerably alter the brow and features of a hanging cliff, particularly of limestone formation, and it is acknowledged, by the most sceptical, that this district has submitted to the effects of submarine volcanoes. The ruins of towns, harbours or quays, have blocked the narrow strait on which Cyzicus once stood, and transformed the isle of Cyzicum into a peninsula. Similar alterations have been produced by littoral deposits, that cannot be carried off by any current in small, narrow, and shallow seas. But the rocks of the Strophades remain erect, and the famous port of Pylos is neither choked up nor contracted; the narrow isthmus of Leucade has been cut through by human art and industry; and, if there be any isles of the Echinades now united with the continent, the union must have been occasioned by the successive alluvial depositions carried down by the Aspro-Potamo. An imaginary boundary, connecting Cape St. Angelo,

or Malea, with the isle of St. Catherine, s. of Rhodes, may be considered the southern limit. Lat. of St. Catherine, 35. 52. 0. N. Long. 28. 15. 0: and the centre of Tasso, the most northern island of the Ægean Sea, is in lat. 40. 41. 0. N. long. 24. 39. 0. E. The littoral of this small and interesting sea is indented with bays and gulfs, not more remarkable for their form and interesting geological characters, than for their connexion with the eventful histories of Greece and Asia, under the most celebrated heroes of antiquity. In the north, the chief havens are those of Contesse, M. Santo, Cassandra, Salonica; in the south, those of Ægina and Napoli, all on the Grecian coast; and on the opposite or Asiatic shore are the Gulfs of Saros, Adramitti, Tehanderh, Smyrna, Scala-Nova, Asencalasi, Stanco, and Symi. The islands of the Archipelago are divided into four sections; on the eastern coast of Greece are the group called the Cyclades, the group of the Sporades, many others lie off the northern coasts. In the partition of Turkey, by which Greece was separated and constituted an independent government, an event that occurred on the 3d February, 1830, Candia and the islands on the Asiatic coasts were reserved to Turkey; but Negropont, Andros, Tenos, Myconos, Delos, Syra, Thermia, Isea, Naxos, Paros, Anti-paros, Scerphos, Siphantos, Melos, Nyos, Santorini, Hydra, Spezzia, Scarpanto, and Caxo, with their immediate dependencies, were allotted to Greece. See CYCLADES, SPORADES, and GREECE.

ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN, extends between the coasts of Kamtschatcka and the west coast of America, and comprehends four clusters: 1, Saiguan, containing five islands; 2, Khoa, including eight islands; both these together are called the *Aleutian islands* (q. v.); 3, the Andreanofski Ostrova, comprising sixteen islands; 4, the Lyssil or Fox islands, including, also, sixteen islands.

ARCHIPELAGO OF LAZARUS, E. Indies, near the coast of Malabar and Malacca.

ARCHIPELAGO OF THE GREAT CYCLADES, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Bougainville, and afterwards called the *New Hebrides*, or Hebrudes, by Cook.

ARCHIPELAGO OF THE PHILIPPINES, E. Ocean, containing the Philippines, Moluccas, Celebes, &c. Some call it, also, the *Great Archipelago*.

ARCHIPELAGO OF THE RECHERCHE, several groups of islands, rocks and shoals, on the south coast of New Holland, extending from between 34. 0. to 34. 30. s. lat. and 121. 30. to 123. 20. E. long. The largest islands were named, by the French, *Mondrovia* and *Middle island*.

ARCHIPELAGO ISLAND, one of the Andaman Isles, in the Indian Ocean, off the E. coast of Great Andaman Island. Lat. 12. 10. N. Long. 93. 10. E.

ARCHITAS, Turkey in Europe, tn. Albania; 19 m. N. Joannina, on a stream which joins the Voujoutzor riv. Lat. 40. 3. N. Long. 21. 3. E.

ARCHIWINNITY SEA, a Gulf of the North Sea, communicating with Hudson's Bay, by Hazard Gulf.

ARCHLEBOW, tn. Austria, Moravia, circ. Brün; 10 m. SSE. Austerlitz.

ARCHODILA, tn. Ionian Isles, on the s. extremity of Corfu, near Cape Bianco. Lat. 39. 22. N. Long. 20. 7. E.

ARCHSHOFEN, vil. Wirtemberg, in Franconia, dist. Kocher; 3 m. E. Creglingen. Pop. 430. It is situated on the Tauber.

ARCIAS, tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande, on the coast of the Atlantic, between pt. Agebarana and the mouth of the Upanema riv. Lat. 4. 30. S. Long. 37. 35. W.

ARCICOLLAR, tn. Spain, prov. Toledo; 15 m. NNW. Toledo.

ARCIDOSSO, vil. Italy, in Tuscany, prov. Siena, chief place of a capitanata; 15 m. S. Montalcino.

ARCIER, ham. France, depart. Doubs, arrond. Besançon; 5 m. NE. Besançon, on the left bank of the Doubs riv. The remains of a Roman aqueduct are still extant: paper-mills and tanneries are established here.

ARCINIEGA, tn. Spain, in sub-div. Alava, prov. Vittoria; 13 m. WNW. Orduña.

ARCISA, or ARCISATE, tn. N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como; 12 m. WNW. Como, chief place of a dist. Lat. 45. 54. N. Long. 8. 52. E.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, arrond. France, depart. Aube, divided into 4 cantons, Arcis-sur-Aube, Chavange, Mery-sur-Seine, and Remeru; these are subdivided into 90 communes. Pop. 33,497.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, (anc. Artiac), tn. France, depart. Aube, chief place of an arrond. and of a canton; 18 m. N. Troyes. Pop. 2500. Lat. 48. 32. N. Long. 4. 10. E. Voltaire was interred in the neighbouring Abbey of Sellienne. It is situated, as its name imports, on the Aube riv., which here becomes navigable. It has numerous manufactures; cotton-works, tanneries, breweries, &c. Its commerce is considerable in wines, timber, corn, flour, charcoal, iron, and iron-wire, and other productions of the surrounding districts.

ARCLID, tnshp. England, co. pal. of Chester, par. Sandbach, hnd. Northwich; 2 m. ENE. Sandbach (P.T. 162). Real prop. £1010. Pop. 79.

ARCO, or ARCH, tn. Austria, in the Tyrol; 7 m. W. Roveredo, on the Sarca riv. Pop. 1900. It gives name to a dist. containing 18 villages. Here is a strong castle.

ARCO, riv. South America, Colombia, prov. Oronoco, dist. Cumana. Lat. 10. 10. N. Long. 63. 20. W.; running into the Guarapiche riv., which falls into the Gulf of Paria.

ARCO, riv. South America, La Plata. See the following article.

ARCO, tn. South America, La Plata, prov. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34. 20. S. Long. 60. 3. W. Situated on the right bank of a river of the same name, which joins the Parana riv.

ARCO, tn. Sardinian States, territory of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa; 3 m. SW. Voltri. Lat. 44. 26. N. Long. 8. 47. E.

ARCO, tn. Sicily, in the Val di Noto; 5 m. N. Noto.

ARCO, Et., tn. Spain, prov. Estremadura, sub-div. Cáceres; 25 m. N. Cáceres.

ARCOE, a small island in the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 2. 54. N. Long. 100. 35. E.

ARCOLA, or ARCOLO, called also by the natives FERINGA-PETTAH, from having been inhabited by Christians, vil. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, prov. Canara, on the right bank of the Mangalore riv. It was formerly a place of considerable importance.

ARCOLE, an island in the Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of New Holland. Lat. 15. 0. S. Long. 124. 35. E.

ARCOLE, vil. N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Verona, dist. Santo Bonifacio; 16 m. SSE. Verona. This place is rendered famous by a series of obstinately-contested actions between the Austrians and the French under Bonaparte, Nov. 15, 16, and 17, in 1796, in which the Austrians, being totally defeated, were compelled to raise the siege of Mantua. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 11. 17. E.

ARCONA, vil. Prussia, on the island of Rugen, prov. Pomerania; 20 m. N. Bergen.

ARCONA, CAPZ, in Prussia, on the N. coast of the island of Rugen, prov. Pomerania, dist. Stralsund. This is the northernmost land of Germany.

ARCONADA, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos; 16 m. NE. Burgos, on the Osnio riv.

ARCONATE, vil. N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, dist. Cuggiono-Maggiore; 19 m. WNW. Milan. Pop. 642. Silk is the principal manufacture and merchandise of this place.

ARCONCEY, vil. France, depart. Côte d'Or; prov. of Burgundy; 30 m. W. Dijon.

ARCONCI, tn. Switzerland, canton Friburg, near the right bank of the Saane riv.; 5 m. SSW. Friburg. Lat. 46. 44. N. Long. 7. 7. E.

ARCONI, riv. Italy, States of the Church, rising in prov. Viterbo, and falling into the Mediterranean. Lat. 42. 23. N. Long. 12. 5. E.

ARCO-NOMI, tn. Austria, in the Tyrol; 15 m. SW. Trent. Lat. 45. 57. N. Long. 10. 55. E.

ARCORE, tn. N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, dist. Vimercate; 13 m. NE. Milan, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 1107. A temple of Hercules, and the remains of other Roman monuments are found here.

ARCOS, an island in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 20. 15. N. Long. 92. 0. W.

ARCOS, a tribe of Indians, in South America, Brazil, prov. Para, on the Bay of Turivasa.

ARCOS, tn. Brazil, prov. Para, on the Bay of Turivazo. Lat. 1. 35. S. Long. 45. 10. W.

ARCOS, tn. South America, Peru, prov. Huamango, on the left bank of the Mantaro riv. a tributary of the Quillabamba riv. Lat. 12. 35. S. Long. 74. 50. W.

ARCOS, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. Lamego; 15 m. SSE. Lamego. Pop. 1800. On the right bank of the Lima riv.

ARCOS, tn. Spain, in Old Castile, on the borders of Arragon; 9 m. Medina-Celi, on the Xalon riv.

ARCOS, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos; 7 m. S. Burgos, on the riv. of the same name.

ARCOS, riv. Spain, prov. Burgos.

ARCOS DE BARCA, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho; 9 m. NNW. Brago. Lat. 41. 45. N. Long. 8. 18. W.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, tn. Spain, in Seville, prov. Cadiz; 30 m. ENE. Cadiz, 18 m. E. Xeres, 40 m. S. Seville. Lat. 36. 45. N. Long. 5. 47. W. Pop. 12,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Guadalete riv. the country in the neighbourhood is hilly, very fertile, and celebrated for its fine breed of horses.

ARCOS DE VALDEVEZ, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, on a branch of the Lima riv.; 21 m. E. Viana, 10 m. E. Pta. de Lima. Lat. 41. 47. N. Long. 8. 15. W. Pop. 1800. It is a place of some trade.

ARCOS, Los, tn. Spain, in Navarre, prov. Pampeluna, dist. Estella; 30 m. SW. Pampeluna, 10 m. SW. Estella. Lat. 42. 33. N. Long. 2. 15. W.

ARCOS, *Oe.* tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 5 m. *SE.* Estremoz. Lat. 38. 46. N. Long. 7. 20. W.
ARCOS, *PONTE DE*, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, on the left bank of the Ave riv. Lat. 41. 25. N. Long. 8. 30. W.

ARCOS, *VILLA NOVA DE*, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the left bank of the Mondego riv.; 15 m. *SW.* Coimbra. Lat. 40. 6. N. Long. 8. 36. W.

ARCOT, city, Hindoostan, formerly the Musalman capital of the Carnatic; 68 m. *WSW.* Madras, 217 m. Seringapatam, 1070 m. Calcutta, 1277 m. Delhi. Lat. 12. 52. N. Long. 79. 23. E. It is situated on the S. bank of the Palar riv. which is here half a mile in width, but in the dry season is almost destitute of water. It was strongly fortified when it was the seat of the Nabob of Arcot, whose ruined palace still shows the principal gateway entire. It is supposed to have been noticed by Ptolemy as the capital of the Soræ, or Soramudalum, whence Coromandel. At present it is chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans, who speak the Deccan dialect, or Hindoostanee.

ARCOT, *NORTHERN*, a dist. of Hindoostan, presid. of Madras, in the Carnatic: bounds. N. Cuddapah and Nellore, S. Southern Arcot, E. the sea and Chingleput dist., and W. the Balaghaut of Cuddapah: it includes Sativaid, Pulicat, Coonoody, in the Barranahal, part of the Balaghaut, and of the western Pollams. The principal riv. is the Palam; the chief towns, Arcot, Wallajanagbur, Vellore, and Tripety.

This, and the dist. described in the following article, formerly composed an independent state; but, in 1801, the Nabob of Arcot transferred the sovereignty to the British. An improved system of collection was introduced in 1810, by which a great advance in the prosperity of the dist. has been effected. In 1817, the gross revenue collected was 734,325 pagodas; and 1822 the pop. reported to government by the collectors was 892,292.

To show how much the agriculture of the East depends on irrigation, as well as to point out the sources of revenue, it may be proper to state the following curious particulars. In 1810, the large tanks amounted to 2698; small tanks 1322; water-courses from rivers 678; from springs and wells 20,108; so that the means of irrigating the land, and furnishing the inhabitants with water during the dry season, required that not less than 24,806 sources of supply should be kept in repair by the government, which also derived an emolument from this source of general advantage. It is impossible that any argument could so forcibly point out the necessity of a well-organized and vigilant system of public management, as this interesting statistical statement; as it is evident that the fertility of the country, and, in some measure, the very existence of the population, depended on the primary formation and constant repair of these water-courses and reservoirs.

ARCOT, *SOUTHERN*, a dist. of Hindoostan, presid. of Madras, in the Carnatic: bounds. N. Northern Arcot; S. Tanjore and Trichinopoly; E. the Chingleput dist. and the sea; and on the W. Salem, and the Balaghaut Carnatic: estimated to include 6400 sq. m. The principal trading ports are Cuddalore and Portonovo. During the last war, Pondicherry and its territory were attached to this dist. This division of

Arcot, in 1817, yielded in total gross collection the sum of 647,954 pagodas, and, in 1822, the population was returned to government in a census, made by the collectors of the land revenue, at 455,020.

ARCOUDI, an island in the Ionian Sea, between Cefalonia and Kalamos. Lat. 38. 34. N. Long. 20. 44. E.

ARCS, *LES*, tn. France, arrond. Draguinant, depart. Var, Provence; 5 m. S. Draguinant, 39 m. *NE.* Toulon, on the left bank of the Argens riv. An iron-mine is worked here, and a great number of oil-mills are established.

ARCS, *LES*, vil. France, arrond. Draguinant, depart. Var, Provence; 5 m. S. Draguinant, on the right bank of the Argens riv. An iron-mine is worked here; and several oil-mills are in activity.

ARC-SUR-TILLE, vil. France, arrond. Dijon, depart. Côte d'Or, prov. of Burgundy; 7 m. *ENE.* Dijon. Red and yellow marble, which takes a very fine polish, is quarried here.

ARCTIC HIGHLANDS, a country situated in the *NE.* part of Baffin's Bay, which was discovered by Capt. Ross in 1818: it is on the W. coast of Greenland, between lat. 76. and 70. 40. N. and long. 64. 40. to 76. 40. W. The inhabitants are a tribe of Eskimaux, agreeing in many respects with the Greenlanders: until the time of their discovery, they supposed themselves to be the only people in the world: they are of a mild and inoffensive character, and live peaceably among themselves: they have a race of dogs which they harness to their sledges, and which serve them for food in winter, when the ice hinders them from obtaining a supply of marine animals, or of aquatic fowl, which are their main sustenance in summer. The Arctic Highlands are N. of Prince Regent's Bay, Cape Melville, Cape Morris, and Melville Bay.

ARCTIC SOUND, an inlet in British North America, within the Arctic circle, in Coronation Gulf, into which Hood's riv. runs. The inhabitants of the surrounding country are Eskimaux. Lat. 67. 20. N. Long. 110. 0. W.

ARCTIC OCEAN, the sea immediately surrounding the North Pole. The exertions whereby the British nation has been endeavouring to obtain information of this hitherto unknown region, have led to discoveries of an interesting character, which will immortalize the names of Ross and Parry, as the adventurous navigators who have devoted so much time, endured so much labour, and undergone such severe sufferings in the cause of science.

ARCUDI, an island belonging to the Ionian Republic, under the government of Sta. Maura, S. of Sta. Maura; 4 m. *SE.* Cape Lizopigo.

ARCUEIL, vil. France, arrond. Sceaux, depart. La Seine, prov. Isle of France; 4 m. S. Paris. Pop. 1400. Here is a fine Gothic church, and the remains of a Roman aqueduct. The aqueduct now existing was built in 1624, by Mary de Medicis, to conduct a supply of water from Rungis to Paris. Quarries of building stone are worked in the vicinity.

ARCULGODE, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore; 49 m. *NW.* Seringapatam.

ARCURASI, tn. Sicily, prov. Catania, on the E. coast of the island, at the base of Mount Etna, at the mouth of a small riv. which takes its rise on that mountain; 16 m. *NNE.* Catania.

ARCY, vil. France, depart. L'Yonne, arrond.

Auxerre; 16 m. *SE*. Auxerre. Pop. 1500. There is a remarkable grotto here, which is much celebrated on account of its beautiful stalactites.

ARD, riv. Germany, in Nassau, rising near Wehen, and running into the Lahn at Dietz.

ARD, tn. Ireland, on the *W*. coast, prov. Connaught, co. Galway, situated on Ard Bay. Lat. 53. 19. *N*. Long. 9. 50. *W*.

ARD, a loch, Scotland, par. Aberfoyle, sh. Perth; 3 m. long, 1 m. broad, situated in Aberfoyle Valley. The overflowings of the lake fall down a precipice of 40 feet, and form the river Forth.

ARDA, tn. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Waterford, on a stream which runs into Youghal Bay. Lat. 51. 59. *N*. Long. 7. 55. *W*.

ARDA, tn. Turkey in Europe, gov. Roumelia, prov. Gallipoli, on the left bank of the Aarda, or Hardeme riv. Lat. 41. 22. *N*. Long. 24. 33. *E*.

ARDA, or HARDEME, riv. Turkey in Europe, rising in Mount Balkan, in prov. Gallipoli, and joining the Maritza riv. in the vicinity of Adrianople, after a course *E*. to *W*. of nearly 170 m. Its course is so impetuous that it rapidly wears out the machinery of the mills which are worked by it: the water is remarkable for its specific lightness.

ARDACHOIK, tn. Scotland, shire of Argyle, in the Isle of Mull, on Loch Spelve. Lat. 56. 26. *N*. Long. 5. 50. *W*.

ARDACKER, or ARDAGGER, tn. Austria, circle of Upper Wienerwald, on the Danube; 13 m. *W*. Ips. 4 m. *SSW*. Grein. Pop. 585.

ARDAGAR, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, on the left bank of the Kur riv. A tributary of the Axaxes. Lat. 41. 0. *N*. Long. 42. 42. *E*.

ARDAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster; 4½ m. *NNW*. Youghal (P. T. 154). Pop. 2658. Living, rect. dioc. Cloyne, archdioc. Cashel: the parish extends over 8000 acres, of which nearly one half are fit for culture. The parochial school is attended by 160 scholars.

ARDAGH, par. and vil. Ireland, bar. Lower Conello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. *W*. New-castle (P. T. 145). Pop. of par. 2197, of vil. 415. Living, rect. archd. Limerick, dioc. Limerick, archdioc. Cashel. It is situated at the foot of the lofty mount of Ardagh, bordering on co. Kerry. 130 pupils are receiving education here. Fairs are held here May 11, August 10, and November 21.

ARDAGH, vil. and par. Ireland, co. Longford, prov. Leinster, partly in the bar. of Ardagh, partly in that of Moydow; 5 m. *SE*. Longford (P. T. 74). Pop. of vil. 142, pop. of par. 4586. Living, rect. deanery Ardagh, archdioc. Tuam. Ardagh was a bishop's see as early as the fifth century; in 1658 was annexed to dioc. Kilmore; separated therefrom in 1741, and united to archdioc. Tuam. This deanery, which has an archdeacon, but no chapter, comprises 37 pars. 22 of which are in co. Longford: 11 glebe-houses have been erected since the Union, by Parliamentary grants. The King presents to 1 living; a lay-patron to 1; the bishop to 30. St. Patrick founded an abbey here in the 5th century: in 1521, a friary of Franciscans flourished here: upwards of 400 children are educated here, including a free-school for 32 boys and 18 girls; 20 of whom are taught at the dean's expense.

ARDAGH, bar. Ireland, co. Longford, prov. Leinster; containing 9 pars. 2 mkt. tns. 1 vil. Pop. 19,899.

ARDAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Tyrawley, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; 2½ m. *WSW*. Ballina (P. T. 183). Pop. 1813. Living, vic. united to the vics. of Attymas, Ballinalinglish, Kilbelfad, Kilgarvin, and Kilmoremy, extinct dioc. Killala, archdioc. Tuam.

ARDAGH, par. Ireland, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, partly in bar. Lower Slane, partly in Morgallion bar. *NE*. Kingscourt (P. T. 63). Pop. 2408. Living, perpet. cur. dioc. Meath, archdioc. Armagh: 130 children are instructed here.

ARDAHUN, tn. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Cork; 16 m. *WSW*. Bantry.

ARDAL, tn. Norway, prov. N. Bergen; 98 m. *NE*. Bergen, on a lake which communicates with the North Sea by the Sogne Fiord. Lat. 61. 17. *N*. Long. 7. 24. *E*.

ARDALANISH POINT, the southernmost point of the Isle of Mull, Scotland, shire of Argyle. Lat. 56. 17. *N*. Long. 6. 16. *W*.

ARDALES, riv. Spain. See the following art.

ARDALES, tn. Spain, in Grenada, prov. Malaga; 31 m. *WNW*. Malaga, on the riv. of the same name. A mineral spring rises near this town.

ARDALI, tn. island of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, on the *E*. coast of the island. Lat. 40. 3. *N*. Long. 9. 53. *E*.

ARDAM, tn. Greece, in Thessaly; 8 m. *ENE*. Tricala. Lat. 39. 34. *N*. Long. 21. 58. *E*.

ARDAM, MOUNT, a mountain of Greece, in Thessaly, *N*. of the last-named place. Lat. 39. 40. *W*. Long. 22. 0. *E*.

ARDANABIA, a small riv. France, depart. Basses-Pyrénées, prov. Navarre and Bearn; it rises 3 m. *W*. Hasparren, and, after a course of 15 m. *N*. to *S*., falls into the Adour, 9 *m*. above Bayonne: by means of the tide, it is navigable about 8 or 9 *m*., up to Portaberi, commune of Briscous.

ARDANOUDJI, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. Akhalzikh; 69 m. *SSW*. Akhalzikh, 75 *NW*. Kars, on a riv. which runs into the Tchorok. The governor resides in a fortress, built on a lofty eminence, which commands the town. Lat. 40. 44. *N*. Long. 43. 45. *E*.

ARDAONES, tn. Portugal, prov. Trás-os-Montes; 10 m. *E*. Montalegre. Lat. 41. 49. *N*. Long. 7. 36. *W*.

ARDARA, vil. Ireland, bar. Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, par. Lower Killybegs: there is here a chapel of ease to that par.; 8 m. *N*. Killybegs (P. T. 158). Pop. 456. This village is situated at the extreme end of Lochrummore Bay, which opens into the Atlantic, near the Awin-Ea riv. Lat. 54. 45. *N*. Long. 8. 21. *W*.

ARDARGIE, vil. Scotland, shire of Perth, par. Forgandenny, Perth. (P. T. 48½.) Real prop. and pop. are included with par. This village is situated upon a height overlooking the May riv. in the Ochil hills: traces of a Roman encampment are in the vicinity; 1½ m. *S*. Pitcaithly.

ARDAS, a tribe of Indians, dwelling in Brazil, on the banks of the Maranon.

ARDAT, riv. N. Africa, in Fez, a tributary of the Leven riv. Lat. 34. 24. *N*. Long. 5. 32. *W*.

ARDATES, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Malaga, 35 m. *WNW*. Malaga. Lat. 36. 52. *N*. Long. 5. 3. *W*.

ARDATOV, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Sim-

birk; 128 m. w. Simbirsk, on the Alatyrv. Lat. 55. 20. N. Long. 42. 57. E. Pop. 1400. The dist. of the same name, of which this is the chief place, contains 1 tn. 155 vils., and pop. 68,000.

ARDATOV, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Simbirsk; 90 m. w. Simbirsk. Pop. 780. Lat. 54. 45. N. Long. 45. 44. E.

ARDATOV, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Nishnei Novgorod; 60 m. ssw. Nishnei Novgorod: pop. 350. Lat. 50. 20. N. Long. 43. 4. E. The dist. of the same name, of which this is the chief place, contains 95,000 inhabitants. It is mountainous, and great quantities of iron are made here; also potass and linen.

ARDAVORAN, tn. Scotland, in the island of N. Uist, Hebrides. Lat. 57. 39. N. Long. 7. 16. W.

ARDBEAR HARBOUR, a port in Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Galway. A noble deep inlet of the Atlantic. The prosperous town of Clifden is situated at the head of this harbour, and Clifden Castle stands on the N. shore. Lat. 53. 30. N. Long. 10. 2. W. (See CLIFDEN.)

ARDBOE, par. Ireland, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster, partly in bar. Dungannon, partly in bar. Loughinissholin, co. Londonderry; 5 m. NE. Stewartstown (P. T. 104). Pop. 8148. Living, rect. archdioc. Armagh. This par. is situated on Lough Neagh: the church is ancient, but in good condition: the ruins of a noble monastery, founded by St. Colman, are standing, but much dilapidated. There are two free-schools, and two more supported by the Hibernian Society; they are attended by about 450 children.

ARDBRACCAN, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; 2½ m. w. Navan (P. T. 30). Pop. 3798. Living, rect. united to the recta. of Churchtown, Clonmadduff, and Liscarton, and to the vics. of Martyr and Retain: dioc. Meath, archdioc. Armagh. The abbey, founded by St. Braccan, who died in 650, was long used as the par. church. Bp. Maxwell, who, in 1786, built the magnificent episcopal palace here, contributed magnificently to the present par. church, one of the finest in Ireland: the celebrated eastern traveller, Bp. Pococke, is interred in this church-yard. A charter-school containing 40 boys is established here, and there are several catholic schools, attended by about 140 children.

ARDCANDRIDGE, par. Ireland, bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; 3½ m. wbn. Wexford (P. T. 94). Pop. 242. Living, rect. forming part of the union of Wexford, dioc. Ferns, archdioc. Dublin. The Slaney riv. runs through this par.

ARDCANNY, par. Ireland, bar. Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; 8 m. wbs. Limerick (P. T. 119). Pop. 1318. Living, rect. and vic. dioc. Limerick, archdioc. Cashel. The Shannon riv. runs through this par. About 80 pupils receive instruction here, including a charter-school.

ARDCARN, par. and vil. Ireland, bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; 3½ m. sss. Boyle (P. T. 107). Pop. 6718. Living, a rect. and vic. dioc. Elphin, archdioc. Tuam. A Benedictine nunnery was anciently established here, and an abbey of regular canons, founded by Braidh, Bp. of Ardcarne, who died in 523. In this par. Lord Lorton supports a school of 38 boys, and Lady Lorton one of 53 girls: his lordship also supports another of 40 boys and 30 girls, on the townland of Drimconille: in all nearly 400 children receive education in this par.

ARDCARN, an ancient castle in Ireland, bar. Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, in good preservation, and still constituting a comfortable residence.

ARDCATH, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; 6½ m. ssw. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Pop. 1774. Living, a vic. forming part of the union of Julianstown, in the dioc. of Meath, and archdioc. of Armagh. In the ancient church was a chantry for the perpetual celebration of divine worship: it was ded. to the Virgin Mary. About 50 pupils are educated here. Fairs are held, May 7, June 21, and October 27.

ARDCAVAN, par. Ireland, bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; 1½ m. NE. Wexford (P. T. 94). Pop. 858. Living, a vic. forming part of the union of Ardcollum, dioc. Ferns, archdioc. Dublin. About 70 scholars are educated here. The par. is situated on the N. shore of Wexford Haven, over which there is a ferry.

ARDCHATTAN, par. Scotland, shire of Argyle; 4 m. NW. Bunawe (P. T. 113). Real prop. £12,593. Pop. 1650. Living, in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle: pat. Campbell of Loch Eil. This par. is watered by the Awe, Etive, and Kinloss rivs. which abound in salmon and trout: it is situated on the shores of the great estuary Loch Etive: is hilly, but has good pasture: Ben Cruachan in this par. is one of the highest mountains in Scotland. Cairns, upright stones, and other druidical remains are numerous in the vicinity. Beregonium the ancient metropolis of Scotland, was situated in this dist.: and Bruce held a parliament here. A portion of the site of a priory, the ruins of which only remain, is still used as a cemetery.

ARDCLACH, par. Scotland, shire of Nairn; 12 m. sbw. Forbes (P. T. 157). Real prop. £2566. Pop. 1270. Living, in the presbytery of Nairn, and synod of Moray. Mrs. Brodie, patroness of this living, supports a spinning school. The Findhorn, a very rapid river, passes through this par.: the surface is mountainous and much covered with wood.

ARDCLINIS, par. Ireland, bar. Glenarm Lower, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Lat. 55. 3. N. Long. 5. 50. W. Newtown-Glens (P. T. 146). Pop. 1617, situated over the subterranean river of Ardclinis. Living, a rect. dioc. of Connor, archdioc. of Armagh. Area of par. 9500 acres: 100 children are educated here gratuitously.

ARDCOLLUM, or ARDCOLON, par. Ireland, barony of Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; 5 m. NNE. Wexford (P. T. 94). Pop. 751. Living, a vic. united to the recta. of Artramont and St. Margaret, and vics. of Ardcavan, Balleyvalew, Killpatrick, St. Nicolas, Skreen and Tickiller, dioc. Ferns, archdioc. Dublin. It is situated N. Wexford Haven, on the Irish Sea.

ARDCRONEY, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster, s. CloghJordan (P. T. 90). Pop. 1975. Living, vic. forming part of the union of Modreeny, dioc. Killaloe, archdioc. Cashel: 90 scholars receive instruction here.

ARDEA CASTLE, in Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Kerry, on the left bank of the Kenmare riv. Lat. 51. 49. N. Long. 9. 45. W.

ARDEBIL, or ARDEBYI, tn. Persia, prov. Aderbaïdjan, on the right bank of the Baluchthai riv. 111 m. E. Tauris. Lat. 38. 15. N. Long. 48. 23. E. Pop. 4000. This place is named by

the Persians Abadani Ferouz, "the home of happiness," on account of the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the air, and the abundance of springs. The ground produces very fine fruits, and the numerous canals for irrigation greatly promote agriculture. The walls which surround it are flanked by 31 round towers; a citadel, regularly fortified, with 4 bastions, at once protects and commands this town: this fortress was built under the directions of the French officers attached to the embassy of Gen. Gardanne. Here is a well endowed college, a public library, an extensive caravanserai, and a large well supplied bazaar: this place is an emporium and entrepôt for the merchandise which passes from Tefis and Derbend to Teheran and Ispahan, and for the commodities received in return. It was near this town, in the plains of Moghan, that Nadir Schah, having assembled the principal nobility of the empire, was proclaimed emperor of Persia, under the name of Thomas Kuli Khan: he was crowned at Ardebyl, June 20, 1747.

ARDEBIL, or **KARA ÇOU**, riv. Persia, prov. Aserbijan, running into the Araxes riv. in Lat. 38. 45. Long. 47. 50. E.

ARDEBIL, **LITTLE**, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 54 m. N. Shiraz.

ARDECHE, depart. France, bounds. E. de parts. Isère, Drôme and Vaucluse, S. Gard, W. Lozère, NW. Haute-Loire and Loire: between Lat. 44. 16. and 45. 21. N. Long. 3. 50. and 4. 50. E.: it is in length about 80 m. in breadth 48 m. Pop. 304,330. With the exception of the strip of land along the Rhone, this depart. is very mountainous, the chain of the Cévennes sending its various branches in different directions so as nearly to reach the Rhone: the highest point in this depart. is the mt. Mézin, upwards of 6000 ft. above the level of the sea: the Loire riv. rises in this mountain.

The climate is remarkably different: in the W. among the mountains, it is extremely severe; rye and barley do not always ripen; snow covers the ground to a considerable depth, and winter lasts 8 months of the year: the valleys of the N. are more temperate; and the valley of the Rhone, the lowest part, is extremely hot: mulberries, olives, figs, and wine, are produced in the greatest perfection, including several celebrated sorts, both white and red. The mineral riches of this depart. are very considerable, and many mines and quarries are in operation, yielding lead, iron, copper, antimony, manganese, coal, marbles of different colours, excellent freestone, clay for porcelain, &c. The volcanic character of this country is distinctly marked; entire tracts are covered with pumice stone and puzzolana: many mineral springs rise in it: its natural curiosities are numerous; the Pont d'Arc, the grottoes of Vallon, the prismatic stones of Roume, the volcanic craters of Aysa, Jaujac, Montbrun and Theuys; the prismatic basalts of Rochemaure, Chenavari, Maillas, and the immense crater of Mt. St. Leger, Le Loupe, and Le Coyron, whose base exhibits a colonnade of basaltic pillars 1000 feet in extent.

The agricultural produce of this dist. is very considerable, and the industry of the inhabitants exerted to the utmost: in many places they form terraces on the sides of hills with loose stones, carrying earth to level them, and then sowing grain or planting vines: irrigation is studiously resorted to: the pastures are very productive:

cheese and butter are exported largely: the mountains, even Mézin, form fine sheepwalks: honey and wax are carefully attended to: chest-nuts, which are grown in immense quantities, form the principal article of food for the labouring classes, and are a productive article of sale. Silk is raised to such an amount as to produce two million francs annually. Manufactures, generally speaking, are carried to great perfection; excellent leather is produced; the paper holds the first character in Europe; weaving is followed in many places, and dying, particularly the celebrated Turkish red, cannot be excelled: numerous iron-works are in operation: these manufactures, and the produce of the soil, furnish the means of profitable trade, facilitated by good roads and the navigation of the Rhone; but this depart. receives a large portion of the corn requisite for its supply from the surrounding departments.

Ardèche is divided into 3 communal arrondissements, Privas, L'Argentière, and Tournon, which are subdivided into 31 cantons, and 335 communes; is part of the ninth military div. is in the dioc. Viviers: it sends 3 representatives to the Chamber of Deputies; and contains five churches for the Protestant form of worship, at Mastre, St. Pierreville, Privas, Voulte and Vernoux.

ARDECHE, riv. France, which gives its name to the depart. above named. It rises in the Cévennes, at the brow of mount Banzon, near ham. Guinget; 9 m. SE. Langogne, and, after a course of about 70 m. joins the Rhone about 1 m. above Pont St. Esprit, forming, in the latter part of its course, the demarcation between the depart. Ardèche and Gard. In the commencement of its course it forms several picturesque cascades: from Aubenas, for about 40 m. of its course, it serves to float down timber, and is navigable, from St. Martin to the Rhone, about 10 m.: 3 m. above Vallon, is the very extraordinary natural bridge called Pont d'Arc: it appears as if the river had, in course of time, worked its way through a rock of marble, thereby forming an arch nearly 206 feet in height, from the crown of the arch to the bed of the river. The rvs. La Baume and Chassezac run into the Ardèche: grains of gold are sometimes found in its sands.

ARDEE, mkt. tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; NW. 43 m. Dublin. Pop. of par. 6181, of tn. 3975. Living, a vic. united to the vics. of Shenlish, Smernmore, Stackallen, and Kildemock, in the archdioc. Armagh. It was formerly fortified, and a place of considerable strength and importance, and sent two members to Parliament: it gives the title of Baron to the Earls of Meath; it had also several religious institutions: about 380 pupils attend the schools here, two of which, each containing 80 children, are on Erasmus Smith's foundation. The great north road from Dublin to Londonderry passes through this place. Fairs are held here June 6, August 20, October 23, and December 1.

ARDEE, a bar. Ireland, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, including 20 par. 1 mkt. tn. and 11 villages. Pop. 28,413.

ARDEHAN, tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Adjemi, canton Rey; 36 m. SSW. Gnerden, 156 m. E. Ispahan.

ARDEKAN, tn. Persia in Farsisthan, dist.

Ardechir, at the base of Mount Tahechper. pop. 800.

ARDE-KHOU, tn. Persia, in Farsisthan, 45 m. NW. Yezd, and 147 m. E. Isfahan. Pop. 5000. It is built on an extensive plain, and surrounded by a wall and fosse: has a caravanserai and a covered bazaar: has manufactures of cloth, particularly of that sort which is appropriated to make tents for the royal household. The vicinity is very fertile: half of the inhabitants are fire-worshippers.

ARDELACH, tn. Scotland, shire of Nairn, on the left bank of the Findhorn riv. 8 m. SSE. Nairn. Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 3. 43. W.

ARDELAN, or DINAYER, prov. Persia, forming the E. div. of Kourdistan: it extends about 200 m. from the Sharook, to the dist. of Zohaub, and is about 160 m. in breadth: Senna is the capital of this province: it is situated in a fertile valley. Extensive forests of oak-trees furnish abundance of timber and gall-nuts; the latter forms a valuable article of export to India. This district is inhabited by different tribes, varying very much in their manners and customs; some are addicted to rapine and murder, others are hospitable and more civilized. It is under the sway of a prince who exercises a species of patriarchal government: Senna, the capital, where he resides, is in lat. 35. 12. N. Long. 40. 0. E.

ARDELLAYS, vil. France, arrond. Bourbon, depart. La Vendée, prov. Poitou; 25 m. NW. Bourbon-Vendée; 1 m. S. Herbiers. Pop. 1052.

ARDEMILL, tn. Spain, in Galicia, prov. Corunna; 15 m. SE. Corunna. Lat. 43. 9. N. Long. 8. 20. W.

ARDEMINE, par. Ireland, bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; 3½ m. SSE. Gorey (P. T. 61). Pop. 1535. Living, an inappropriate cur. forming part of the union of Donaghmore, dioc. Ferns, archdioc. Dublin. The par. is situated on the coast of the Irish Sea. Upwards of 60 children are educated here.

ARDEN, a cape on the NW. coast of Admiralty Island, on the W. coast of N. America, in Stephen's Passage. Lat. 58. 10. N. Long. 134. 51. E.

ARDEN, riv. Syria. See JORDAN.

ARDEN, tnsbp. England, co. York, N. R. par. Hawaby, in Birdforth wapentake; 10 m. NE. Thirsk (P. T. 217). Real prop. of Arden and Ardenside, £586. Pop. 161.

ARDENBURG, tn. Netherlands, prov. Zealand, arrond. Middelbourg; 19 m. SW. Middelbourg; 4 m. SE. Sluys. Pop. 1376. Lat. 51. 16. N. Long. 3. 27. E.

ARDENBURGH, tn. N. Germany, Hanover, prov. Luneburg, near the left bank of the Elbe riv. 10 m. NNE. Luneburg. Lat. 53. 24. N. Long. 10. 34. E.

ARDENELLE, or URDANKULLY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Coimbatore; 47 m. SE. Seringapatam. Lat. 10. 48. N. Long. 77. 5. E.

ARDENNE, tn. France, depart. Deux Sevres, arrond. Niort; pop. 1000: quarries of black, white, and red marble are worked in its vicinity.

ARDENNE, or ARDENNES, a mountainous region, almost wholly covered with forest, formerly of very great extent, but now restricted to the limits of about 50 m. wide by 150 m. in extreme length: it is situated so as to include

parts of France, of the Netherlands, and of Germany, reaching from Sedan and Metz, to Philippeville and Avesnes; formerly, it comprehended parts of French Hainault, of Picardy, of Champagne, of Luxembourg, to the Moselle, and of the principality of Liege: it was anciently called *Pagus Arduennensis*. At present, it is becoming usual to restrict the term *Ardenne* to the mountainous and woody district which extends 20 m. by 70 m. NW. to SE. on each bank of the Meuse, between Givet and Rocroi, in the N. div. depart. Ardennes, in France, and the S. div. of the prov. Namur, and duchy Luxembourg, in the Netherlands.

This dist. is very far behind its neighbours; its state is almost that of nature; naked rocks, woods, gloomy, impervious defiles, impetuous torrents, and unproductive sands, seem to forbid improvement: stags and wild boars are still found in it: the grain raised, barley, oats, and rye, is only in small quantities and with great labour; even the potatoes are frequently destroyed by premature frosts; but numerous flocks and herds find pasture in different places; their flesh is peculiarly esteemed, and the wool of the sheep is remarkably fine. Minerals of the more useful kinds are very plentiful: iron is found in many places; in some, the ore, which is very rich, comes to the surface; copper is also found; slates, bones, lime-stone, peat, are obtained in great quantities. The medicinal waters at Spa, in the NE. of this country, are well-known. The principal employments of the inhabitants are the fabrication of hardware, nails, fire-arms, and metal-work in general. From these sources, the sale of their slate, of the wood of the forests, of their cattle, sheep, and wool, and some manufactures of cloth, they are enabled to procure from the neighbouring districts that subsistence which their own sterile and rugged province refuses.

ARDENNES, CANAL OF, in France, depart. Ardennes, is a projected work of considerable importance; it will establish a communication between the Aisne and the Meuse; the Aisne is to be rendered navigable from Château Porcien to Semuy; commencing at Semuy, the canal will pass to the Bar riv. close to Chêne-le-Populeux, and join that stream a little above Tunnay: the Bar will be rendered navigable from this point of junction to its union with the Meuse. The whole length of this most useful canal, from Château Porcien to the Bar, will be about 33 m.

ARDENNES, depart. France, named from the tract of country mentioned above, which includes the N. part of this dist. bounds N. the Netherlands; E. depart. Meuse; S. depart. Marne; W. depart. Aisne: its length is about 70 m. its breadth 65 m. Pop. 266,985. Mézières is the capital of this depart. it is divided into two parts, by a branch of the Vosges Mts. which cross this depart. from SE. to NW. The Aisne and the Meuse are the principal rivers, they are both navigable: the canal of Sedan facilitates the navigation of the Meuse: the canal of Ardennes will add greatly to the prosperity of the depart. The minerals consist of iron, lead, marble, freestone, limestone, slate, porcelain-clay, sand for the manufacture of glass, and coal. The arable land and pasture are, in importance, secondary to the woodlands: these occupy upwards of 400,000 acres: but

corn is grown in considerable quantities, particularly in the vale of the Aisne, which is one of the finest corn districts in France: the pastures, in which grow an unusual quantity of aromatic plants, are celebrated for the quality of the sheep which they feed: their wool is good, and is employed in the different manufactures of the depart. which are carried on with great activity. The rivers are of great advantage by furnishing ready means of transport.

This depart. is divided into 5 communal arronds. Mézières, Rocroy, Rethel, Sedan, and Vouziers; these are subdivided into 31 cantons and 538 communes: it sends 3 members to the Chamber of Deputies: is comprised in the second military division: is in the dioc. of Rheims; and under the jurisdiction of the Royal Court of Jurisprudence of that city: in Sedan there is a Protestant church.

ARDENNO, tn. Austrian Italy, in the Valte-line; 4 m. N. Morbigno. Lat. 46. 11. N. Long. 9. 35. E.

ARDENSAN, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Aladulia; 38 m. NW. Arzingan.

ARDENSKERRY, a rock in the North Sea, near the island of N. Uist.

ARDENTINERY, tn. Scotland, shire of Argyre, dist. Cowall; 15 m. SSE. Inverary. Lat. 57. 37. N. Long. 4. 55. W.

ARDERO, tn. Naples, prov. Calabria Ultra; 7 m. S. Gierace.

ARDERSIER, or ARDESKIRS (Ardnaseer), par. Scotland, shire of Inverness; 12 m. E. Fort George (P. T. 164). Real prop. £1275. Pop. 1268. Lat. 57. 37. N. Long. 3. 7. E. Living, in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray, par. Lord Cawdor. This par. which is situated on the Moray Frith, includes part of the vil. of Campbell Town. Prior to 1746, the site of Fort George formed part of this par. but when the ground for that fort was purchased by the Crown it was separated therefrom: the garrison is, nevertheless, included in the gross return. The soil is fertile and the fisheries productive.

ARDERYTH, tn. Scotland. See AIRDRRE.

ARDES, riv. Greece, in Albania, rising near mt. Khomi, and joining the Voujoutza riv. in Lat. 40. 22. N. Long. 20. 40. E.

ARDESE, tn. N. Italy, in Lombardy, on the left bank of the Seriana riv. 18 m. NNE. Bergamo. Lat. 45. 56. N. Long. 9. 53. E.

ARDESH, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Armenia, situated on the Araxes; 15 m. S. Eri-van.

ARDES - LAYS, tn. France, depart. La Vendée, arrond. Fontenay; 12 m. WSW. Mauléon; houses 270.

ARDESTAN, tn. Persia, in Irak-Adjimi; 90 m. NNE. Isfahan; 55 m. E. Nathuruz. Lat. 53. 32. N. Long. 52. 55. E.

ARDETENKALA, tn. W. Africa, dist. Fouta-Jallon, in the Foolah country; 30 m. WNW. Bendeia. Lat. 11. 5. N. Long. 11. 30. W.

ARDETZ, tn. Switzerland, can. Grisons, near the left bank of the Inn riv. 36 m. E. Chur or Coire. Lat. 46. 46. N. Long. 10. 13. E. Pop. 560. Very fine honey is collected here; the neighbouring country is extremely fertile.

ARDEY, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, co. Mark, in the territory of the tn. of Soest.

ARDFERT, tn. and par. Ireland, barony Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster; 4 m.

NNW. Tralee (P. T. 187). Pop. of par. 3585, of tn. 717. This tn. was anciently the capital of co. Kerry, and retains some proofs of its former importance, although, now, not ranking above a village in population or extent: it was an episcopal see, as early as the fifth century: it was first incorporated with that of Aghadoe, extending over the whole co. the diocesan was called Bishop of Kerry: in 1665, this united see was annexed to the dioc. Limerick, and has ever since been held in commendam therewith. The cathedral is the only religious building entire: several religious edifices are in ruins; the churches contain many monuments bearing ancient inscriptions and ornamental sculpture; a university was formerly established in this place: a fine round tower, the loftiest in Ireland, stood near the cathedral; it fell in 1771; it was 120 feet high. Ardfert gives the title of Viscount to the noble family of Crosbie: upwards of 130 children are educated in this par. including a school for 40 boys and 21 girls, supported by the Hibernian Society.

ARDFIELD, par. Ireland, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster, near Ros-carberry (P. T. 207). Pop. 2023. Living, a rect. inappropriate, and a vic. forming part of the union of Island, dioc. Ross, archdioc. Cashel. It is situated on the St. George's Channel.

ARDFINNAN, par. and vil. Ireland, bar. of Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; 6½ m. WSW. Clonmel (P. T. 123). Pop. of par. 878, of vil. 316. Part of the vil. is in par. Ballybacon, being divided by the Suir riv. Living, a rect. united to the rect. of Roches-town, and vic. of Neddins, in the extinct diocese of Lismore, archdioc. Cashel. Several religious institutions were formerly established here. Mac Cuillinan, Monarch and Archbishop of Munster, in 903, left his arms and horse, an ounce of gold, and also an ounce of silver, to an abbey of regular canons, founded here by St. Finian in the sixth century.

ARDGLASS, a seaport tn. and par. Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Down, bar. of Lecale, near Killough (P. T. 100). Pop. of par. 1628, of tn. 1162. Is situated on the Irish Sea, and is the nearest part of Ireland to the Isle of Man. Living, a rec. united to the rec. of Ballyphilip, dioc. Down, archdioc. Armagh. It was in ancient times a place of great strength and importance, but has greatly declined; however no less than 4000 persons are engaged in the fisheries near this port, and great improvements have been made in the harbour; the light-house exhibits a red light sea-ward, and a bright light towards the harbour; Ardglass gives the title of Viscount to the noble family of Barrington. A school for 60 children, 30 boys, and as many girls is established on Erasmus Smith's foundation. Ardglass is a desirable residence for families of respectability to whom economy is an object. It possesses an excellent market; a variety of well-built comfortable dwellings; with hot, cold, and vapour baths, and may be considered the best watering-place in the north of Ireland.

ARDGOUR, dist. and bar. Scotland, shire of Argyre: a road from Loch Moidart to the Corran of Ardgour passes through it: at the Corran, is a ferry across Loch Eil, communicating with the military road leading to Fort William.

ARDIA, *tn.* Italy, States of the Church, in the Campagna di Roma; 5 m. s. Albana; 18 m. n. Rome. Lat. 41. 36. N. Long. 12. 34. E.

ARDICLAVE, *tn.* Ireland, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; 6 m. WNW. Coleraine. Lat. 55. 8. N. Long. 6. 38. W.

ARDIERE, *riv.* France, depart. L'Aisne, joining the Saône, near Belleville.

ARDIESCAR, an islet of Scotland; near the island of Mull, in the Hebrides.

ARDILLA, *riv.* Spain, in Estremadura, formed by the confluence of a number of rivulets at the base of a mountain in Estremadura; 24 m. WSW. Llerena, prov. Badajoz; after running about 30 m. it passes into the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo, and, after a course of about 65 m. generally E. to W. falls into the Guadiana, a small distance above Moura.

ARDILLATS, *Lzs.* vil. France, depart. Du Rhône, arrond. Villefranche; 17 m. NNW. Villefranche. Pop. 1000. It is near the source of the Ardere, which joins the Saône after a course of 20 m. W. to E.

ARDIN, *tn.* France, arrond. Niort, depart. Deux-Sevres; 13 m. NNW. Niort. Quarries of marble are worked here, of a brown tint, and susceptible of a brilliant polish.

ARDINGA, *Foxr.* Hindoostan, presid. Madras; 33 m. N. Ongole.

ARDINGHY, *tn.* Hindoostan, presid. Madras; 35 m. SSE. Trichinopoly; 61 m. ENE. Madura. Lat. 10. 5. N. Long. 79. 3. E.

ARDINGLEY, *par.* England, co. Sussex, hund. Buntinghill; 4 m. NE. Cuckfield (P. T. 37). Real prop. £2292. Pop. 587. Living, a rect. archd. Lewes, dioc. Chichester. There is a tomb in the church bearing the effigies of R. Calpepper, his wife, and their eighteen children.

ARDINGTON, *par.* England, co. Berks, hund. Wantage; 3 m. E. Wantage (P. T. 60). Real prop. £3256. Pop. 404. Living, a disch. vic. archd. Wilts, dioc. Sarum. Church, ded. to the Holy Trinity, pat. Christ Church College, Oxford.

ARDIS, *ARTAGI-CERTA*, or *ARTAGERA*, *tn.* Asiatic Turkey, pach. Diarbekir, on a branch of the Tigris riv. 30 m. N. Diarbekir. Lat. 38. 18. N. Long. 39. 30. E.

ARDISTAN, *tn.* Persia. See *ARDESTAN*.

ARDIVACHER, *Rv.* a headland of Scotland, on the W. coast of the island of South Uist, one of the Hebrides. Lat. 57. 22. N. Long. 7. 25. W.

ARDJA, *tn.* Turkey in Asia, pach. of Bassora; 45 m. NW. Bassora, on the left bank of the Euphrates: it stands in a beautiful and fertile country; but the Euphrates near it is divided into so many streams and canals, that boats, even of a light draught of water, can hardly navigate it.

ARDJICH, or *ARGIS*, *riv.* Turkey in Europe, rising near mount Magoura in Upper Wallachia, which it crosses NW. to SE. passes the *tn.* of Ardjich, and, after a course of about 180 m. joins the Danube, about 3 m. below Tautowrkai.

ARDJICH, *tn.* Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia, on the riv. of the same name, chief place of the dist. 63 m. SW. Kronstadt; 90 m. NW. Bucharest. This town is protected by a fort, built on a mountain: it was formerly the residence of the princes of the country; but is very much decayed.

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ARDJICH (anc. *Arissa*), *tn.* Turkey in Asia, prov. Armenia, pach. of Van, on the N. shore of the lake of the same name, at the base of mount Ararat; 45 m. NE. Bidlis. It has a citadel, is surrounded by beautiful plantations; the adjacent country is very fertile in corn and in cotton.

ARDJICH, or *Van*, an extensive lake, Turkey in Asia, prov. Armenia, pach. of Van; close to which stands the *tn.* of the same name.

ARDJICH-DAGH (anc. *Argæus*), mount, Turkey in Asia, prov. Caramania, dist. Caissarieh; 9 m. s. Caissarieh. Several rivers have their rise in this mount: it is supposed to be one of the highest in Asia Minor: it is covered with perpetual snow; and its height is estimated at 9600 ft. above the level of the sea.

ARDJOUNGHUR, *tn.* Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Guzerat, 6 m. from the sea.

ARDKEEN, *vil.* Ireland, in par. and barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. with par.

ARDKEEN, or *ARDQUIN*, *par.* Ireland, bar. of Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster, near Portaferry (P. T. 128). Pop. 2176. Living, a rect. united to rect. of Inch, and vic. of Witter, dioc. Down, and archdioc. Armagh. This par. is situated on Lough Strangford.

ARDKILL, *par.* Ireland, bar. of Carberry, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster, near Edenderry (P. T. 40). Pop. 864. It includes the vil. of Dirnturn; in dioc. Killdare, archdioc. Dublin; nearly 100 children are educated here, thirty-three of whom are instructed in a school supported at the expense of Lady Harberton.

ARDLAMOUNT, *tn.* Scotland, shire of Argyle, dist. Cowal. Lat. 55. 51. N. Long. 5. 11. W.

ARDLE, *riv.* Scotland, shire of Perth; this stream, uniting with the Shee, forms the Erich river.

ARDLEIGH, *par.* England, co. Essex, hund. Tending; 5 m. NE. Colchester (P. T. 51). Real prop. £7135. Pop. 1545. Living, a disch. vic. archd. Colchester, dioc. London: Church, ded. to St. Mary; pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ARDLER, *tn.* Russia in Asia, in Circassia, dist. Great Abasia, on the N. shore of the Caspian Sea. Lat. 43. 35. N. Long. 39. 52. E.

ARDLEY, *par.* England, co. Oxford, hund. Ploughley; 4½ m. NW. Bicester (P. T. 54). Real prop. £1583. Pop. 170. Living, a rect. archd. and dioc. Oxford: church, ded. to St. Mary; pat. the Duke of Marlborough.

ARDMADDY, *tn.* Scotland, sh. of Inverness, on the island of North Uist, one of the Hebrides. Lat. 57. 33. N. Long. 7. 2. W.

ARDMERE, *tn.* Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, on the peninsula called the Mullet. Lat. 54. 13. N. Long. 9. 58. W.

ARDMERIGIE, a height in Scotland, situated in the sh. of Inverness, in the centre of the ancient Caledonian Forest; it has been considered a sacred spot from the earliest times; it is said to be the burial place of seven Caledonian kings.

ARDMORE (the great height) *vil.* and *par.* Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Waterford, on St. George's Channel. Lat. 51. 57. N. Long. 7. 44. W. Pop. of vil. 414, of par. 7,318. Youghal (P. T. 154). Living, a rect. and vic. dioc. Lismore, archd. Cashel; pat. of the rect. the Duke of Devonshire: 200 children are instructed in the parish schools here. St. Declan, who lived

in the fifth century, was bishop of this ancient see. Here are several ecclesiastical ruins, a lofty pillar tower, of late years used as a belfry, and the stone, which is said to have carried St. Declan's pontificals from Rome to Ireland.

ARDMORE, *Powr*, Ireland, in preceding par. Lat. 51. 57. N. Long. 7. 43. W.

ARDMORE POINT, Ireland, bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, projecting into Lough Neagh. Lat. 54. 38. N. Long. 6. 9. W.

ARDMORE, *Powr*, Scotland, headland in the E. coast of the Isle of Islay. Lat. 55. 48. N. Long. 5. 55. W.

ARDMOY, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Carey, co. Antrim, riv. Bush. Ballycastle (P. T. 180). Lat. 55. 9. N. Long. 6. 8. W. Pop. of par. 2622, of vil. 129. Living, a vic. in dioc. of Connor, archdioc. of Armagh. Gratuitous instruction is here afforded to 100 children.

ARDMULCAN, par. Ireland, bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, on the riv. Boyne. Navan (P. T. 30). Pop. 1060. Living, a rect. dioc. of Meath, archdioc. of Armagh.

ARDNAGEEHY, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork. Bantry (P. T. 224). Pop. 3715. Lat. 52. 2. N. Long. 8. 24. W. Living, rect. dioc. Cork, and archdioc. of Cashel: 150 children are educated here gratuitously.

ARDNAGLASS, vil. and bay Ireland, par. Calry, bar. Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, on the margin of Ardnaglass Bay. Lat. 54. 14. N. Long. 8. 37. W. The riv. Arrow is met in this bay by three other rivers. A curious succession of cascades is formed here, by the water falling over a serpentine rock, on which St. Patrick is said to have stood while commanding the serpent tribe to abandon Ireland for ever. Here are the ruins of St. Fechin's abbey, the estates of which, at the dissolution, were granted to the Croftons.

ARDNAMURCHAN, or AIRDNAMURCHAN, par. Scotland, partly in Argyleshire, partly in Inverness. Arasaig (P. T. 166). Pop. 5669. Real prop. £5349. Area, 20 sq. m. This district is a peninsula formed by Kintra Bay on the N. and Loch Sunart on the S. The general aspect is mountainous, varied by glens, lochs, and rivers: and valuable ores have been found here, accompanied by talc, asbestos, garnets, and strontites: and the ruins of many castles still remain. Lat. (of Ardnamorchan Head) 56. 42. N. Long. 6. 2. W. The parish is an union of five, in presb. of Mull, syn. of Argyle; pat. the Duke of Argyle.

ARDNAREE, tn. Ireland, par. Killmoremoy, bar. Tyreraght, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, Ballina (P. T. 183). Pop. 2482. Fairs, 20 June, 10 Oct. 13 Dec. situated on the riv. Moy, which is crossed by a bridge of sixteen arches, opening a communication with Ballina. A little above the town the Moy falls down an inclined plane, of 22 feet perpendicular height, and at Foxford, twelve miles higher up, it has a fall of 9 feet. The salmon and coast fisheries in this vicinity are very valuable.

ARDNOE, vil. Scotland, par. of Kilmorich, dist. of Cowal, situated at Loch Fyne-head, on the road from Inverary to the Firth of Clyde. Pop. see Kilmorich.

ARDNORCHER or ARDNURCHER, par. Ireland, bar. Moycassel and Killcoursey, co. of Meath and King's co., prov. Leinster. Killbeggan (P. T. 56). Pop. 3,701. Living, a vic.

in the dioc. of Meath, archdioc. of Armagh: 300 children are educated at a subscription school in this parish.

ARDOCH, vil. Scotland, par. Muthil, sh. Perth. Dunblane (P. T. 41). Pop. with Muthil. Here are the remains of a Roman encampment, 1060 feet in length by 900 in breadth, capable of containing a garrison of 30,000 men: it was surrounded by several concentric dykes.

ARDOCH, riv. Scotland, sh. Perth, it rises in Loch Maghaig, runs through the W. part of Dunblane, and falls into the Teith at Doon Castle.

ARDON, vil. Spain, prov. Leon, situated near the left bank of the riv. Esla. Lat. 42. 26. N. Long. 5. 33. W.

ARDON, vil. Switzerland, can. Valais, situated on the riv. Lucerne, near to its junction with the Rhône. Lat. 46. 13. N. Long. 7. 16. E.

ARDORE, tn. Italy, Upper Calabria, kingd. Naples; 6 m. S. of Greece, and near to the sea coast. Lat. 38. 14. N. Long. 16. 13. E. Pop. 1900.

ARDOST, mount. Turkey in Asia, dist. Kharidj, prov. Karamania, gov. Anadolia, or Natolia, situated to the N. of mt. Taurus, in Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 34. 0. E.

ARDOVAR, tn. Persia, prov. Nakshivan, situated on the Aras riv. at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 34. 0. E.

ARDOYE, tn. Netherlands, prov. West Flanders, near to Bruges. Pop. 5000.

ARDPATRICK, par. and vil. Ireland, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Charleville (P. T. 144). Lat. 52. 19. N. Long. 8. 32. W. Pop. of par. 2739. Fairs, 17 March, 26 April, 22 Sept. and 17 Nov. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, and archdioc. of Cashel. Charity and subscription schools are established here.

ARDPATRICK, vil. Scotland, par. Killistale, sh. Argyle, at the N. shore of the entrance to Loch Tashat. Lat. 55. 48. N. Long. 5. 34. W.

ARDQUIN. See ARDKER.

ARDRA, a territory of Africa, in the div. of Whydah, Slave Coast. Lat. 6. 17. N. Long. 3. 10. E. It is a fertile and cultivated country, producing Indian corn, millet, fruits of various species, and palm wine: salt works also are established on the coast. Tolerable roads are constructed through the territory, and inland navigation much facilitated by the presence of many rivers of sufficient depth. Although the climate has proved pernicious to Europeans, the natives are healthy and robust, and constantly attain a good old age. Ardra was formerly an independent kingdom, the prince of which could lead some thousand cavalry into the field of battle, but with all its natural advantages, and acquired military strength, it was unable to resist the invasion of the king of Dahomey, by whom it was at last totally subdued and rendered tributary. The city of Ardra is still considerable, it is encircled by groves of palm trees, which yield a supply of oil, sufficient to occasion and to maintain a profitable commerce.

ARDRAHAN, par. Ireland, bar. Killtarton and Loughrea, and Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, watered by the Gurtzmackeen riv. Oranmore (P. T. 127). Pop. 3805. Fairs, 21 March, 12 Sept. 12 Nov. Lat. 53. 9. N. Long. 8. 44. W. Living, a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert and Killmacduagh, archdioc. of Tuam: 50 children are instructed here gratuitously.

ARDRES, *tn.* France, depart. Straits of Calais, arrond. of St. Omers, seated in the centre of a morass, about 6 m. from Calais. Lat. 50. 50. N. Long. 2. 0. E. Pop. 1500. The last count of Guisnes sold the fortress and vicinity of Ardres to Philip the Bold, but it subsequently fell into the possession of the English, who retained it till 1463. The country, intermediate between this place and Guisnes, is rendered memorable as being the scene of the interview between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France. This costly piece of pageantry commenced on the 7th of June, 1520, and, during eighteen days, tournaments and diversions of every description were continued. Such was the excess of extravagance to which rivalry had conducted these powerful princes, that the field whereon the festivities took place was long after known by the name of "Camp de Drap d'Or," or The Field of the Cloth of Gold. (See CALAIS).

ARDRE, or **ERDRRE**, *riv.* France, depart. Lower Loire, prov. Brittany, a tributary to the Loire at Nantes. Lat. 47. 20. N. Long. 1. 32. W.

ARDREA, *par.* Ireland, bar. Portenahinch, Queen's Co., prov. Leinster. Emo (P. T. 44). Pop. with Coolbanagher. Living a rect. in dioc. of Killdare, archdioc. of Dublin.

ARDREE, *par.* Ireland, bars. of Killkea and Moone, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Athy (P. T. 40) on the riv. Barrow. Living a cur. in archdioc. of Dublin. See **ATHY**.

ARDREMONISH, *Point*, Scotland, par. Ardnamurchan, sh. of Argyre, situated at the W. side of Kintra Bay. Lat. 56. 47. N. Long. 5. 55. W.

ARDRISTIN, *par.* Ireland, bar. Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Tullow (P. T. 58). Pop. 543, in last return, 1648, in Mason's. Living, an improp. cur. in the dioc. of Leighlin, and archdioc. of Dublin.

ARDROSS, *vil.* Scotland, par. Tain, shire of Ross, situated on the Moir riv. which flows from Loch Moir, by this place, into Cromarty Firth. Lat. 57. 46. N. Long. 4. 15. W.

ARDROSSAN, *par.* Scotland, dist. of Cunningham, bounded on the W. by the riv. Clyde, on E. by Dalry, on the S. by Stevenson, and on the N. by Killbride par. Length from N. to S. 6 m. average breadth 4 m. Surface, a mixture of hill and plain. Living, in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

ARDROSSAN, a thriving seaport in Scotland, par. of Ardrossan, situated on a promontory in the estuary of the Clyde. Glasgow (P. T. 20). Greenock 28 m., Saltcoats 1 m. Pop. 3494. Real prop. £9920. This place owes its prosperity to the munificence of the Eglintoun family. The harbour is enclosed by a pier 900 feet in length, affords a safe asylum to vessels of any burden, and is accessible in all winds. A canal and rail-road open an easy communication with Glasgow.

The export of coal from this is considerable: £10,000 have been expended by Lord Eglintoun in the erection of a splendid hotel, with hot and cold baths, and several convenient lodging-houses; and Ardrossan is now a favourite watering-place. An agricultural society is established here: steam-packets ply regularly to Glasgow, Greenock, Largs, and other places, and sailing vessels to Arran. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, belonging to the

Mongomeries, Barons Ardrossan and Earls of Eglintoun.

ARDRUIK, *vil.* France, in arrond. of St. Omar, depart. of Straits of Calais, prov. Artois, near to Calais. Lat. 50. 54. N. Long. 2. 5. E.

ARDSALLAGH, *par.* Ireland, bar. Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, on the riv. Boyne. Navan (P. T. 80). Pop. 289. Living, a rect. in dioc. of Meath, Archdioc. of Armagh. Here are the ruins of St. Finian's Monastery.

ARDSALLAGH, *tn.* Ireland, par. Roscommon, bar. Ballintobber, co. Roscommon. Pop. with par. Roscommon (P. T. 95). Fairs, 1 Jan. 1 Wed. O. S. in May, 30 July, and 19 Oct.

ARDSALLIS, *vil.* Ireland, par. Drumline, bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster. New-Market-on-Fergus (P. T. 135). Lat. 52. 47. N. Long. 8. 50. W. Pop. with Drumline: it is situated on the Ardsallis riv. which is tributary to the Fergus, above its junction with the Shannon.

ARDSKEAGH, *par.* Ireland, bar. Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Buttevant (P. T. 160.) Pop. 302. Living, a rect. in dioc. of Cloyne and archdioc. of Cashel.

ARDSLEY, *tnshp.* England, par. Darefield, wapentake of Staincross. Barseley (P. T. 172.) Pop. 1029. Real prop. £2556.

ARDSLEY, *West*, *tnshp.* and *par.* England, wapentake of Agbrigg, W. R. co. York. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Pop. 1450. Real prop. £2631. Living, perpet. cur. in archdioc. of York.

ARDSLEY, *East*, *tnshp.* and *par.* England, wapentake Agbrigg, lower div. W. R. co. York. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Pop. 853. Real prop. £3092.

ARDSTINCHAR, or **STINCHAR**, *riv.* Scotland, shire of Ayr, rising in the centre of the county, in Carrick district, and, after a course of 22 m. falling into the North Channel at Ballantrae.

ARDSTRAW, *par.* Ireland, bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Newtown-Stewart (P. T. 126). Pop. 18,662. Area, 32,000 acres. At the junction of the rivs. Derg and Struel or Mourne. Living, a valuable rect. and vic. in dioc. of Derry, archdioc. Armagh. Patronage of Trinity College, Dublin, to whom it was granted by King James I. Here are nine places of worship, exclusive of three Roman Catholic chapels: 1000 children receive instruction at the poor schools here. The ancient see of Ardstraw formed part of Clogher dioc. previous to 1240; since that date it is included in the extensive dioc. of Derry.

ARDSTRAW BRIDGE, *vil.* Ireland, par. Ardstraw, bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Newtown-Stewart (P. T. 126). Pop. with par. Situated on a tributary to the Mourne riv.

ARDTREA, *vil.* and *par.* Ireland, par. Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, and bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Stewart's town (P. T. 104.) Pop. of par. 12,392. Living, a rect. in archdioc. of Armagh. Patrons, Trinity College, Dublin. Here are two churches, and Hibernian and other subscription schools, in which nearly 1000 children are educated.

ARDTORNISH, *CASTLE*, Scotland, shire Argyre, situated on the N. shore of the Sound of Mull. Lat. 56. 33. N. Long. 5. 44. W. A treaty, entered into by Edward IV. and the Lord of the Isles, was subscribed here.

ARDTULLY, *tn.-land*, Ireland, par. Killgarvan, bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, Kenmare (P. T. 239). Pop. with par.

Lat. 51. 55. N. Long. 9. 28. W. Here are the ruins of Monaster ni Oriol, and of a castle erected in 1180.

ARDVARE, vil. Scotland, par. Assynt, sh. Sutherland. Dornoch (P. T. 210). Pop. with par. Situated on a bay difficult of entrance, called Ardware Loch. Limestone is abundant in the vicinity.

ARDVARNEY, or ARDVERNEY, vil. Ireland, par. Derryvullan, bar. Lurg, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Enniskillen (P. T. 100.) Pop. with par. Lat. 54. 12. N. Long. 8. 11. W.

ARDVERT, seaport tn. France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Saintonge; Sainte, 20 m. Pop. 3000. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 1. 9. W. The chief traffic is in salt, wine, fish, both fresh and cured, particularly sardels. The peninsula of Ardvert includes extensive morasses and forests, encircled by the Garonne, the Seudre, and the sea; and off the coast are valuable fisheries.

ARDUDWY, hnd. North Wales, sh. Merioneth. Pop. 10,793.

ARDWICK, chap. England, hnd. Salford, co. Lancaster. Manchester (P. T. 182). Pop. 5524. Real prop. 11,241. Living, a perpet. cur. annexed to the collegiate church of Manchester, dioc. of Chester.

AREABIR, tn. Island of Hayti or St. Domingo, West Indies, on the shore of St. Mark's channel. Lat. 18. 50. N. Long. 72. 29. W.

AREAS, riv. of South America, empire Brazil, which runs from s. to N. and falls into the Amazon riv.

AREB, vil. Nubia, situated on the river Nile; 10 m. N. of Derr.

AREBO, or ARSON, tn. Africa, on Slave Coast, situated 60 m. from the embouchure of the Formosa riv. Lat. 5. 58. N. Long. 5. 8. E. The English had a settlement here formerly, and the Dutch still retain one. It is a populous town, and the houses are mostly formed of reeds and leaves.

ARECIBO. See ARECIVO.

ARECIVE, vil. South America, prov. Pampas; 120 m. NW. Buenos Ayres, situated on the Arecive riv. a tributary to the Parana. Lat. of vil. 34. 1. s. long. 60. 50. W. Of riv. lat. 34. 5. s. long. 60. 30. W.

ARECIVO, or ARECIBO, or ARRECIBO, tn. West Indies, island of Porto Rico; 28 m. from San Juan, situated on a good river, which here falls into Arecibo bay; the latter little frequented, being open to the N. winds. Lat. 18. 29. 0. N. Long. 66. 39. 0. W. See Porto Rico.

ARECO, FORTIN DE, vil. South America, prov. of Pampas; 72 m. W. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34. 20. s. Long. 61. 10. W.

ARECUSA, tn. Japan, in the prov. of Musasi, and island of Nippon; 10 m. NW. of Jeddo.

AREDH EL, or EL-AREDH, a lofty chain of mountains in Arabia Deserta, 230 leagues in length.

AREDONDO, vil. Spain, in the sub-div. of Santander, and prov. of Asturias. s. of Santilana. Lat. 43. 16. N. Long. 3. 34. W.

AREE, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Malwa; 11 m. from Husingabad, and 1 m. from the Nur-buddah.

AREE, vil. and lake of Sweden, in dist. Umea, prov. W. Bothnia. Lat. of lake 65. 30. N. Lon. 14. 45. E.

AREEN-KOR, or KOR-AREEN, vil. of Palestine, prov. of Elbekaa, situated on the right

bank of the El Casmia riv. near the foot of Mount Libanus.

AREGA, tn. Portugal, subdiv. Coimbra, prov. Estremadura; 24 m. NE. Thomar.

AREGH, or ARRACK, tn. of Hindoostan, prov. of Bejapoor, or Visiapor; 10 m. E. of Merrich. Lat. 16. 56. N. Long. 75. 11. E.

AREGNO, vil. in the island of Corsica, in the arrond. of Calvi, and the head of a canton; 7 m. from Calvi, and 29 m. from Bastia. Lat. 42. 34. N. Long. 8. 45. E.

AREGOS, tn. Portugal, subdiv. Lamego, prov. Beira; 19 m. SW. Lamego, on the left bank of the Pavia. Here are mineral springs.

AREGUAY, vil. S. America, in the independent gov. of Paraguay; 12 m. E. of Assumpcion. Lat. 25. 18. s. Long. 57. 26. W.

AREGUILA, tn. S. America, in the prov. of Barcelona, independent gov. of Colombia, situated on the right bank of the Nevere riv. Lat. 9. 55. N. Long. 64. 42. W.

AREI, or ARU, tn. Italy, prov. of Abruzzo, kingdom of Naples, a few miles W. of Ortona. Lat. 42. 22. N. Long. 14. 15. E.

AREITO, riv. S. America, prov. Cumana, independent gov. of Colombia, a tributary to the Guarapiche riv., which falls into the Gulf of Paria.

ARELAT, the name of an ancient kingdom of Europe, that comprehends Dauphiné, Provence, Burgundy, Savoy, and the west of Switzerland. Its capital was Arles, and it was sometimes styled the kingdom of Burgundy. With the exception of Savoy, and the Swiss portion, it has been united to the French crown since the 10th century. The elector of Treves is still styled arch chancellor of the kingdom of Arelat.

AREMARK, vil. of Sweden, in the prov. of Smalcken, N. of Friderikstad. Lat. 59. 20. N. Long. 11. 45. E.

AREMBERG, a dist. and duchy of Germany, in the Prussian grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, situated in the mountains of Eifel, not far from Cologne. The family of Aremburg were made princes by Maximilian II. and dukes by Ferdinand III. in 1644. By the peace of Luneville they were deprived of large possessions, but received in lieu a considerable portion of Westphalia. The duke, whose chief residence is at Vienna, belonged also to the Confederation of the Rhine, but lost his sovereignty in 1810, when Napoleon incorporated his dukedom with France and Berg. Since 1815, the duke, in consideration of some of his mediatized possessions, has been created a peer (*standesherr*) of the Westphalian estates in Prussia, and, on account of other possessions, member of the House of Lords in Hanover. On the 9th May, 1826, the King of England elevated the Duke's Hanoverian possessions (700 square miles, sustaining a population of 39,500 souls) to a dukedom, called Aremburg Meppen. The Duke is also a grandee of Spain, of the first class. All the possessions of the duke in Germany include about 954 square miles, and 79,100 inhabitants. He also inherits large estates in France, and extensive tracts of forest in the Pyrénées. The ducal family are of the Catholic faith.

AREMBERG, vil. Germany, duchy of Aremburg. Lat. 50. 32. N. Long. 6. 44. E. Pop. 350. In the vicinity are valuable mines of lead and iron ores.

AREN, tn. Spain, sub-div. Lerida, prov.

Catalonia, situated on the Negera riv. Lat. 42. 6. N. Long. 0. 40. E.

ARENA, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Upper, kingdom of Naples, 16 m. from Nicotera. Lat. 38. 36. N. Long. 15. 56. E.

ARENA, a tn. Abyssinia, prov. of Dan, independent state of Tigre, situated on the bay of Howakil, on the Red Sea. Lat. 15. 5. N. Long. 40. 10. E.

ARENA, riv. island of Sicily, prov. Trapani, falls into the Mediterranean sea between Mazzarra and Point Sorello. Lat. 37. 40. N. Long. 12. 35. E. A considerable traffic is conducted through the medium of this port.

ARENAL EL, tn. South America, prov. of Tucuman, gov. of La Plata, situated on the riv. Rosario; 60 m. N. of St. Miguel. Lat. 25. 45. S. Long. 64. 0. W.

ARENAS CAPE, North America, prov. of Old California, state of Mexico, near the mouth of the Gulf of California. Lat. 24. 0. N. Long. 109. 35. W.

ARENAS CAPE, West Indies, on the north point of the Isle of St. Christopher, one of the N. Caribbees. Lat. 17. 27. N. Long. 63. 0. W.

ARENAS, CAPE, South America, on the east coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 53. 28. S. Long. 68. 0. W.

ARENAS GORDA, tn. Spain, sub-div. Seville, prov. Andalusia, situated on a tributary to the Guadalquivir. Lat. 36. 57. N. Long. 6. 25. W.

ARENAS, POINT DE, East Indies, a Cape in the Isle of Luzon, one of the Philippine group. Lat. 16. 15. N. Long. 119. 40. E.

ARENAS, POINT, in South America, dist. Coro, and State of Colombia, situated upon the Gulf of Venezuela. Lat. 11. 15. N. Long. 70. 52. W.

ARENAS POINT, North America, in the independent state of Guatemala; it forms the east side of Port S. Juan, at the mouth of the riv. of the St. Juan in the Bay of Guatemala. Lat. 11. 2. N. Long. 82. 47. W.

ARENAS, POINT, South America, in the intendancy of Quito, and the independent state of Colombia, situated on the Gulf of Guaquil, N. of the Isle of Puna. Lat. 2. 30. N. Long. 80. 0. W.

ARENAS, an island of South America, prov. of Mariusa, state of Colombia, situated at the mouth of the Oroonoco. Lat. 8. 22. N. Long. 60. 30. W.

ARENAS, PUNTA DE. See ARENAS POINT, in the intendancy of Quito.

ARENBURG, tn. of Denmark, in the bailiwick of Boulting, and Peninsula of Jutland. Lat. 55. 59. N. Long. 8. 52. E.

ARENDAL, or ARNDAL, tn. of Norway, in the prov. of Nedenæ, and bailiwick of Christiansand, on the N. of the Skagerak, a short distance from the sea. Lat. 58. 25. N. Long. 9. 10. E. The town is built wholly upon piles, and the river forms a well-sheltered haven, accessible to vessels of large burden; and intercourse with the town and its vicinity is maintained by means of still-water navigation. Here are extensive iron-works, and a brisk export trade in timber. Lat. 58. 25. N. Long. 9. 10. E.

ARENDONCK, tn. of Belgium, prov. of Antwerp; 6 m. from Turnhout. Pop. 3000. Lat. 51. 17. N. Long. 5. 2. E. Here are manufactures of linen and woollen cloths and the in-

habitants were formerly occupied in the singular occupation of training hawks. It was anciently a free town.

ARENDSEE, bailiwick of Prussia, prov. or Duchy of Brandenburg, on the lake of the same name, which abounds with pike and eel.

ARENDSEE, tn. Prussia, in the preceding bailiwick, on the confines of Hanover; 18 m. from Stodal. Lat. 52. 55. N. Long. 11. 25. E. Pop. 15,000. The town is divided into old and new districts.

ARENILLA, tn. of Spain, sub-div. of Huelva, prov. Andalusia, situated on the port of Umbria, near the embouchure of the Tinto riv. Huelva, 5 m. N. Lat. 37. 10. N. Long. 6. 46. W.

ARENØE, an island off the coast of Norway, in the North Sea. Lat. 70. 10. N. Long. 20. 45. E.

ARENOSA-POINT, South America, in the prov. of Coquimbo, and intendancy of St. Jago, opposite ports Choros and Coquimbo. Lat. 70. 10. S. Long. 70. 21. W.

ARENS, tn. Spain. See AREN.

ARENS, or ARENSHADE, a dist. of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, intersected by the great wall called Danneuske, built by Gottric, king of Denmark, in the ninth century, across the country from Hollingsted to Sley (a distance of 46 miles), as a protection against the inroads of the Saxons and the Slavi. The natives of Arens were amongst the earliest professors of Christianity in Denmark, and their church, erected in 826, was frequently destroyed by their idolatrous neighbours.

ARENSBURGH, tn. European Russia, prov. of Livonia, the capital of the island of Oesel, which is situated in the Baltic Sea: it is also the chief town of the circle of Arensburg, in the gov. of Riga, in which the islands of Maen and Oesel are comprehended. Revel, 96 m. sw. Pop. 1500, composed of Russians, Germans, and Esthonians. Here is a strong castle, seated upon a narrow but tolerably secure harbour, which latter occasions some traffic to the place, and promotes a valuable coast-fishery. The Russians won this island by conquest in 1710, and have retained the possession of it since the peace of Nystadt.

ARENSBURG, tn. of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, of which it is the capital, seated upon the riv. Ruhr. Pop. 3500. Munster, 40 m. SE. Lat. 51. 24. N. Long. 8. 0. E.

ARENSBURG, vil. Denmark, in the bailiwick of Stormar and duchy of Holstein. Hamburgh, 16 m. NE. Lat. 53. 48. N. Long. 10. 30. E.

ARENSBURG, vil. Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz; 8 m. S. of Old Strelitz. Lat. 53. 12. N. Long. 12. 52. E.

ARENSDORF, vil. Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, belonging to the university of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Lat. 52. 18. N. Long. 14. 34. E.

ARENSHURST, tn. of Holland, prov. of Overijssel, on the high road from Zwoll to Hardenburg. Lat. 52. 33. N. Long. 6. 18. E.

ARENSWALDE, tn. of Prussia, in the circle of Arenswalde and prov. of Brandenburg; 94 m. NE. of Berlin. Pop. 3000; having also a clerical inspection to which 26 parishes belong. Lat. 53. 10. N. Long. 15. 20. E.

ARENTOS, island, E. Indies, in the Sea of Java, near to Salombo Isle, in lat. 5. 0. S. long. 114. 56. E.

ARENUSA, tn. Naples, in prov. of Upper Calabria, near the base of Mount Calistro; 16 m. w. from St. Severina. Lat. 39. 12. N. Long. 17. 0. E.

AREQUA, riv. of Abyssinia, in the state of Tigre, tributary to the Tacasse. Lat. 13. 12. S. Long. 39. 34. E.

AREQUENAS, a tribe of Indians, S. America, prov. of Colombia, inhabiting the boundary district of Del Ecuador and Caguan, in lat. 0. 0. long. 74. 0. W.

AREQUESNIES, vil. Belgium, prov. of Brabant; 6 m. s. Nivelles, on the high road to Mons. Lat. 50. 34. N. Long. 4. 18. E.

AREQUIPA, an intendency of S. America, repub. of Peru, bounded on the E. by Bolivia, on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, on the S. by the Desert of Atacama, and on the N. by the intendency of Lima. It extends from lat. 14. 0. to 20. 52. S. and from long. 68. 40. to 74. 53. W. Mean lat. 18. 0. S. long. 72. 0. W. Its average breadth is not more than 36 m. The climate is healthy, being subject to little and gradual variation. The soil in the uplands is fertile, but that of the coast sterile; and agriculture is still in a wretched condition, from the great difficulty of communication with the interior of the republic and with Bolivia. The chief productions are wheat, sugar, maize, potatoes, cotton and flax, besides cochineal and coffee, and wine is transported in considerable quantity to the adjacent intendencies.

AREQUIPA, tn. S. America, the capital of the intendency of Arequipa Proper, in the repub. of Peru; 651 m. SE. of Lima; 180 m. S. of Cuzco; 340 m. NW. of La Plata; 150 m. N. of Arica. Lat. 16. 20. S. Long. 72. 20. W. Pop. 30,000. It is situated in a fertile valley watered by the riv. Chile, and stands on an elevation of 7775 ft. above the level of the sea; behind the city three lofty mountains ascend, one of which is called the volcano of Arequipa, or Peak of Misté, and sometimes also Omati, and to this proximity is to be attributed the destruction of the city by earthquakes, which has happened no less than seven times, since the intended foundation, near Guayana Putana, by Pizarro, the Spanish General, in 1536; viz. in 1582, in 1600, 1604, 1627, 1725, 1728, and 1732. To the N. of Arequipa the cone of Chuquibamba rises to the height of 22,000 feet, impending over the valley of the same name. The appearance of the present city is exceedingly respectable: the houses are built of stone and vaulted, and their exteriors highly ornamented. Here are also a cathedral, college, an hospital, three nunneries and six convents. The beauty and fertility of the surrounding country, in addition to the salubrity and mildness of the climate, act as a counterpoise to the apprehension and consequences of the frequent earthquakes which occur, and have secured the continuance of a dense and busy population. The port of Arequipa is called Aranta. The term Arequipa signifies, in the Peruvian language, *to remain*, and was given to this place because the troops of the Inca asked leave to remain, or settle in this beautiful spot, after they had conquered the country.

AREQUIPA, *MONO DE*, (see preceding art.) is situated in lat. 16. 30. N. Long. 71. 10. W.

ARESIAS, tn. of Turkey in Asia, pach. of Diarbekir, situated upon the riv. Arzon. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 38. 59. E.

ARESRIED, tn. of Germany, cir. of the Upper

Danube, situated on the riv. Paar. Lat. 48. 31. N. Long. 11. 17. E.

ARETA, dist. Asiatic Russia, pach. of Acre: here are the ruins of the ancient Cesarea. Lat. 32. 20. N. Long. 35. 30. E.

ARETHUSA, lake of Asiatic Turkey, pach. of Koordistan, formed by an expansion of the riv. Tigr, or Tigris.

AREVALO, or **AREVALLO**, vil. of Spain, subdiv. Segovia, prov. of Old Castile, situated upon the Bullojo riv. which is a tributary to the Douro. Lat. 41. 4. N. Long. 4. 36. W. Pop. 8000. Medina del Campo, 18 m. SE.

AREVALO, ISLE, W. Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Panama. Lat. 9. 30. N. Long. 78. 30. W.

AREVIDIANOS, a tribe of people of S. America, prov. of Guayana, situated on the banks of the Branco riv. a tributary to the Amazon riv. Lat. 0. 40. N. Long. 62. 0. W.

AREZZO, tn. of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, occupying an elevated position, 3 m. E. of the canal that unites the riva. Arno and Chiana, and at a short distance from the frontiers of the papal dominions; 25 m. ENE. of Siena, and 34 m. SE. of Florence. Lat. 43. 29. N. Long. 11. 58. E. This was an ancient town, the Latin name of which is supposed to have been derived from *Arctia*, a surname of Vesta, but according to others it comes from *Arctis*, an eastern term, which signifies an agreeable retreat on the waters. In the time of the Etrurians, Arezzo was famous for wine, earthenware, and a fountain where oracles were uttered. It is now the see of a bishop, suffragan of the pope, only, possesses two collegiate and fifteen parish churches, twenty religious houses, and six hospitals. In 1799, an insurrection broke forth here against Marshal Macdonald, on his retreat from Naples to Upper Italy. Arezzo was the birth-place of many remarkable men; amongst them were Mecænna, St. Lorenzo the Martyr, Petrarch, Guido or Guy, the inventor or restorer of the lost art of musical notation, Pope Julius II. and Concini, the marshal of Ancre.

ARFAC, or **ARFAC**, mount. E. Pacific Ocean, Solomon's Archipelago, situated in the NE. point of Papua, or New Guinea, in lat. 1. 10. S. long. 134. 25. E., a few leagues from Flat Point.

ARGAMAKOVA, vil. of European Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg. Lat. 55. 27. N. Long. 54. 40. E. on the riv. Biela.

ARGANA, **ARGEENAH**, or **HARGANA**, a populous tn. of Asiatic Turkey, capital of dist. of the same name, gov. of Diarbekir. Lat. 38. 13. N. Long. 39. 20. E. It is inhabited by Kurds and Turks, and is approached by roads, ascending the mountain on which it is situated, so dangerous that a false step would be attended with inevitable destruction.

ARGAUM or **ARIGAMA**, a small vil. of Hindoostan, prov. of Berar; 38 m. from Ellichpoor. Lat. 21. 5. N. Long. 76. 51. E. On the plains near this place a battle was fought between the British army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, and Nagpoor Raja, in which the latter was defeated, and soon after sued for peace. In 1820 the vil. formed part of the Nizam's dominions.

ARGELLEZ, **ARGELLES**, or **AROELES**, a vil. of France, in the depart. of the Upper Pyrénées, prov. of Gascoigne; contains 1000 inhabitants. Lat. 43. 1. N. Long. 0. 4. W.

ARGEN, riv. in Upper Suabia, which issues from the Alps in two streams, called Upper and Lower Argen; it falls into Lake Constance s. of Bregenz, in lat. 47. 37. N. long. 9. 35. E.

ARGENCE, *ARGENCOS*, or *ARGENWES*, tn. of France, in the arrond. of Caen, depart. of Calvados, and prov. of Lower Normandy, about 16 m. s.e. from Caen, on the Meance riv. Lat. 49. 10. N. Long. 0. 5. W.

ARGENS, riv. of France, in the depart. of the Var, province of Provence; it empties itself into the Mediterranean near Frejus, in lat. 43. 29. N. long. 6. 40. E.

ARGENT, vil. of France, in the arrond. of Sancerre, and depart. of the Cher, on the Soudre; it is the head of a canton, and contains 1200 inhabitants. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 2. 28. E.

ARGENTA, a vil. Italy, in Ferrara, one of the states of the Church. Lat. 44. 36. N. Long. 11. 50. E.

ARGENTAC, *ARGENTAL*, tn. of France, prov. of Lyonnais and Breasse. Lat. 45. 17. N. Long. 4. 38. E. 12 m. s.e. of St. Etienne.

ARGENTAN, tn. of France, depart. of the Orne, and prov. of Normandy; it is seated on an eminence in the middle of a fertile plain, on the riv. Orne. Lat. 48. 43. N. Long. 0. 3. W. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, fine linen, lawns, gauzes, hats, leather, &c. 110 W. of Paris.

ARGENTARA, called by the ancients *Scardus*, a ridge of lofty mountains in European Turkey, which separates Bulgaria from Macedonia. Lat. 42. 3. N. Long. 22. 10. E. It derives its name probably from the lustre of its white mica rocks, and has no connexion with the silver mines, which are situated at the *Dysoros*, a part of the ancient *Orbelus*.

ARGENTAT, or *ARGENTAC*, tn. of France, in the arrond. of Tulle, depart. of the Corrèze, prov. of Limousin, on the riv. Dordogne. Lat. 45. 8. N. Long. 1. 58. E. Pop. 3000; 12 m. s.e. of Tulle.

ARGENTERA, *Cape*, a promontory on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 40. 46. N. Long. 8. 7. E.

ARGENTEUIL, a small fortified tn. of France, in the arrond. of Versailles, depart. of the Seine and Oise, and prov. of the Isle of France. Pop. 5000. Lat. 49. N. Long. 2. 15. E. It is within 2 leagues of Paris, on the right bank of the Seine. The Benedictine nunnery, of which the celebrated *Heloise* was prioress from 1120 to 1129, formerly stood here. The town was the property of the nunnery, which had been the seat of a castellany. The adjacent country abounds in fruit and vegetables. There are quarries in the neighbourhood which yield good gypsum, which is mostly transported to Normandy.

ARGENTEUIL, tn. of France, in the arrond. of Tonnerre, depart. of the Yonne, and prov. of Champagne; 8 m. s. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1500. Situated upon the riv. Armançon. The vicinity produces wine and corn in abundance, and affords excellent pasture.

ARGENTEUIL, a seigniory, British N. America, Lower Canada, in the co. of Two Mountains, bounded on the s. by the Grand or Ottawa riv. on the N. by the Gore of the town of Chatham: on the s. by the lake of Two Mountains, and W. by the town of Chatham, containing a pop. of 2800 souls. The seigniory extends two

leagues in breadth and four in depth, containing about 58,000 sq. arpents; 520 farm lots, measuring about 49,000 arpents, are conceded and mostly built upon and cultivated; but the lots have been selected from their possessing river frontage, without any other consideration, so that many irregularly-formed tracts intersect and disfigure the original plan of the settlement: 27,000 arpents are under cultivation, 31,000 in wild woodland. The soil on the banks of the Ottawa is composed of clay, sand, and calcareous gravel; the central sections are clay, loam, and marl. Although the surface in many places is strewn with stones, when they are removed the soil proves singularly fertile. The woods consist of varieties of beech, birch, hemlock, and maple; the low country yields spruce, soft maple, ash, elm, cedar, and, near the brooks, a few white pines. The roads and bridges are tolerable, and kept in good repair, and there is an established ferry at the Carillon Rapids. The chief rivers are the Ottawa, which is navigable to the sw. angle of the seigniory: the North River, which intersects the seigniory in an oblique direction, and affords many mill sites, besides the riv. West, Rouge, Davis' Brook, Clarke's Brook, and Pine Brook. The religious doctrines are Episcopalian and Presbyterian, and each persuasion has a clergyman and place of worship at St. Andrew's, the only parish yet formed within the boundary. Education is much encouraged here, and ten schools are well conducted. There are here two flour-mills, one paper-mill, a carding and fulling mill, three saw-mills, four potash-works, two distilleries, two brick-kilns, three tanneries, and six forges. Number of artisans and traders, 120. The horses are small and hardy, but require further improvement. Black cattle are abundant, sheep and swine less numerous. Hay is abundant, and hemp is cultivated in several places. Not more than one-third of the seigniory is divided into settlements, and the remainder presents many temptations to agricultural speculation.

ARGENTHAL, tn. Prussia, in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, and formerly belonging to the principality of Simmern; 40 m. E. of Treves. Lat. 49. 58. N. Long. 7. 35. E.

ARGENTIERA, or *KIMOLI*, the ancient *Cimolus*, one of the Cyclades islands in the Grecian Archipelago, having a good roadstead on the s.e. in lat. 36. 48. 0. N. long. 24. 36. 30. E. It is separated from the isle of Milo by a channel one mile in breadth, is of an oval form, extending about two leagues in length, from N.E. to S.W. and sustains a population of 700 persons. Like the adjacent isle of Milo, it consists entirely of volcanic matter, is without trees, but produces corn, some cotton, and pasture. It is much inconvenienced from want of fresh water, and the inhabitants are dependant for this necessary of life upon the supply of rain-water, which they preserve carefully in cisterns. Almost the only exportable or superfluous production of this isle is a fine clay (*terra Cimolitia*), Cimolian earth, a decomposition of porphyry by subterraneous fire, which is used in washing and bleaching of linen. The island is supposed to derive its name of *Argentiera* from silver mines, said to have formerly been worked here, but later investigation has shown the inaccuracy of this derivation, the only ores discoverable here being copper, and the substance called *marcasite*. The inhabitants

are mostly congregated in a small town seated on an eminence on the S.E. side of the island, and have a good roadstead in front, sheltered by the uninhabited isle of Polino, or Burnt Island, half a mile distant.

ARGENTIERA, tn. of France, capital of an arrond. of the same name, dep. of Ardèche, prov. of Languedoc. Situated on the banks of the little riv. Ligne; 21 m. W. of Viviers. Pop. 3000.

ARGENTIERE, or **ARGENTINZ**, tn. France, chief in the prefecture of the same name, dep. of Ardèche, co. of Maurienne, in the Savoy, situated upon the banks of the riv. Arc; 12 m. NW. of S. Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 10,000. Here were once valuable mines of argentiferous lead ore, which are now nearly exhausted: but the inhabitants derive more advantage from the manufacture of silks, and other articles, than they ever did from the extensive works from which the place derives its name. There is a rock in the vicinity from which the Toume, a fountain of cold mineral water, springs: it flows beneath the ruins of a religious edifice of the Gauls, conjectured to have been a temple of Mithra.

ARGENTIERE, COL. DE, a mount. of Italy, co. of Saluzzo, prov. of Piedmont, over which there is a pass from Coni, on the Italian side, to the town of Barcelonette, in France.

ARGENTIERE, vil. of Italy. (See preceding Art.)

ARGENTIERES, vil. France, arrond. Briançon, depart. Upper Alps, prov. of Dauphiné; 28 m. N.E. from Gap, situated at the base of the Alps. Lat. 44. 50. N. Long. 6. 57. E.

ARGENTINA, tn. of S. Italy, prov. of Calabria Citra, kingd. of Naples, seated at the base of the Apennines; 10 m. SW. of Avignano.

ARGENTON, tn. of France, arrond. of Chateauroux, dep. of Indre, prov. of Lower Berri, situated upon the riv. Creuse, which divides the town into Upper and Lower. Lat. 46. 37. N. Long. 1. 32. E. Pop. 4000. Distant from Chateauroux 18 m. W. It was formerly a lordship or county, but is now only the head of a canton. It is conjectured, from the several medals, and pieces of sculpture of various kinds, constantly found here, as well as from the ancient fortress at this place, demolished by Louis XIV. but of which some ruins are still extant, that this was a place of some consequence under the Roman government. It was then called Argentomagus, and was placed by topographers between the countries of the Bituriges and the Pictavi.

ARGENTON-LE-CHATEAU, tn. France, arrond. of Breussire, dep. of the Two Seves, prov. of Poitou, situated upon a little riv. of the same name, a tributary to the Thouar riv. and finally to the Loire. Lat. 46. 59. N. Long. 0. 26. W. Pop. 1000; 12 m. W. of Thouars. In the vicinity are extensive vineyards.

ARGENTON, L'EGLISE, vil. France, arrond. of Breussire, depart. of the Two Seves, prov. of Poitou. Pop. 900; 6 m. N. of Thouars.

ARGENTRE-SUR-LAVAL, tn. of France, arrond. of Laval, dep. Mayenne, prov. of Maine and Perche, situated on the banks of the Jouenne riv. in the vicinity of valuable quarries of black and white marble. Pop. 2000. Distance from Laval, 6 m. E.

ARGENTRE-SUR-VITRE, tn. France, in the arrond. of the same name, depart. of Ille

and Villaine, prov. of Brittany; 27 m. E. of Rennes.

ARGERO, or **ARGYRO CASTRO**, riv. of Turkey in Europe. It takes its rise in the mountains to the N. of Joannina, waters the prov. of Valonia, and is a tributary to the Voujoutza riv. which falls into the Adriatic sea. Lat. 40. 8 N. Long. 20. 15. E.

ARGEYN, tn. Nubia, dist. of Batu Elhadgar on the left bank of the riv. Nile. Lat. 21. 18. N. Long. 31. 19. E.

ARGHA, tn. Hindoostan, in the Nepaules dominions. Lat. 28. 15. N. Long. 82. 47. E. It is seated on a hill, the summit of which is adorned by the castle of the chief, surrounded by about 150 houses, while 300 more lie scattered over the acclivities on every side. The inhabitants, with the exception of a few Brahmins and Rajpoots, are mostly Kasiyas, a few cultivators and trades-people.

ARGIEH, or **ARDICIK**, a vil. of Asiatic Turkey, pach. of Bagdad, situated on the Euphrates, where that great river is separated into many channels that are afterwards united into one main course, 25 m. N. of Sura.

ARGILLER, or **ARGULA**, a riv. of Ireland. It constitutes the boundary between the baronies of Idah and Knocktopher, in the co. Killkenny, and falls into the Nore at Ballyduff, 2 m. from Thomastown.

ARGILLY, a tn. France, in the arrond. of Beaume, depart. Côte d'Or, prov. of Burgundy; 18 m. S. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 15. N. Long. 4. 58. E.

ARGIRO CASTRO, a dist. of Greece, prov. of Epirus, gov. of Albania, situated upon the riv. Argiro, a tributary to the Voujoutza, which falls into the Adriatic sea. Lat. 40. 5. N. Long. 20. 13. E.

ARGISCH, or **ARDICIK KUTS**, tn. and castle, European Turkey, prov. of Upper Wallachia, situated on a riv. of the same name, which rises in the mountainous region between Wallachia and Transylvania, and, subsequently, contributes its waters to increase those of the Danube. Lat. 45. 11. N. Long. 24. 37. E. Lat. of Argisch riv. 40. 30. N. Long. 25. 35. E.

ARGISCH (anc. Arzes), tn. Turkey in Asia, div. of Armenia, pach. of Kurdistan, and dist. of Van, situated on the NW. of a spacious lake, the Van or Arsis of Ptolemy, about 60 miles from Van, which stands on the opposite shore of the lake. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 43. 0. E.

ARGITA, riv. Ireland, prov. of Ulster, supposed to be the name given by Ptolemy to the riv. Bann (q. v.).

ARGITE, an island of Greece, situated in the Gulf of Egina, now Enghia, at an inconsiderable distance from the continent. Lat. 37. 42. N. Long. 23. 54. E. distant from Egina, 16 m.

ARGO, tn. of Nubia, in the dist. of Dongola, situated on the banks of the riv. Nile. Lat. 19. 12. N. Long. 30. 43. E.

ARGO-CAMPOS, CAPA, Greece, on the coast of Corinth, in the Gulf of Lepanto. Lat. 38. 8. N. Long. 22. 34. E.

ARGOL, tn. of France, arrond. of Chateaulin, depart. of Finisterre, prov. of Brittany; 21 m. NW. of Quimper.

ARGOLIS, country of Greece, in the eastern region of the Peloponnesus, bounded on the N. by Arcadia and Corinth; N.E. by the Saronic Gulf.

nic gulf; w. by Arcadia; s. by Laconia, and sw. by the Argolic gulf. The modern territory comprehends Corinth and Sicyon, and Saccania, or Romania Minor. The Greeks inhabiting it were often called, by the ancient authors, Argives and Argians. Hills and mountains alternate with fruitful plains and valleys. According to the monuments of Greek mythology, Argolis was peculiarly rich, and early cultivated. Inachus, about 1800, and Danaus, about 1500 years B.C. came hither with colonists from Egypt. Here reigned Pelops, an emigrant from Asia Minor, from whom the peninsula derives its name. Here, too, was afterwards the seat of government of Atreus and Agamemnon, Adrastus, Eurystheus, Diomedes. Here Hercules was born. In the morass of Argolis, he slew the Lernean hydra, and, in the cave of Nemea, subdued the ferocious lion. In the earliest times, it was divided into the small kingdoms of Argos, Mycenæ, Tirinthus, Troezen, Hermione, and Epidaurus, which afterwards formed free states. The chief city, Argos, has retained its name since 1800 B.C. Its inhabitants were renowned for their love of the fine arts, particularly of music. Here, and in Delphi, statues were erected to the brothers Biton and Cleobis, who fell victims to their filial piety. In 1825, a high school and a monitorial school were established at Argos. Near this city lies Napoli di Romania, the Grecian Gibraltar, the ancient Nauplia, with an excellent harbour, and the most important fortress of the peninsula. On the site of the present village Castri, on the Ægean sea, formerly lay the city Hermione, with a grove dedicated to the Graces; opposite is the island of Hydra. Near the city of Epidaurus, the watering-place of ancient Greece, on the Ægean sea, Æsculapius had his temple. At Troezen, now the village Damala, Theseus was born.

ARGONAY, tn. S. America, of the republic of Peru, in the intendancy of Lima; 50 m. N. of Callao, Lat. 10. 25. S. Long. 75. 4. W.

ARGONDA, tn. of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, situated about 20 m. NW. of Chittov.

ARGONNE, a sylvan district of France, partly included in the depart. of Upper Champagne and partly in that of Lower Bernois. It extends about 60 m. in length, and spreads as far as Lorraine and the Maese. It has been incorporated with the depart. of the Maese, the Marne, and the Ardennes, is much encumbered with mountains, and formed, anciently, a continued forest from the Abbey of Moustier to the Maese, near Mousson. During the French revolution of 1792, this spot was the scene of an active campaign. In 1657, this tract of country was bestowed upon the Prince of Condé, by Louis XIV. as an apanage; and his successors used it as a hunting ground and place for felling wood, but proving to be only a convenient asylum for smugglers of salt, it was purchased by the crown, in 1784, for the sum of 650,000 livres.

ARGOS, tn. of Greece, in the Morea, the ancient capital of Argolis, it is agreeably seated at the head of the Gulf of Napoli, in lat. 37. 38. N. long. 22. 45. E. See ARGOLIS.

ARGOSTOLI, tn. Ionian Isles, in the island of Cephalonia. It is a poor place, consisting of about 2500 houses: on a lofty hill to the NW. of the town a telegraph is placed in a situation

that commands a most extensive and delightful prospect of the surrounding country, the port, and the open sea; 8 m. W. of Cephalonia. The vicinity is productive of grapes, oil, and wine.

ARGOSTOLI, GULF or, in Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands, W. of Greece. It extends about three leagues to the north, and possesses a mean breadth of about half a league. It has sometimes contained 150 trading vessels: the view on entering is very sublime; lofty mountains covered with snow in winter, out-top a range of verdant hills that compose the principal distance of the scene, at the foot of which the little town of Lisuri reposes. In the line of the two capes that form the entrance, but towards the W. is seen the small low isle of Guardiani, the only habitation upon which is a convent of Greek papas, or priests. The inner harbour, on the margin of which the town of Argostoli is seated, lies one league and a half from point S. Nicolo: it is rather more than a mile in length from N. to. S. and its soundings vary from 5 to 12 fathoms. It presents the appearance of a river, and sentries are stationed, occasionally, on the shores, to speak the boats, as they pass. Lat. of the telegraph, 38. 10. 40. N. Long. 20. 29. 15. E.

ARGOUGE, tn. France, arrond. of Avranches, depart. of La Manche, prov. of Lower Normandy; 12 m. S. of Avranches. Pop. 1100.

ARGOVIA, or ARGOW. See AARGAU.

ARGUEIL, tn. of France, depart. of Lower Seine, prov. of Normandy, on the high road from Rouen to Neufchatel; 21 m. from Rouen.

ARGUELLO, CAPE, North America, on the coast of California, at the mouth of the Belariv. Lat. 34. 30. N. Long. 120. 20. W.

ARGUMAS, tn. Spain, in the sub-div. and prov. of Valencia, situated on the Marviedro riv. on the high road from Valencia to Zerrad. Lat. 39. 49. N. Long. 0. 29. W.

ARGUIN, an island off the coast of West Africa, situated upon the Gulf of the same name. Lat. 20. 28. N. Long. 16. 30. W. The site is classic ground, famous in history as the ancient Cerne, where Hanno planted a colony. The Portuguese founded an establishment, and erected a fort here, in 1664, but it does not appear that they were compensated for their improvements, or that any commercial prosperity was added in consequence. Nothing can be more desolate and hopeless than the situation, the barren sands of the western districts of the Great Desert occupy the spectator looking towards the continent. There is some trade in gum here, but it is less profitable than that conducted on the banks of the Senegal, and the Gulf supplies an infinite variety of stock fish, which the Dutch used formerly to cure with salt procured from the point of St. Ann, on the opposite coast. Turtle are also abundant here. Lat. of the fishing bank of Arguin, 20. 0. N. Long. 16. 40. W.

ARGUN, ARGAN, or ERGON, a riv. of Tartary, issuing from a lake called Dalai, or Koulannor, in the country of the Monguls. Lat. 49. N. Long. 119. 14. E. It is generally considered to be the principal source of the Amur, which latter is formed by the union of the Argun and Schilka rive., in lat. 53. 10. N., long. 121. 18. E. In the 17th century the attempt of the Russians to extend themselves further into Tar-

tary, was resisted successfully by the Chinese, which led finally to the treaty of Nertchinsk, in which it was stipulated that the riv. Argun should, in future, be considered as the mutual boundary between both nations, for the whole length, from its source to its embouchure, which is 160 m. E. of Nertchinsk.

ARGUNSKOI, tn. and fortress of Siberia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the left bank of the Argun riv. 160 m. from its mouth, and at its confluence with the Kamara. It was built in the year 1682, as the Russians advanced towards the Amur, but transferred by a stipulation in the treaty with the Chinese, in 1690. The climate is extremely frigid, earthquakes are not uncommon, and the inhabitants afflicted commonly with epilepsy. A tolerable trade exists here, and gold and silver have been found in the adjacent country.

ARGY, tn. of France, arrond. of Chateauroux, depart. of Indre, prov. of Berri. Pop. 1000. Chateauroux 30 m. N.

ARGYLESHIRE, ARGYLLSHIRE, Scotland, one of the largest counties of that part of Great Britain, embracing a remarkable variety of geographical denominations, peninsulas, isthmuses, islands, capes, many fine estuaries, and many romantic and spacious lakes. Its mean geographical position is expressed by lat. 56. 25. N., long. 5. 30. W., and its continental portion is included between lat. 55. 21. N., and lat. 57. N. Its boundaries are, on the N. Inverness-shire, on the E. Perth and Dumbarton shires, with a part of Inverness-shire, on the S. and W. a number of inlets, creeks, bays, and firths, filled by the tides of the Atlantic Ocean. Its maximum extent is 115 miles, and average breadth 33 m. and it presents a littoral of not less than 600 miles to the Atlantic, and to its numerous bays. Pop. in 1831, was 101,425. The portion of the county limited to the main land occupies an area of 2735 square miles, (of which the lakes cover 60,) and the sum of the superficies of the island amounts to about 1100 more, making a total superficial contents of 3835 acres of land, in the whole civil division of Argyleshire. There is an established division of this county into districts, each including several parishes, the limits of which are usually such natural boundaries as happen to present themselves opportunely,—a range of mountains, an insinuating creek, or a mountain torrent. This mode of distribution has given rise to the present partition of the shire into four principal districts; namely, Cowal, Lorn, or Argyre proper, Kintyre, Morven, and Sunart. There are also several subordinate districts, such as Ardnamurchan, the most westerly point of Sunart, Appin, a part of Lorn, and Knapdale, the gate or entrance of the peninsula of Cantire. These are again subdivided into 49 parishes. The principal islands, Mull, Jura, Isla, and Bute, may also be considered as distinct partitions or divisions. The towns in Argyleshire are not numerous, in proportion to the extent of surface, and those that are established occupy marine positions. On the shore the principal part of the pop. are assembled, dwelling in little fishing villages, the cottages in which exhibit no marks of wealth, and but little of comfort or neatness. The interior hamlets display no higher degree of affluence or taste, if the seats of the gentry, and the recently-erected public inns, be excepted from the number. Two

royal burghs are included in the county, Inverary and Cambletown; the former of which is the station of the Circuit Court of Justiciary. The chief towns, in the order as determined by population, are Oban, Bowmore, Lochgilphead, Topermory, and Ballahulish. Eighteen annual fairs are held within the county, but not one weekly market. The chief landed proprietor here is the Duke of Argyre. He is head or chief of the Campbells, a surname spread over every part of the county, and into all classes of society here. The founder of this noble house was Sir Nigel Campbell, one of the handful of patriots that had the boldness to support the pretensions of Robert Bruce, and whose fidelity and courage were rewarded with the hand of that monarch's sister, accompanied by large grants of territory. The lordship of Campbell was elevated into an earldom in 1457, to a marquise in 1641, and to a dukedom by William III. in 1701, in gratitude for the assistance given him by the Campbell in ascending the throne of Great Britain. The general features of the country are more beautiful and romantic than fertile or productive. In the lower districts moorish wastes prevail, unbroken by fences, and exhibiting little or no cultivation. There is every reason to suppose that this district was formerly thickly afforested, and so late as the commencement of the eighteenth century much natural wood was standing. About 40,000 acres of wood are still periodically cut and copped, yielding a revenue of 20 shillings per acre per annum. New plantations are daily in progress of formation by the landed proprietors, the principal of whom, the Duke of Argyre, is said to possess upwards of two millions and a half of trees. The only crops cultivated to any extent in the shire are bear or bigg, oats, and potatoes. Some wheat is raised near Cambletown, and in parts of Kintyre, and patches of turnips are occasionally seen. The chief object in the cultivation of bear is the supply of the distilleries, the inhabitants living almost entirely upon potatoes and oatmeal; of the latter of which 20,000 bolls (of 120 lbs.) are annually imported.

Black cattle are reared for the southern market, and sent from this county as stores, only, to be fattened in lower, warmer, and more fertile districts. The breed is much esteemed, and has long maintained its pre-eminence. There are two distinct breeds of sheep here, the aboriginal stunted kind, common to the Hebrides and the Highlands of Scotland, and coarse-wooled sheep introduced in the middle of the last century upon the high and more barren pastures. It was first supposed that the number of black cattle would have decreased upon the introduction of the coarse-wooled heath sheep, and much opposition was at first given to the experiment, but it is now known that the number of oxen has increased considerably since that period, while there are generally about 350,000 sheep depasturing on the Highlands. The geological structure of the county is of primitive rocks, skirted and intermixed with those of the transitive class, while flint rocks are of unfrequent occurrence. No volcanic products have yet been met here, but those of an alluvial kind abound everywhere. Both the primitive and transitive rocks are stratified, and the general direction of the dip is from N.E. to S.W. The primitive rocks are granite, gneiss, mica-slate, clay-

slate, limestone, porphyry, sienite, trap, and quartz-rock. The transitive rocks are greywacke greywacke-slate, clay-slate, trap, and quartz, and the flint rocks consist of red sandstone, conglomerate, and rocks of the coal formation. The islands off the coast afford interesting specimens of all the different classes of rocks. Coal has been worked for many years near Campbelltown, in Kintyre, and lead at Strontian, in Sunart. Slate quarries are open on Eisdale, an island belonging to this county, and others at Ballachelish, in Appin district. Manufactures are still in their infancy, or rather have not yet attained any solid footing here. Some efforts have been made to establish the manufacture of cotton, but as yet attended with trifling success. Woollen manufactures have been less fortunate, although much encouragement was given to the introduction by the Duke of Argyle. Bleach-fields are established in Kintyre; tanneries at Campbelltown, and Oban; iron-works in Upper Lorn, and at Loch Fine, where ore is brought for the convenience of charcoal, which the woods here afford; and salt-works are constructed at Campbelltown; and a manufacture of kelp from sea-weed has also contributed largely to the revenues of the sea-shore population, 600 tons and upwards being annually exported hence. Although the commerce, or rather the export trade, was some years back limited and insignificant,—limited to agricultural produce, and restricted by the delay and difficulty of navigating the straits and bays,—this supposed natural insurmountable barrier has, by the invention of steam-navigation, changed the wilderness into a land of promise. The innumerable little inlets that crossed and broke the continuous surface, and where a road might be constructed sufficiently level, rendered it abundantly circuitous, are so many convenient floating docks, in which thirty to forty steamboats daily appear, either to take the produce of the soil directly and immediately into the market of Glasgow, or depositing a number of visitors, whose amusements and inquiries are attended with considerable benefit to the inhabitants generally. The consequences of steam-navigation to this district are almost miraculous; as there is no dwelling in the county situated more than ten miles from the sea, nor any seat more than twenty minutes' walk from it, so both gentry and peasantry employ the steamboat as the most convenient means of transport for person and property. In agriculture, particularly in the rearing of cattle, the introduction of steam has led to an important change; cattle hitherto exported as stores, to be fattened elsewhere, are now fattened at home, and sent, ready for the butcher, into the best market.

Table of Heights in Argyleshire.

	Above sea level.
Beinnatürk	2170
Sliaaoil	2228
Beneaton	2306
Scur Choinich	2364
Beinima	2389
Creach Bein	2439
Paps of Jura	2476
Bennahna	2515
Buchael Etive	2537
Benreisipoll	2661
Bennanabran	2720
Scur Dhoauil	2730

Cruachlussa 3000
Cruachan 3390

The spirit of improvement introduced by a combination of circumstances, even previous to the application of steam to nautical purposes, is calculated to render Argyleshire, at no very distant period, both a commercial and a manufacturing county. The old roads have been extended, and new lines opened in various directions. The Crinan canal, which has been cut across the peninsula of Kintyre, at an expense of £140,000, shortened the voyage from the ports in the West Highlands and Hebrides by a distance of not less than 200 miles. And lastly, the county has been made to communicate with the German Ocean by means of the Caledonian canal, of which Loch Linnhe forms the entrance into the Atlantic Ocean. Many historic recollections of an interesting character are connected with this part of Scotland. The first Scots, a race of people from Ireland, landed in Cantyre in the sixth century, and displaced the Picts and Romanised Britons. Here Christianity and learning were known, while the lower parts of Britain were in darkness. Here Ossian has laid the scenes of some of his most beautiful poems. And here the unfortunate Charles Edward first landed, to attempt the recovery of that diadem of which the imprudence of his ancestors had deprived him. The name Argyle, or Ardgael, probably signifies the "land of the stranger."

ARGYLE, *tn. U. States, N. America, co. Penobscot, state of Maine.* Pop. 326.

ARGYLE, *tn. U. States, N. America, co. Washington, State of New York, situated upon the E. bank of the Hudson riv. 45 m. from Albany, and 403 m. from Washington.* Pop. 3459. Here are two post villages, at each of which is a Presbyterian meeting-house. Bog-ore is found at this place in great abundance.

ARGYLE, *co. New S. Wales, Australasia, Lat. 34. 53. s. Long. 150. 15. E.:* it is bounded on the N. by the river Guinecor, from its junction with the Wollondilly to its source near Burra Burra Lagoon on the dividing range; on the W. by the dividing range from Burra Burra; by Cullarin to Lake George, including the three Bredalbane Plains; on the S. by the northern margin of Lake George to Kenny's station; from Lake George to Alianoyonyiga Mountain, by a small gully descending to the Lake; from Alianoyonyiga, by the ridge extending S.E. to the hill of Wolowolar, and from Wolowolar to Boro Creek to the Shoalhaven riv. on the E. by the Shoalhaven riv. to the junction of the rivulet from Barber's; by the last rivulet to its source; across a narrow neck of land to the head of the Uringalla; by this again to its junction with the Wollondilly; and by the Wollondilly to the junction of the Guinecor above mentioned.

ARGYLE, *co. Van Diemen's Land, lat. 42. 52. s. long. 147. 25. E. it is bounded on the S. and N. by the Derwent riv. on the W. by Glenoupy, and on the S. by the co. of Queenborough. Hobart town, the capital of the colony, is at the S. extremity of this co. on a creek in the Derwent.*

ARGYRO-CASTRO. See ARGERO-CASTRO.

ARHEILIGEN, *vil. Germany, principality of Starhenburg, grand duchy of Hesse.* Pop. 2000.

ARHOLEDA, *tn. of the repub. of Colombia, prov. of Pampeluna, depart. of Boyaca; 21 m. N. of El Rosario. Lat. 7. 50. N. Long. 72. 34. W.*

ARHOONIA, *Sidi, tn. of N. Africa, in the*

district of Bengazi, and country of the kingdom or state of Barca, situated upon the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 32. 20. N. Long. 20. 50. E.

ARHURRY, vil. Ireland, par. Doughbeg, bar. Kilmacreenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. with par.

ARIAGNUK, head of an inlet, British N. America, on the w. shore of Melville peninsula. Lat. 68. 40. N. Long. 84. 0. W.

ARIANAS, territory of S. America, depart. of Del Escador, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 1. 0. S. Long. 73. 30. W.

ARIANCOOPAN, a seaport tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 3 m. S. of Pondicherry. Lat. 11. 54. N. Long. 79. 52. E. This was a fortified place, and not taken without loss and difficulty, in 1748, by Admiral Boscawen, shortly before his unsuccessful attempt upon Pondicherry. The fortifications have been razed long since. This place was a favourite resort of the French upon festival days, and there is a French church in the town. A regular ferry is established for passing the Vellenore riv.

ARIANO, a tn. of Naples, with a domain, conferring a title of nobility, situated on a steep hill in the ulterior principality of Naples. Lat. 41. 9. N. Long. 15. 2. E. It was desolated by an earthquake in 1456. Pop. 10,000: there are no less than 20 pars. and convents, besides an ill-endowed cathedral. Below the town is a convent of Dominicans, whose house, within these last 100 years, has been thrice overthrown by earthquakes. The last and most destructive happened in 1732, and was fatal to all the country along the eastern verge of the Apennines.

ARIANO, a tn. of Italy in the pope's territory, seated on a branch of the Po. Lat. 44. 56. N. Long. 12. 5. E. 22 m. N.E. of Ferrara.

ARIARI, riv. of N. America, in the new kingdom of Grenada, which, after a winding course, joins the Guaviare, lat. 3. 30. N. long. 73. 30. W.

ARIAS, a small tn. of Portugal, prov. of Tras Os Montes. Lat. 41. 42. N. Long. 7. 6. W.

ARIAS, a small riv. of S. America, in the republic of La Plata. Lat. 24. 35. S. Long. 64. 15. W.

ARICA, a prov. of Peru, lying between the latitudes of 18. and 19. S. and 70. and 71. W. It is 82 leagues in length, NW. and SE. and 16 in width S. and W. It consists, like most of the provinces on the coast, of valleys, which begin in the uneven grounds and windings of the Andes, and which, for the most part, terminate on the shores of the Pacific. The high lands are dry and unfruitful; in the valleys, wheat, maize, and other crops are grown.

ARICA, a seaport tn. of S. America, capital of the prov. of the same name in the intendancy of Arequipa, and republic of Peru. Lat. 18. 30. S. Long. 70. 20. W. It was formerly a considerable town, but was nearly destroyed in 1605 by an earthquake, and sacked by the English in 1680. It now consists of only 150 families, chiefly blacks, mulattoes, and Indians. Rain never falls here, consequently the inhabitants are enabled to live in very slight huts, built of canes and reeds, and covered with mats. The town is situated in a vale of the same name, about one league in width and six in length, which is very barren, except where the old town stood; there a few sugar-canes, with some olive and cotton trees, are cultivated. Pimento or

Jamaica is also cultivated higher up in the vale.

ARICA, a small island in the Pacific, opposite the prov. of the same name. Lat. 18. 35. S. Long. 70. 25. W.

ARICA POINT, a promontory on the N. part of the prov. of the same name, in Peru. Lat. 81. 25. S. Long. 70. 20. W.

ARICAN, tn. of Brazil, at the mouth of the riv. Xingu, which falls into the Amazons. Lat. 1. 45. S. Long. 48. 50. W.

ARICATY, riv. of S. America, prov. of Sears, lat. 3. 30. S. long. 39. 30. W.

ARICCIA, or LA RICCIA, vil. of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma.

ARICIALE, riv. of Naples, prov. of Upper Calabria, lat. 38. 42. N. long. 16. 30. E. falling into the Gulf of Squillace.

ARICULA POINT, S. America, repub. of Colombia, in the peninsula of Paraguana. Lat. 12. 0. N. Long. 55. W.

ARID ISLAND, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 46. 30. S. Long. 41. 40. E. It was discovered in 1772 by M. Marion. It is very high, and consequently discernible at a great distance. It lies 27 m. W. of Possession Island.

ARIDANA, tn. of Arabia, in the prov. of Hedjaz, 10 m. S. of Mekka.

ARIEGE, a depart. France, prov. of Roussillon, bounded on the S. by the Pyrénées, on the W. and N. by Upper Garonne, and on the E. by the depart. of Aude and of E. Pyrénées. The surface is occupied by mountains, forests, and rocky pastures, and within the departmental limits two climates, totally distinct, may be observed. The southern part, from the great elevation of the surface, is exposed to the extremes of cold and heat, while the valleys, enjoying the solar rays for a shorter time, and being sheltered from the keen blasts, have a climate both mild and temperate. The soil is not well calculated for the production of wine, but much corn is grown here, and large herds of cattle annually reared. The number of iron-works is very considerable, and the steel made is considered to be of a superior quality. In no part of France have the inhabitants availed themselves of the mineral treasures of their district with greater spirit and industry than here.

ARIEGE, riv. France, prov. Roussillon, depart. Ariege. It rises in the Pyrénées, passes through the depart. of the same name into depart. of Upper Garonne, and, near Toulouse, unites with the Garonne riv. The town of Foix is seated on its banks. The Ariege was the Arigera of the ancients, the Pactolus of Gaul. Alluvial gold is still brought down by its waters, but in quantities too insignificant to repay the labour of collection.

ARIELOOR, or ARYALAR, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic or Coromandel country; 28 m. N. of Tanjore. Lat. 11. 7. N. Long. 79. 10. E.

ARIEN, an island in the Adriatic sea. Lat. 45. 45. 17. Long. 13. 24. 20. E. lying near the coast of Italy; 9 m. N. of Venice.

ARIENZO, tn. of Southern Italy, kingd. of Naples, situated on the boundary of Upper Principato and Lavarò. Lat. 41. 0. N. Long. 14. 30. E.

ARIEROS, tn. N. America, repub. Mexico, intendancy of Durango, situated upon the Cochos riv. Lat. 27. 15. N. Long. 106. 30; W.

ARIETORE, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic

32 m. N. of Tanjore. Lat. 11. 11. N. Long. 79. 6. E.

ARIF-SHOT-IBN, tn. of Arabia, in the prov. of Tehama, on the route from Teuyff to Sanaa. Lat. 19. 2. N. Long. 42. 30. E.

ARIGAS, a tn. East India, island of Sumatra, dist. of Acheen, situated on the W. coast, in lat. 3. 37. N. long. 96. 19. E.

ARIGIDEEN, or the SILVER STREAM, riv. Ireland, par. Ringrone, bar. Courcies, co. Cork. It discharges its waters into Count-Mac-Sherry bay.

ARIGNA, min. dist. Ireland, co. Roscommon and Leitrim; 84 m. NW. Dublin. Iron-works on an extensive scale, to smelt iron with pit-coal, the first effort of the kind ever made in Ireland, were established here in 1788, and conducted for some time with tolerable success. They are situated at the base of the Bralhie mountain, one mile from Lough Allen, in the vicinity of an extensive coal-field. Attempts have since been made to renew the works, and much capital has been expended here.

ARIGNANO, tn. N. Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, situated adjoining the right bank of the Arno, between Florence and Arezzo. Lat. 43. 42. N. Long. 11. 16. E.

ARIGNEY, tn. France, depart. of Upper Garonne, 9 m. NE. of St. Gaudens, on the left bank of the Garonne riv.

ARIGUANATUBA, an island, S. America, in the mouth of the Amazon or Marañon riv. in lat. 1. 27. S. Long. 48. 35. W. It separates the Coqueta riv. into two branches.

ARIGUANCA, tn. S. America, intendancy of Cuzco, rep. of Peru, situated upon the Oropesa, in lat. 14. 14. S. long. 72. 10. W.

ARIGUAS, a dist. of S. America, intendancy of Nueva Guayana, depart. Orinoco, repub. of Colombia, between the Arui and Cauraa riv. Lat. 7. 0. N. Long. 64. 20. W.

ARIM, or ARMY, tn. East Indies, Hindoostan, prov. of Gundwanee; 75 m. SW. of Sambhulpoor. Lat. 20. 45. N. Long. 82. 35. E. This was the seat of a goand, tributary to the rajah of Nagpoor, was inhabited by weavers, and possessed a small trade.

ARIMA, tn. of Japan, in a dist. of the same name. Lat. 31. 45. N. Long. 129. 24. E.

ARIMNABA, ISL. or, off the coast of S. America, situated in the gulf of Paria, W. of Trinidad. Lat. 10. 9. 30. N. Long. 61. 0. 50. W.

ARIMOA, an island, East Indies, off the E. coast of Timor. Lat. 8. 20. S. Long. 127. 4. E. This isle is supposed to be thickly peopled, naturally fertile, and productive. It was visited by Roggewein, in 1722, who made some observations upon the condition and manners of the natives. At the period of his voyage, they appeared to be at war with the inhabitants of Moa, a neighbouring isle, and, when desirous of a parley, hoisted a white flag at the sterns of their boats. The navigator was deterred from landing by the vast numbers he saw upon the shore, as well from the weak and debilitated state of his companions.

ARINCHOTAS, a territory, S. America, intendancy of Nueva Guayana, depart. div. of Orinoco, repub. Colombia, situated upon the Paragua riv. in lat. 6. 20. N. long. 63. 30. W.

ARINCHOTAS, territory, S. America, in British Guayana, watered by the riv. Berbice, in lat. 5. 30. N. long. 57. 30. W.

ARINCHOTAS, territory of S. America, in-

tendancy of Nueva Guayana, depart. div. of Orinoco, and repub. of Colombia, situated on the left bank of the Cana riv. in lat. 7. 0. N. long. 65. 30. W.

ARINDAL. See ARENDAL.

ARINES, riv. N. America, Mexico, prov. of Merida, or Yucatan, falling into the Caribbean sea.

ARINO, tn. of Spain, subdiv. of Saragossa, prov. of Arragon, situated on the Martin riv. Lat. 40. 59. N. Long. 0. 36. W.

ARINOS, riv. S. America, cap. gen. do. Para, empire Brazil, a tributary to the Xingu or Chingu riv. Lat. 7. 0. S. Long. 53. 30. W.

ARINOS, riv. S. America, in dist. of Campos Parexis, cap. gen. do. Matto Grosso, rising in the country of the Sarumina, and uniting its waters with those of the noble riv. Tapajos, or Topayos. The waters contain argillaceous gold, and the mines of Santa Isabella were discovered near the source of the Arinos in the year 1747; but few instances of success have occurred. The produce of auriferous rivers, and the success of the rich mines of Cuiaba and Matto Grosso dispirited the undertakers of the stream-works at Arinos, and occasioned their final desertion.

ARINTHOD, or ARINTHOT, tn. France, arrond. of Le Saulnier, depart. of Jura, and prov. of Franche Comté, being the head of a canton. Pop. 2000. Distant 21 m. Saulnier. Lat. 46. 23. N. Long. 5. 33. E.

ARIO, tn. N. America, intendancy Mechaacan, depart. of Valladolid, repub. of Mexico, situated at the base of the volcanic mountain Jurillo, in lat. 19. 15. N. long. 101. 20. W.

ARIELA, tn. S. Italy, prov. Upper Principato, kingdom of Naples; 14 m. SW. Benevento.

ARIOWARI, or ARIOJARTI, tn. Sweden, prov. of Finmark. Lat. 69. 30. N. Long. 25. 34. E.

ARIPPO, vil. East Indies, Isle of Ceylon. Lat. 8. 40. N. Long. 79. 47. E. 120 m. NNE. of Colombo. Situated upon the Bay of Condalihi, where the civil and military authorities reside during the season of the pearl fisheries. The adjacent country is sterile.

ARIPORO, riv. of S. America, in the departmental div. of Boyaca, in the repub. of Colombia, a tributary to the riv. Mela. Lat. 5. 35. N. Long. 70. 0. W.

ARIPUANA, riv. S. America, capitán gen. do Para, in Brazil, a tributary to the Madeira, one of the chief rivers that flows into the Amazon.

ARIS, tn. of E. Prussia, in the dist. of Natangon; 86 m. SE. of Kouinsberg. Lat. 53. 37. N. Long. 22. 13. E.

ARISALA, tn. East Indies, Hindoostan, in the Mysore country; 40 m. E. of Chinna Balaburum.

ARISCH, ASU, tn. of Arabia Felix, in prov. Zehama, situated on the E. coast of the Red Sea, in lat. 16. 44. long. 42. 34. E.

ARISDONG, tn. of the southern part of Thibet. Lat. 29. 49. N. Long. 84. 46. E.

ARISE, tn. France, arrond. Eperney, depart. of Marne, prov. of Champagne; 18 m. S. of Chalons. Pop. 1500.

ARISH-EL, tn. Egypt, on the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 31. 6. N. Long. 33. 45. E. 158 m. NW. of Cairo. It lies on the route into Syria and near the confines of that country. This place has obtained an historic celebrity for the convention concluded here by Sir Sidney

Smith with the French army, by which the latter consented to evacuate Egypt, on condition of being allowed to remove their arms and baggage without molestation. The terms of this convention were not subsequently ratified by Great Britain, and during the hesitation, the French found means to establish themselves more firmly in Egypt, which rendered the attainment of like terms afterwards an undertaking of skill, difficulty, and vast expense.

ARISH, MALAWI-RI, tn. of Central Egypt, in the prov. of Minieh, on the s. bank of the Nile, in lat. 27. 44. N. long. 30. 55. E.

ARISMINERA, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Damascus, prov. of Syria; 12 m. s. of Hamah.

ARISPE, tn. Mexico, intendancy and prov. of Sonora, in lat. 30. 30. N. long. 109. 0. W. Pop. 7000. It is the residence of the intendant, is situated to the sw. of the military positions of Barispe and Bachuace, on the Sonora river. The inhabitants are remarkable for their hospitality and courtesy. In the vicinity are valuable mines: gold is obtained from those at Sonora.

ARISTONIS, caravansarai, in the Said, or Upper Egypt, midway on the route across the Thebaid Desert, from Berenice on the Port of Abyssinia, to Dendera on the Nile. Lat. 24. 38. N. Long. 33. 58. E.

ARITZAN, tn. European Turkey, in prov. Bulgaria, great div. of Ejalet Rumili; 10 m. s. of Viddin.

ARIUI, riv. S. America, intendancy of Cumana, prov. of Guayana. It unites with the Apacuata, and finally falls into the Orinoco.

ARIVACOS, tn. S. America, prov. of Nueva Guayana, depart. div. of Orinoco, repub. Colombia; it is a wild and mountainous dist. Lat. 6. 40. N. Long. 64. 10. W.

ARIZA, tn. of Spain, on the confines of Aragon and Castile; 14 m. NW. of Calatayud.

ARIZIBO. See **ARCOIBO**.

ARIZZO, mount. Sardinia, in Capo di Cagliari, or the s. section of the island. Lat. 40. 4. N. Long. 9. 16. E.

ARJA, tn. of Arabia, in the prov. Irak-Arabi, situated upon the riv. Euphrates. Lat. 30. 58. N. Long. 46. 4. E.

ARJEPLOY, a dist. Swedish Lapland, in prov. of Pitea Lappmark, near the lake of Hoonavar, consisting of five villages. Lat. 65. 57. N. Long. 17. 30. E.

ARJOULGRAD. See **ARCR**.

ARJUNKHERA, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, in the purgunnah of Bairseeah, on its s. boundary, near the Bam riv. 13½ m. from the capital.

ARK ISLE, South Pacific Ocean, off the s. coast of Van Diemen's Land, w. of Bury Isle, and near the entrance of the Huon riv. Lat. 43. 17. S. Long. 147. 19. E.

ARK, a riv. England, co. of York, a tributary to the Swale riv.

ARKA, tn. Siberia, gov. Okhotsk, situated on the banks of the Arka riv. which is a tributary to the Okhota. It belongs to the Tongoo-sians, who are remarkable for their dexterity in spearing the fish that frequent these rivers. Okhotsk, dist. 66 m.

ARKA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. of Anadoliah; 21 m. W. Malatia; 70 m. NE. Arsach.

ARKA-IRA, or **GREAT LAND**, Siberian Russia, a country on the E. bank of the Petchora riv.

amongst the tribe of the Samoyedes, who dwell on the borders of the Arctic Ocean.

ARKANDINSKAIA, tn. Russian Tartary, situated on the Medveditsa riv. Lat. 50. 10. N. Long. 43. 4. E. 240 N.E. of Azoph.

ARKANSAS, territory, North America, U. States, bounded on the E. by the state of Missouri; on the N. by the Mississippi riv. which separates it from Tennessee and Mississippi; on the S. by Louisiana; and W. by the Mexican and Missouri territories. It lies between 33. and 36. N. lat. and between 90. and 100. W. long. Its medial length is 300 m. and breadth 240; area, 50,000 sq. m. Pop. 30,383, of whom 4578 are slaves. Number of counties into which the territory is divided, 23; namely, Arkansas, Chicot, Clark, Conway, Crawford, Crittenden, Hempstead, Hot or Warm Spring, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lawrence, Miller, Monroe, Phillips, Pope, Pulaski, St. Francis, Sevier, Union, Washington. Several chains of mountains (the Ozark is the principal) cross the north-western part of the territory, where they are called the Black Mountains; another ridge, the Marserne, branches off from the Ozark, and extends s. towards the Missouri. These mountains have yet been imperfectly explored. Besides the Arkansas riv. (q. v.) the White riv. rises in the Black Mountains, which divide its stream from that of the Arkansas. It flows E. and receives Black riv. in lat. 35. 15. N. after which it takes a s. course. Near its mouth it separates into two branches; the smaller uniting with the Arkansas, the greater falling into the Mississippi; the other rivers are the St. Francis, Cache, Washita, Bartholomew, and Red River. The climate resembles those of the adjoining states of Missouri and Louisiana. The distribution of rain is unequal, violent falls with thunder are experienced for 30 days in succession; at other periods a drought of long continuance deteriorates the crops. Sowing of corn commences about the middle of March, and cotton planting about the first of April. The soil includes various qualities, from the richest to the most sterile. The soil at Point Chico, on the Mississippi, is of a superior quality, and its cotton plantations are proverbially healthy: there is abundance of excellent land also above Peccan Point, on Red River. The soil of Mount Prairie, a diameter of about 12 m. and situated on the Washita, possesses extraordinary fertility, and is of a deep black colour: rich lands and healthy climates are found along the banks of the White riv. and the soil of St. Francis is little less rich, and covered with a close growth of beech. There is obviously a sufficient quantity of productive land in this territory to give promise of future plenty. Limestone, gypsum, stone-coal are found on the banks of White riv. and iron-ore is abundant in many places: marine-shells are found in places most remote from the limestone regions, and are gathered by the inhabitants and converted into lime: salt is procured in the Salines, a tract 100 m. wide, extending across the territory from N. to S. at the distance of 700 m. from the Mississippi: and here is the salt prairie, which is covered for an extent of many miles with pure white crystallized salt, six inches deep. The hot-springs are situated in the sw. of the territory, the waters are pure, limpid, and efficacious in

chronic and paralytic affections; the temperature, in the driest seasons, is at the boiling point, but subject to much variation. During spring-floods of the Washita, a steam-boat can approach within 30 m. of them; 2 m. from the spring is the celebrated quarry of oil-stone. The country bordering on the Arkansas and White riv. is thickly wooded, and, frequently, completely inundated. Most of the R. line is a continuous flooded forest; there are, however, spacious, level prairies, rocky and sterile ridges, and a vast extent of available mountain. The country is not yet reclaimed, and various wild animals still retain possession of their native wilds: buffaloes and deer graze on the prairies; and the bear, beaver, badger, rabbit, wild-cat, gopher, raccoon, catamount, and wolf, still linger amongst the retired districts; and in the thick dark woods, wild geese, turkeys, and quails are in abundance. The chief tns. are Little Rock, the capital and seat of government; Arkansas, an ancient French settlement, and Dwight, a missionary station among the Cherokees. The governor is appointed, for the term of 3 years, by the President of the U. States, and the executive is vested in the governor and judges of the territory. The aborigines of this district are Quawpaws, intermixed with the fugitive Choctaw Indians, and here, also, have been located the Cherokees, who emigrated w. of the Mississippi; beyond this territory, on White riv. the Shawnees and Delawares, that emigrated from Ohio and Missouri, have settled: above the Cherokees are the Arkansas, on the Osages, and further up, the Pawnees. In the waste which interposes between this territory and the Rocky Mountains, different tribes of Indians are continually roaming, amongst whom are the Mexico Indians, whose object is to hunt the buffalo. These Indians, however, are daily withdrawing w. according as the ambition of the U. States demands further accession of territory. Their gradual expulsion is accomplished by peaceful means. In 1819, Arkansas was erected into a separate government, extending from the Mississippi to Mexico: but, in 1824, the w. limit was restricted to a line beginning 40 m. w. of the sw. angle of the Missouri state, and running s. to Red River. The Spanish and French were amongst the earliest Europeans that had settlements here. The religious sects here are Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalian, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians.

ARKANSAS, or ARKANSAW, or AKANBAS, riv. North America, Louisiana. This is one of the chief branches of the Mississippi riv. and traverses the ter. of Arakansas from NW. to SE. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 42. N. near the source of the Del Norte, and falls into the Mississippi in lat. 33. 40. N. 400 m. above the mouth of Red River. Its whole length is 2170 m. of which 1980 m. are navigable. It surpasses all the rivs. of Western American States in the gracefulness and regularity of its windings, and the beauty and luxuriance of the cotton wood groves that adorn the sand-banks. In spring floods steam-boats can ascend it nearly to the mountains: the channel is broad, and its navigation safe, unobstructed by rocks, shoals, or rapids. The shores, as far up as Little Rock, are very unhealthy; large tracts on each side covered with sleeping lakes and stagnant pools. The country is a dead level, and there is no

drainage for the rain waters that fall sometimes for such lengthened periods. On the great prairie that commences immediately above the port, and extends for 90 m. up the country, the climate becomes more healthy, and this long tract is thoroughly ventilated; but in the closely-wooded bottoms the air is heavy and inelastic, and the mosquitoes excessively troublesome. Still further up, the climate and the soil improve; the country becomes laid open in rich wide prairies, and no district in the same latitude affords a more salubrious place of residence. Near the source of the Arkansas silver has been found; and the soil of the districts through which the river flows is so saturated with salt that the waters are strongly impregnated, and rendered unfit for drinking. Independent of the too saline quality of the water, the vast proportion of red mould, which is carried away by the violence of the current, produces a similar disqualifying effect as to its uses for general purposes. The Arkansas has been called "The Paradise of Savages," from the number of wild animals that are continually wandering along its banks. See ARKANSAS, territory.

ARKANSAS, tn. North America, U. States, in the co. and ter. of Arkansas. This place was founded originally by the French, and is still inhabited by their descendants and Indians, Batesville, Helena, and Cadron. It is seated on the right bank of the riv. Arkansas, a little above its confluence with the Mississippi. See ARKANSAS, territory and riv.

ARKANSAS, LITTLE, riv. North America, ter. of Arkansas. It rises in the deep sand alluvial district, and crosses the route of the Traders from Old Missouri tn. and falls into the Great Arkansas riv. 1700 m. from its junction with the Mississippi. [Lat. 32. 30. N. Long. 98. 0. W.]

ARKAVEH, tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. Trebizond, situated on the Black Sea; 35 m. NE. of Rizeh.

ARKAVIA, or ARAXAVIA, tn. European Turkey, prov. Wallachia, on the confines of Transylvania; 18 m. SE. of Hermanstadt, at the base of the Magoura mounts. Lat. 45. 36. N. Long. 24. 35. E.

ARKEEKO, or ERKIKO, tn. Abyssinia, in the maritime district called Troglodytica, or Habesh, or New Arabia, and prov. of Dancali, situated upon the shore of the Red Sea, at the head of the Masua, or Matzua, or Masowah bay, on an inner harbour or bay of Arkibo, which affords a good anchorage, but exposed to the NE. winds. The tn. consists of about 400 houses, built of clay and plaited grass, with a few of stone. This is the residence of the Nayib, and travellers who visit Abyssinia by sea, land near this, at the rock and fortress of Matzua or Masowah. The character of the inhabitants is the same as that of the lowest Arabs. Lat. 15. 34. 45. N. Long. 39. 37. 15. E.

ARKEG, or ARCHEIN, loch, Scotland, sh. of Inverness; 16 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth; here is an island with a ruined castle; 12 m. N. Fort William. Lat. 56. 59. N. Long. 5. 8. W.

ARKEI, vil. Holland, in prov. of South Holland, situated on the riv. Waal; 3 m. N. Gorcum. Lat. 51. 51. N. Long. 4. 59. E.

ARKENDALE, chap. England, par. Knarborough, co. York, W. R. perpet. cur. dioc. of

Chester. Patron, the vic. of the par. Knaresborough (P. T. 202). Pop. 260. Real prop. £2358.

ARKENGARTH DALE, par. and tnsph. England, wapentake of Gilling, co. York, N. R. Richmond (P. T. 233). Real prop. £5195. Pop. 1446. Lat. 54. 28. N. Long. 2. 0. W. A perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Here are valuable lead mines, known and worked as early as King John's reign, and which still produce from two to three thousand tons of lead annually. The inhabitants, chiefly miners, dwell in the dale which gives name to the par. a defile upwards of 7 m. in length.

ARKESDEN, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex, a dish. vic. in the dioc. of London. Saffron-Walden (P. T. 42). Pop. 490. Real prop. £2075.

ARKEW, riv. of Africa, country of Algiers, a tributary of the Shellif riv. which falls into the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 1. 25. E.

ARKHOLM, tnsph. and chap. England, hund. Lonsdale, co. Lancaster. Pop. with Cawood, 349. Real prop. £3597. Kirkby-Lonsdale (P. T. 253.) Perpet. cur. dioc. of Chester.

ARKHOPE CAIRN, Scotland, sh. Roxburgh, forming the N. extremity of the Cheviot Hills. Lat. 55. 29. N. Long. 2. 10. W.

ARKI, tn. Hindoostan, the residence of the Ghorka Commander, while that people dwelt and flourished in the mountain range between Sutlege and Jumna. Lat. 31. 3. N. Long. 76. 55. E. 68 m. NE. of Luddeana.

ARKITHKAN, or **ARKERT-KHAN**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. of Ak-Shehr, prov. of Karamania; 18 m. SE. of Ak-Shehr.

ARKLOW, tn. Ireland, bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, seated at the embouchure of the Ovoca riv. 49 m. SE. of Dublin, in lat. 52. 47. N. long. 6. 10. W. Pop. of par. 6511, of tn. 4383: holds markets weekly, and fairs on 14 May, 9 Aug. 25 Sept. 15 Nov. The tn. is approached from the S. by a stone bridge of 19 arches, the principal avenue ascends the front of a gently sloping hill, from bridge-end to the barracks, and contains many substantial and respectable dwellings. Here are also a handsome church, built after a design by Johnston, founder of R. H. Academy, in the cemetery of which is a superb mausoleum of the earls of Wicklow, a R. C. chapel, a spacious barrack for infantry, and respectable inns. Viscountess Allen established a charter-school here, with a handsome endowment, when the attainment of education by the poor was an object of difficulty; this establishment has been discontinued, but nearly 1000 children receive gratuitous instruction in the par. and adjacent dist. Arklow possesses some trade, employing 50 small coasting-vessels, besides 100 boats, the latter chiefly engaged in the fisheries, on the Arklow bank, about 5 m. off the shore. An improvement might reasonably be expected from its advantageous marine position, the best in the co. if the river entrance were narrowed. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the archdioc. of Dublin: extent of par. 8 m. long, by 3 m. broad. This tn. was the scene of a sharp engagement between the insurgents and the king's troops in 1798, in which the latter were successful. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, belonging to the Ormond family, who still take the title of Baron from this place.

ARKLOW, bar. Ireland, co. Wicklow, one of seven into which the co. is divided. No. of acres, 65,724. Pop. 22,796. It is bounded by the bar. of Newcastle and Ballinacor, on the W. by Wexford co. on the S. and by the Irish Sea on the E. and contains 12 pars. 2 mkt. tns. and 2 villages.

ARKLOW BANK, Ireland, an accumulation of sand, constituting one of the most valuable fishing grounds on the E. coast of Ireland, 5 m. W. of the tn. of Arklow, extending 10 m. in length, with an average breadth of 1 m. For lat. and long. see **ARKLOW**, tn. which is 5 m. E.

ARKO, ISL., belonging to Sweden; it lies off the coast of the Læen of Linköping, in the Baltic Sea. Lat. 58. 20. N. Long. 16. 55. E.

ARKONA, Cape, Prussia, a promontory of the island of Rugen, opposite to Stralsund, off the coast of Pomerania, in the Baltic Sea. This is considered to be the most N. point of Germany, and is conspicuous, from the sea, by the castle of Arkoe that stands upon its summit. Lat. 54. 21. N. Long. 13. 25. E.

ARKONA, or **ARKONA**, POINT, E. Indies, island of Celebes, on its W. coast, in lat. 3. 0. S. long. 119. 0. E.

ARKOPOLIS, U. States, N. America. See **LITTLE ROCK**.

ARKPORT, N. America, U. States, in dist. Canisteo, co. Steuben, state of New York, situated upon the Canisteo riv. 25 m. SW. of Bath; 323 m. from Washington.

ARKSEY, par. England, wapentake Strathforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. R. Doncaster (P. T. 162). Pop. with Bentley, 1144. Real prop. £10,067. Liv. a vic. archdioc. of York. Here is a free grammar school, endowed and built by the Cooke family, besides an hospital for twelve aged men and women.

ARKUT-KHAN. See **ARKIT-KHAN**.

ARKYE-MULLAH, Hindoostan, ter. Malwa, riv. of Kandeish, having its source in the Saut-poorah range, whence it flows to Beeawal and falls into the Taptee, 5 m. SW. of that tn.

ARL, GREAT and LESS, riv. of Austria, in the electorate of Salzburg, on the confines of the kingdom of Bavaria: they both fall into the Salza riv. near the tn. of St. John. Lat. 47. 47. N. Long. 13. 0. E.

ARLANT, or **ARLANCE**, tn. France, in depart. of Puy de Dome, prov. of Lower Auvergne, and the head of a canton. Lat. 45. 24. N. Long. 3. 45. E. NE. of Ambaut. Pop. 4000. Situated in a pleasant valley on the banks of the Dolore, a tributary to the Dore. The chief manufactures here are lace and ribbons.

ARLANZA, riv. of Spain, subdiv. of Burgos, prov. of Old Castile. It rises on the borders of the Rieja dist. flows by the tn. of Lerina, and unites its waters with those of the Arlanzon, at Salduendo, SW. of Burgos. Lat. 42. 3. N. Long. 3. 28. W.

ARLANZON, riv. Spain. It rises in the Occa mounts, in the N. of the subdiv. of Burgos, prov. of Old Castile, flows through Valladolid, where it falls into the Disuerga riv. a tributary to the Douro, in lat. 41. 17. N. long. 3. 35. W.

ARLBERG, or **ADLERBERG**, or **EAGLE MOUNTAIN**, Austria, a chain of mountains in the W. of the Tyrol, and the NW. part of the country is denominated Vorarlberg, or the district in front of Arlberg, from its position below the chain. Here the river Inn has its source, and a tolerable

road crosses the chain, formed by the emperor Joseph II. in 1786. The front of Arlberg mounts are clothed with pines and brushwood.

ARLE, tn. of Hanover, prov. of E. Friesland, situated on the high road from Ensens to Norden. Lat. 53. 36. N. Long. 7. 26. E.

ARLE, tn. of European Russia, prov. Riga, near the source of the Voge riv.

ARLE, tn. Austria, archduchy of Austria; 10 m. sw. of Radstadt, and 38 SE. of Salzburg. Lat. 53. 36. N. Long. 7. 26. E.

ARLE, riv. Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, bail. Hensborg, falling into the North Sea; 4 m. N. of Bredstedt.

ARLECDON, par. England, ward of Alledale, above Darwent, co. Cumberland, Whitehaven (P. T. 294). Pop. 475. Real prop. £3211. Perpet. cur. in the pat. of the bishop of Chester. The par. consists of the following tnsps. Frizington, High and Low, and Whillymoor.

ARLEN, vil. Austria, in the Tyrol, in a mountainous district; 8 m. NW. of Landeck.

ARLES, tn. France, depart. E. Pyrenees, prov. of Roussillon, situated upon the Tech riv. in lat. 42. 28. N. long. 2. 28. E. Here are a fortified position, hot mineral springs, lead mines, and an iron foundry.

ARLES, KINGDOM OF. See ARELAT.

ARLES, tn. France, arrond. of Tréason, depart. of the Bouches du Rhone, in Provence; 48 m. WNW. of Aix; 12 m. SE. of Nîmes; 35 NW. of Marseilles; 430 m. SE. of Paris. Pop. 19,869. Lat. 43. 40. N. Long. 4. 37. E. The name Arles or Arelas, is compounded of two Celtic words, *ar*, *lait*, near the waters, being situated on the left bank of the Rhone, where the Caproni canal unites with that riv. It was once the ancient capital of Gaul, and is now the chief town of a district. Although moderately favoured at present, and the houses ill constructed and mean looking, it may yet be considered as one of the most interesting places in France, on account of the historical recollections connected with it, and the many remains of ancient splendour yet surviving. It is supposed to have been built 1500 years before the Christian era; to have been the station of the prætorian prefect of Gaul; was particularly favoured by the Roman emperor Constantine; and became the capital of the kingdom of Arelat or Arles, in 879. Amongst the surviving witnesses of its ancient magnificence are numerous noble arcades; the columns of a theatre; the ruins of an unfinished amphitheatre, which had a circumference of 12,000 feet, and was calculated to receive 30,000 spectators: many dwellings are now erected within its boundaries, and that quarter of the tn. is called "Les Arènes," from the Latin *arena*; besides which there are the tower of Constantine's palace, and a granite obelisk, the only one in France of that species of primitive rock: and scarcely a year revolves unattended by the exhumation of some interesting and very ancient remains, such as altars, tombs, and statues. Near the Roman ruins stands the handsome townhouse, erected by Mansard. Arles received grants of many privileges from its successive attached and admiring princes, and was a prosperous municipal tn. from 1218 to 1251, when it was placed under the Count of Provence, with a reservation, however, of many of its most important rights. In the 13th century, the estate of Arles passed, by marriage, into the

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house of Anjou, and upon the extinction of that noble family, to the Crown of France, in 1481. It was itself the seat of an archbishop, but is now subject to the archbishop of Aix. It possessed, exclusive of its ancient cathedral, 1 collegiate and 6 parish churches, 2 abbeyes, 17 religious houses, a Jesuits' college and hospital, and an Academy of Sciences instituted in 1689. Thirteen ecclesiastical councils have been held here at different periods, the most celebrated of which is that of 314. The trade consists in the sale of wines, corn, fruits, oil, the produce of the surrounding district, which is maraby and insalubrious although abundantly fertile, and the Arles sheep and horses are numerous and well bred. Some manufactures of lace and saltpetre exist here.

ARLES, vil. Ireland, par. of Killabin, bar. of Slieumargie, Queens co. Carlow (P. T. 49). Pop. 205.

ARLESEGA, tn. Italy, in the state of Venice, kindg. Lombardy; 8 m. NW. of Padua.

ARLESHEIM, vil. Switzerland, upper bailiwick of Birsech, canton of Bale; 3 m. S. of Bale. Lat. 47. 29. N. Long. 7. 38. E.

ARLET, tn. W. Indies, in Martinique, one of the Caribbee Islands.

ARLET, CAPE, W. Indies, in Isle of Martinique. Lat. 14. 35. N. Long. 61. 7. W.

ARLEUX, tn. France, arrond. of Douay, depart. of the North, prov. of Artois, chief place of a canton, situated upon the riv. Senset, 6 m. S. of Douay. Near this place Marshal Villiers constructed his lines, in 1711, which he declared would prove a *ne plus ultra* to the Duke of Marlborough: but his grace found means of fixing the marshal's attention on a particular point, and made himself master of the lines in the night time.

ARLEY, par. England, hund. of Knightlow, Kirby div. co. Warwick. Nuneaton (P. T. 100). Pop. 270. Real prop. £2391. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Coventry.

ARLEY, or ARLAY, tn. France, arrond. Lons le Saulnier, depart. of the Jura, prov. Franche Comté, situated upon the riv. Seille; 6 m. N. of Lons le Saulnier.

ARLINGHAM, vil. and par. England, hund. of Berkely, upper div. Newnham (P. T. 120). Real prop. £4110. Pop. 744. Liv. vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester: the village is considered damp and unhealthy, owing to the sinuosities of the riv. Severn which peninsulates the site.

ARLINGTON, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Bennington, state Vermont; 40 m. from Troy, Saratoga-Springs, Whitehall and Rutland. Pop. 1207. In the vicinity are quarries of marble and limestone, and a valuable mineral spring.

ARLINGTON, par. England, hund. of Sherwill, co. of Devon. Barnstaple (P. T. 192). Real prop. £1709. Pop. 235. Liv. rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

ARLINGTON, tything, England, par. of Bibury, hund. of Bight-Wells-Banow, co. of Gloucester. Pop. 333.

ARLINGTON, par. England, hund. of Longbridge, wap. of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Aylesham (P. T. 59). Real prop. £5319. Pop. 727. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Chichester: pat. the preb. of Woodhouse.

ARLON, dist. and tn. Netherlands, grand duchy of Luxemburg; 13 m. NW. of Luxemburg, in lat. 49. 40. N. long. 5. 48. E. Pop. 4000.

It is situated in the midst of forests, on a rising ground whence the Semoj has its source, and carries on a trade in iron and grain. This is the ancient city of Orolaunum, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Roman antiquities are frequently found here in turning up the soil. The Austrians were put to flight, at this place, by the French in the years 1790 and 1794.

ARLSEY, par. England, hund. of Clifton, co. Bedford. Baldock (P. T. 37). Real prop. £3203. Pop. 688. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

ARLSIO, tn. European Russia, dist. of Tavatsland in Finland; 55 m. S.E. of Tavatshaus. Lat. 16. 44. N. Long. 26. 3. E.

ARLSTEIN. See ARNOLDSTERN.

ARLY, riv. N. Italy, duchy of Savoy, kingd. of Sardinia, a tributary to the Isère, near Conflans.

ARM, South, Van Diemen's Land, Clarence Plains; a peninsula of great extent and very irregular form, on the E. side of the entrance to Derwent riv. Lat. 43. 5. Long. 148. 30. E.

ARM ISLAND, East Indies, near the entrance of the Straits of Sunda, in lat. 5. 45. S. long. 106. 30. E.

ARMA, City, S. America, intendency of Cundimana, repub. of Colombia, situated on a rivulet which is tributary to the Cauca. Lat. 5. 35. N. Long. 75. 40. W. 150 m. N. Popayan; 84 m. S. of Sta. Fe de Antioquia.

ARMABUTOS, ter. and tribe S. America, in Guiana, at the foot of the Sierra Baracagu Mountains, in Lat. 1. 30. N. Long. 53. 30. W.

ARMACOTTA, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Marawas, in the Southern Carnatic. Lat. 9. 43. N. Long. 78. 55. E. 75 m. S.E. of Tanjore.

ARMADALE, vil. Scotland, par. of Sleate, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Pop. with par. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and fishing. Lat. 57. 5. N. Long. 5. 46. W.

ARMADALE, vil. Scotland, par. of Farr, sh. of Sutherland; 256 m. from Edinburgh. Pop. with par. The early herring fishery employs most of the male population.

ARMADALE, a vil. and ham. Scotland, co. Lanark, on the post road between Edinburgh and Glasgow; 22 m. from each city. This place derives its name from the adjacent estate of the Honeyman's, one of whose ancestors was a senator of the College of Justice, with the title of Lord Armadale.

ARMAGA, tn. S. America, intendency of Cundinamarca, repub. of Colombia, in the old Spanish prov. of Antioquia, situated on a rivulet tributary to the Cauca riv. Lat. 6. 0. N. Long. 75. 50. W.

ARMAGH, tshp. N. America, Lower Canada, in the rear of the augmentation to La Durantaine, and S. of L'Epinau. There are no settlements in this tshp. The riv. Du Sud traverses the SW. extremity. The soil is not good, but there are patches of rich meadow land between the hills and rocky ridges that run in SW. and NE. directions. Ungranted and uncultivated land, 41,000 acres, exclusive of reservations.

ARMAGH, tn. U. States, N. America, in the county of Mifflin, and prov. of Pennsylvania.

ARMAGH, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Indiana, and prov. of Pennsylvania; 160 m. W. of Harrisburg.

ARMAGH, co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, extending 30 m. from N. to S. and 20 m. from E. to W.

Pop. 220,134: number of acres, 180,450. Lat. 54. 15. N. Long. 6. 25. W. This is one of the richest, most fertile and highly cultivated districts in Ireland, and the metropolitan county of the prov. of Ulster. It is bounded on the N. by Lough Neagh, on the SE. by Louth co. on the W. by Tyrone, and on the E. by the co. of Down. The surface presents every variety, except that it scarcely ever swells into lofty inaccessible mountains, or lies withering beneath barrenness and desolation. A limestone stratum supports and invigorates the surface, which chiefly consists of a rich loam. On the margin of the great inland sea, called Lough Neagh, are extensive tracts of bog, composed of a deep black soil, descending many feet below the surface; all of this is reclaimable, and at present it yields fuel of the best and most grateful description for parlour-stoves. The only part of the county that does not contribute bountifully to the maintenance of its population is the district called the Fewes, which is encumbered by a chain of hills as barren as gloomy-looking, and where no attempts seem to have been made to bring their surface into subjection. Sliebh-Gallen Mountain, in the barony of Orior, is the loftiest of this range of hills, attaining a height of about 2000 feet, and from its summit is seen a splendid panorama, composed of rich agricultural scenes, varied by the long white lines of bleach fields, with many minor streams and rivulets meandering through the county. The waters of the noble Lough Neagh spread out on one side, and those of the green ocean rolling in the distance eastward. No part of Ulster is more abundantly or advantageously supplied with water: the principal rivers are the Blackwater, which forms the W. boundary and separates this co. from Tyrone, to which it is equally common with Armagh; the Bann, which intersects the NE. baronies, and after passing through the co. Down, at Guilford, joins the Newry canal, and finally falls into Lough Neagh; the Newry water, on which the town of Newry is seated; the Callen, rising in the par. of Mulla-brack; the Fall-water, rising near Rich-hill; the Cushier; Camlough; Newton-Hamilton riv. the Tara, Fleury, and Fane. Besides Lough Neagh, there are several minor pools: a regular chain of small lakes forms the boundary line near Middleton, and is of incalculable value to the mills in that vicinity. In the interior of the county the only lakes of any importance are those called Camlough or Carlowagh, and Lough Clay. The linen manufacture is here in a prosperous state; the cloths made at Keady and Armagh, commonly called "stout Armaghs" have long maintained a high character. The county is divided into eight baronies; namely, Upper and Lower Fewes, Upper and Lower Orior, East and West O'Neilland, Armagh, and Turaney: in which are the city and borough of Armagh, the towns of Charlemont, Lurgan, Portadown, Market-hill, Tynan and Tandragee, Loughall, Rich-hill, and Fork-hill. The ancient families of Armagh are the O'Neills, O'Hanlons, Achesons, Caulfields, and Brownlows. The mineral productions have hitherto been unimportant. Lead ore is found near Tynan, and the presence of other ores is sufficiently indicated to give reasonable expectation of an early discovery. Chalybeate springs are of frequent occurrence in the Fewes Mountains, but none have been used medicinally. Armagh is an archdiocese, or

ecclesiastical province, and the primatial see of all Ireland. (See ARMAGH, city.) The county sends two members to the Imperial Parliament, and the city of Armagh returns one. The reliques of antiquity consist of ruined abbeys, churches, and fortresses, and few parts of Ireland have been more intimately and actively associated with the national history, since the introduction of Christianity, than this rich and central northern county.

ARMAGH, city, Ireland, par. and co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. It belongs to four bars.; viz. Armagh, O'Neilland, Turaney, and Fewes, is situated on the riv. Callan, in lat. 54. 19. N. long. 6. 31. W. 82 m. NW. Dublin. The par. contains a pop. of 33,310; the city contains a pop. of 9189. The latter has the privilege of returning one member to the Imperial Parliament; holds markets on Thursdays and Saturdays, and fairs on the 21 May, 10 July, 12 Aug. Tuesday before 10 October, and 20 Nov. It is boldly and agreeably situated upon the ancient Druimsailech, the hill of Sallows, and is supposed to derive its name of Armagh from Macha, queen of Ireland, or from Eamhuin Macha, the royal seat of the kings of Ulster. No ancient settlement in the island is connected with prouder recollections. In the year 445, and after 13 years of persevering labour, in teaching the truths of Christianity to the pagan Irish, St. Patrick laid the foundation of a city at Armagh. Having obtained a grant of Druimsailech, from Daire, an Irish prince, he erected there a cathedral, and several religious houses, and constituting it the primatial see, became himself the first archbishop. Besides his religious establishments, he also founded a college here, and posterity witnessed the great attraction of its name in the multitudes of the wealthy and pious that flocked thither.

The ancient temple raised by St. Patrick endured for some centuries, and the fame and greatness of this sacred city exposed it to the ravages of the Danes and Norwegians, who, in 836, and in several subsequent years, made predatory visits to the cathedral and other religious houses here. Succeeding prelates restored the ruined pile, and raised it from the confusion to which sacrilege consigned it; but O'Neil consummated the impious work by reducing the whole to ruin. Primate Loftus assailed the destroyer with the spiritual weapon of excommunication, and rejected the pretext that he burned the cathedral to prevent the English troops from polluting it. O'Neil shortly after was butchered in the Scottish camp, and his body thrown into a pit; there it lay inhumed for several days, until William Piers disinterred it, and severing the head, sent it "pickled in a pipkin" to the lord deputy at Drogheda, who caused it to be set on a pole and placed over the castle of Dublin. The name of O'Neil was then, by act of parliament, abolished, and their extensive domains confiscated.

The benevolent bishop Margetson, who expired in this see in 1687, re-edified the cathedral at his own expense, and restored the ruin O'Neil had occasioned.

In the year 1765, Dr. Robinson, Baron Rokeby, was appointed to the primacy of all Ireland. This strenuous supporter of the established church, was the founder of modern Armagh, and its tutelary saint of later years. He procured

statutes for the preservation of ecclesiastical buildings, with a penal clause touching dilapidations: he set an example of munificence to churchmen, by erecting, at his own expense, a palace worthy of the metropolitan of Ireland. This noble mansion, commenced in 1770, stands on an eminence in a noble demesne adjoining the city, and is in a chaste style of architecture. It extends ninety feet in front, by sixty in depth or breadth, and measures sixty feet to the entablature that finishes the elevation. It is built of a beautiful marble, found in a quarry on the estate, and capable of being worked into domestic statuary, of which the chimney-piece of the entrance-hall is a specimen. Some fine portraits of the eminent persons who have filled the see since the Reformation, with a full length of King George the Third, and Queen Charlotte, by Ramsay, are preserved here.

A little classical building, situated near the palace, was erected as a private chapel by Primate Robinson. The portico, an Ionic tetrastyle, with an angular pediment, is of a beautiful coloured marble: the eastern window is adorned with a representation of the good Samaritan, painted on glass. Amongst the architectural decorations of the demesne is a marble obelisk, one hundred and fourteen feet in height, erected on "Knox's Hill:" the pedestal is adorned with the royal arms, as well as with those of the Northumberland family; the inscriptions commemorate the gratitude of Dr. Robinson to his patron. The shaft is adorned with the armorial bearings of the see, surmounted by a mitre, and arms of the Robinsons beneath a coronet; the motto is, "Non nobis solum sed toti mundo nati."

The cathedral is a cruciform building, one hundred and eighty feet in length, with transepts that extend one hundred and twenty feet. It was at first intended to have adorned it with a steeple, after the design of Magdalen College, Oxford, and some progress was made in the execution by Cooley; but this was considered insecure, and a tower was set up instead, upon the ancient arches, finished with a light and graceful spire, the pinnacle of which is one hundred and fifty feet from the ground. In the north aisle is an exquisite piece of sculpture by Ryssbrack, to the memory of Dean Drelincourt, son of a French refugee and chaplain to the Duke of Ormonde.

In 1834 the interior of the cathedral was entirely renewed at the expense of Lord I. Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh.

Here is a simple bust of Primate Robinson, and two tablets to the Caulfields, of the house of Charlemont.

Here the brave Brian Boruimhe, the Irish king, who fell at the battle of Clontarf, was interred, with many of his noble kindred and dependents. No trace of these ancient sepulchres can now be found; and an erroneous tradition prevails that he was interred at Killmainham Hospital, near Dublin, beneath a stone adorned with a true lover's knot, in a burial ground called the Hospital fields.

The astronomical observatory was also founded by Primate Robinson: the building is substantial and convenient; the instruments were supplied by Troughton, without any limit as to price; on the entablature in front are inscribed these words, "The heavens declare the glory of

God." Dr. Hamilton was the first professor. The astronomical professorship is endowed with the lands of Derrynaught, worth £5500, the rectorial tithes of Carlingford parish, a farm in Tyrone, and a demesne of twelve acres.

Dreilincourt's charity schools, and the infirmary, are amongst the institutions founded by generosity and humanity; while Robinson's library, and the grammar school, a foundation of Charles the First, and endowed with 1530 acres of land, contribute to the literary reputation of the place.

Few of the ecclesiastical remains [are now in existence. The celebrated church of St. Peter and St. Paul is totally extinct; and the site of the palace and city of Eamania is no longer observable. Of seven holy crosses that adorned the precincts of the abbey, one, called St. Patrick's chair, is preserved, and the shattered remnants of a second lie within the walls of the cathedral.

The diocese of Armagh was anciently divided into two sections, called English and Irish, now designated as Upper and Lower. The English, or Upper section, contains the co. of Louth, is subdivided into the rural deaneries of Drogheda, Athirdee, and Dundalk; the Lower, or Irish section includes the counties of Tyrone and Armagh, and is subdivided into the rural deaneries of Creggan, Aghaloe, Dungannon, and Tullahogue. The old custom of congregating the clergy of the English part at Drogheda, and of the Irish part at Armagh, is still observed. The diocese extends 75 m. in length, by an average breadth of 20 m. and includes a surface of 468,550 statute acres, giving an average amount of 4183 acres to each parish. Twenty-one archbishops have sat here since the Reformation. Besides the palace, cathedral, and grammar-school, there are a court-house, charter-house, Presbyterian and Seceder's chapels, Roman Catholic and Methodist chapels. The linen-market is held on Tuesday, where upwards of £5000 worth of linens are disposed of weekly.

ARMAGNAC, a fertile and populous co. of France, now included in the departs. of the Gers and Upper Pyrénées, in prov. Gascony. It was divided into upper and lower, and was likewise known by the appellations of "White and Black Armagnac." The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, flax, and fruit. Considerable traffic is carried on in these, and also in poultry, wool, saltpetre, and brandy. The chief tn. is Auch. Lat. 43. 38. N. Long. 0. 32. E. This tn. is now the capital of the Gers.

AMAILLE, tn. of France, arrond. of Segre, depart. of the Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou. It contains a pop. of about 500 souls. It belonged formerly to the prov. of Anjou; and is about 16 m. from Angers.

ARMAMER, tn. of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira; 10 m. s. of Pesqueira.

ARMANA, tn. of Syria, situated in a valley surrounded by barren rocks; 10 m. NW. of Aleppo.

ARMANCE, riv. of France, which falls into the Aمانgon near St. Florentine, in the depart. of the Yonne.

ARMANÇON, or ARMANSON, riv. of France, which rises near Semur-en-Auxois, in Burgundy, and joins the Yonne, above Joigny, in Champagne.

ARMASAO, tn, S. America, in Brazil. Lat.

27. 5. s. Lat. 47. 20. w. It is a great fishing station for whales. The fishery is farmed by the Government to a company of merchants, who employ about 150 negroes. The average quantity of whales caught and carried to this port, to be rendered into oil, formerly amounted to about 300 or 400 in a season; but the fishery has since fallen off. The harbour is commodious, and well appointed with cranes, wharfs, and other facilities for loading and unloading vessels.

ARMATHWAITE, chap. England, par. Hesketh-in-the-Forest, Leath Ward, shire of Cumberland; 10 m. SE. of Carlisle (P. T. 301). Lat. 54. 41. N. Long. 3. 13. W. Pop. with par. A perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle.

ARMAVIR, tn. Turkey in Asia, gov. Armenia, on the riv. Aras; 30 m. SW. of Erivan. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 45. 0. E.

ARMDALE, or ARMIDALE, vil. of Scotland, par. of Farr, co. of Sutherland. Lat. 58. 30. N. Long. 4. 14. W. Farr (P. T. 256). Situated on the bay of Farr.

ARMEATIE, tn. of the E. Indies, in the territory of Oude. Lat. 26. 8. N. Long. 81. 46. E.

ARMEGON, ARMEGON, or ARMEGON, tn. of the E. Indies. Lat. 14. N. Long. 80. 11. E. This was the first English settlement in the Carnatic, prior to the acquisition of Madras. In 1625, the East India Company's principal agents having obtained a piece of ground from the Naik or chief of the district, erected a factory at Armeagon, which in 1628 was defended by twelve pieces of cannon. Blackwood's harbour, which lies near this place, is sheltered and rendered comparatively smooth, during the SE. monsoon, by the Armeagon shoal.

ARMENASS, vil. Turkey in Asia, gov. Syria, where most of the glass sold in Aleppo is manufactured. It also produces the sand which is used for making glass in that city, although 35 m. distant.

ARMENCOTAY, tn. of the E. Indies, in the Carnatic. Lat. 9. 37. N. Long. 78. 55. E. situated upon Palk's Channel.

ARMENI, tn. of Asiatic Russia. Lat. 42. 0. N. Long. 41. 20. E. 30 m. SE. of Isaur in Circassia.

ARMENIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates; on the S. by Diarbek and Kurdistan; on the E. by Scheivan; and on the N. by Georgia. Armenia contains about 106,000 sq. m. of territory, and was anciently divided into Major and Minor. The former is now called *Turcomania*, and sometimes also Armenia, and lies S. of Mount Caucasus, comprehending the Turkish pachalics of *Erzerum*, *Kars*, and *Van*, (which extend over 83,770 sq. miles, and contain 950,000 inhabitants,) and the Persian province *Iran* or *Erivan*. Armenia Minor, now called *Aladulia*, or *Pegion*, belongs to the Turks, and is divided between the pachalics *Merashe* and *Sivas*. Armenia is a rough mountainous country, traversed by the branches of the Taurus to which Ararat belongs, and watered by several fine rivers, of which the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Kur, are the chief; to which are to be added the lakes Van and Greuk-sha. The climate is rather cold than warm; the soil, in general, moderately fertile, and better adapted for pasturage than for corn; it produces the finest southern fruits. The mountains are rich in ores of copper and iron; and Ararat is famous for being the place whereon the ark of Noah rested after the destruction

of the antediluvian world. The Armenians are a sober, temperate people, pliant to circumstances, bending to authority, chiefly occupied in commerce, which, in Turkey, is almost exclusively in their hands; and their merchants are found in every part of Asia, except China. They have an animated physiognomy with pleasing features, and, at home, live in large families, and are closely united. Their religion is Christian, but they believe the Holy Spirit issues from the Father alone, and admit only one nature in Christ, whence they are called Monophysites. Their religion is chiefly Christian, which they embraced in the 4th century, and which facilitates their admission into eastern European countries; but there are also many Turks and Jews. Of the ancient history of this country, but little is known. It appears to have been subjected, successively, to the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Macedonians. After the death of Alexander it became part of the kingdom of Syria, and so remained till the overthrow of Antiochus the Great, when it fell into the hands of different rulers, and was divided into two kingdoms, Armenia Major, and Armenia Minor. The former of these was exposed to many attacks. The Romans and Parthians fought many battles for the Armenian throne, until Trajan made it a Roman province. After his death it regained its independence, and remained free until A. D. 650, when it was conquered by the Arabians. Since that period, it frequently changed its masters; at length, A. D. 1552, Selim II. conquered it from the Persians, and the greater part has since remained under the Turkish dominion. Armenia Minor had also many rulers, until, on the decline of the Roman empire in the east, it was subdued by the Persians, and, in the year 950, fell into the power of the Arabians. After this it shared the same fate as the other division, and was at length made a Turkish province by Selim I. A. D. 1514.

ARMENIA, Persian. See ERIVAN.

ARMENIESTADT, tn. of Austria, Solnok, prov. of Transylvania. In 1726, Charles VI. Emperor of Austria, permitted the Armenians to erect this tn. It is inhabited by about 500 families; it is protected by a castle.

ARMENO, COLL. See COLL ARMENO.

ARMENRUHE, vil. of Prussia, cir. of Goldberg, princip. of Leignitz, and prov. of Silesia.

ARMENT, or ARMENT, tn. Upper Egypt, is now little more than a vil. although it was formerly a good town, called Hermontis. It is also, called Beled Mousa, or the birth-place of Moses, from an unauthenticated tradition. The ruins of a temple, &c. have been discovered here; 16 m. N.E. of Esne.

ARMETIERES, tn. of France, in the depart. of the North, on the riv. Lys; 8 m. N. of Lille. Pop. 8000, most of whom are employed in the manufacture of hemp and cotton; there is a small river-harbour here.

ARMENTO, tn. Italy, prov. of Basilicata, kingd. of Naples: 20 m. S.W. of Potenza.

ARMET, tn. of Nassau-Lout, or Nisselout, one of the Molucca islands. Lat. 3. 42. N. Long. 128. 45. E.

ARMI, CARO DEL, Italy, a cape of Naples, on the S. coast of Calabria. Lat. 37. 57. N. Long. 15. 40. E.

ARMIER, tn. of France, arrond. of Grenoble,

depart. of the Isère, and prov. of Dauphiné, situated on the left bank of the Isère.

ARMILLAS, tn. of Spain, in Arragon; 44 m. S. of Saragossa.

ARMIN, tn. of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, Snaith (P. T. 173). Pop. 567. Real prop. £4742. A chapelry in the par. of Snaith, in the lower div. of Osgold-cross hundred; a perpet. cur. peculiar to the Abb. of York.

ARMINGFORD, hund. of England, co. Cambridge, on the borders of Hertfordshire; it contains 14 pars. Pop. 7539.

ARMINGHALL, par. of England, hund. Henstead, co. Norfolk. Norwich (P. T. 108). Pop. 88. Real prop. £1163. Living, a perpet. cur. in the archd. of Norfolk, and dioc. of Norwich.

ARMINIDA, tn. Turkey in Europe, island of Candia, in the Mediterranean sea. Lat. 35. 23. N. Long. 24. 44. E.

ARMIRA, PUNTANO, seaport tn. of Southern Italy, prov. of Calabria, kingd. of Naples, on the W. side of the gulf of Tarento. Lat. 39. 10. N. Long. 17. 7. E.

ARMIRA, riv. of S. America, in the prov. of Darien, it falls into the sea near cape Tiburon. There is a tn. of the same name on the banks of this riv.

ARMISE, or ARMIX, tn. of France, in the depart. of the Ain, prov. Lyonnois and Bresse. Pop. 1200; 3 leagues NW. of Bellay.

ARMITAGE, par. England, hund. of Offlow, South, co. Stafford. Rugeley (P. T. 126). Pop. with Hardacre, 977. Real prop. £3212. Situated on the riv. Soar. Living, perpet. cur. in dioc. Lichfield. The grand tunn. canal is conducted through a hill in this parish by a tunnel of considerable length.

ARMLEY, tushp. of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Leeds (P. T. 189). Pop. 5159. Real prop. £2982. It is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal and the riv. Aire. The Danish fortification called Giant's Hill, which stood here, is now scarcely visible, having been cut through in the formation of the Leeds canal. Living, chap. to the vic. of St. Patrick, a perpet. cur. in the archd. and dioc. of York.

ARMOLIA, tn. of Greece, in the island of Scio. It is protected by a castle.

ARMONA, tn. of Greece, in the island of Negropont, in the Archipelago; 22 m. S.E. of Negropont.

ARMOND, Sr., tn. of British North America, Lower Canada, at the N. end of Lake Champlain.

ARMOY. See ARDMOY.

ARMSCOTT, ham. of England, par. of Tredington, hund. of Oswaldslow, and co. of Worcester, Shipston-on-Stour (P. T. 83). Pop. 140.

ARMSDALE HEAD, a cape on the N. coast of Scotland. Lat. 58. 36. N. Long. 3. 56. W.

ARMSDEN, par. of Hanover, containing six villages, one being of the same name, in the princip. and bailiwick of Verden; 7 m. S.E. of Verden.

ARMSDORF, tn. of Hanover, in the Grand Duchy of Bremen. Lat. 56. 36. N. Long. 9. 3. E.

ARMSHEIN, vil. of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the upper bailiwick of Abzey. Pop. 500. It contains two Calvinist churches and two schools;

it is seated on the Wiesbach; 4 m. N. of Abzey, and was formerly in the palatinate of the Rhine.

ARMSTON, ham. of England, in the par. and hund. of Polebrook, and co. of Northampton, Oundle (P. T. 81). Pop. 30.

ARMSTORF, mkt. tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, on the Kalbach, in the dist. of Landshut; here are two fine castles.

ARMSTRONG, co. of the U. States of North America, in the state of Pennsylvania, and watered by the Allegany, bounded on the N. by Venango co. on the E. by Jefferson co. and Indiana, sw. by Westmoreland co. and W. by Butler co. chief tn. Kittanning. Pop. 25,500.

ARMSTRONG, tn. of the U. States of North America, in Indiana co. state of Pennsylvania.

ARMSTRONG, FORK, on the Border, between the Illinois and Missouri territories. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 91. 0. W.

ARMSTRONG'S CHANNEL, Van Diemen's Land, between Cape Barren island and Clarke's island. Lat. 40. 28. N. Long. 148. 14. E.

ARMTHORPE, par. of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, Doncaster (P. T. 162). Pop. 368. Real prop. £2732. It is a rectory in the hund. of Strafforth and Tickhill, archd. and dioc. of York.

ARMYRAS, tn. Turkey in Europe, Epirus, prov. of Albania. Lat. 39. 0. N. Long. 21. 15. E.

ARMYROS, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Thessaly. Lat. 39. 14. N. Long. 22. 47. E.

ARMYROS, vil. Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the same name in the gulf of Volo. Lat. 39. 13. N. Long. 22. 48. E.

ARMYROS, BAY or, in Turkey in Europe, in the gulf of Volo, on the E. coast of Greece. Lat. 39. 14. N. Long. 22. 54. E.

ARMYROS, riv. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Thessaly, which falls into the gulf of Volo. Lat. 39. 12. N. Long. 22. 48. E.

ARNA, tn. Turkey in Europe, with a good harbour, the capital of the island of Andros, in the Archipelago. Lat. 37. 54. N. Long. 24. 46. E. It is the seat of a cadi and aga, and has a Greek and a Roman bishop.

ARNA, tn. of Asia, in Kharism, in Tartary; 200 m. N. of Urgenz. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. 57. 30. E.

ARNA, the capital of a dist. in the desert between Fezzan and Bornou in Africa, inhabited by a singular tribe of people called Tibbo. They are called the Tibbo of Arna, from the name of this place, and the tn. lies about 250 m. ESE. of Mourzouk. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 16. 15. E.

ARNAC, the name of two parochial villages of France, one in Auvergne, the other in Rouergue. There is another par. of this name in the Lower Marche. Pop. 2000, now in the depart. of the Upper Vienne. And also a par. of the same name in Limousin, in the arrond. of Brives, and depart. of Corrèze. Pop. 1050.

ARNACH, vil. of S. Germany, in the kingd. of Wirtemberg. Pop. 900; it formerly belonged to Wolfegg, co. in Suabia.

ARNADELA, tn. of Spain, in the sub. div. of Villa Franca, in the prov. of Leon. Lat. 42. 41. N. Long. 6. 51. W., 8 m. S. of Villa Franca, upon a tributary to the Sil riv. which flows into the Minho at Orense.

ARNAGLASS. See ARDNAGLASS.

ARNAGRAGH, vil. of Ireland, bar. of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and prov. of Leinster.

ARNAKILL, vil. of Ireland, in the co. of Down and prov. of Ulster. Lat. 54. 25. N. Long. 5. 54. W.

ARNAR, GULF, on the W. coast of Iceland, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 65. 30. N. Long. 23. 30. W.

ARNAREE. See ARDNAREE.

ARNAS, tn. of Sweden, in the prov. of Argermannland; 52 m. ENE. of Hernösand. Lat. 63. 10. N. Long. 18. 15. E.

ARNAS, tn. of Prussia, in the dist. of Oberland; 4 m. SSW. of Osterode. Lat. 51. 40. N. Long. 10. 12. W.

ARNAS, tn. of the West Indies, in the island of Cuba. Lat. 20. 38. N. Long. 77. 1. W.

ARNASSA, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the Deypalpoor purgunnah; 5 m. SE. of that town, and 8 m. 7 f. NW. of Burra Baitma.

ARNAT-LA-PORTE, a small tn. of France, in the arrond. of Limoges, depart. of the Upper Vienne, prov. Poitou.

ARNAU, tn. Austria, cir. of Bitzchow, in Bohemia, situated on the riv. Elbe; 9 m. N. of Kouingsgratz, in lat. 50. 32. N. long. 15. 44. E. Pop. 1100, many of whom are engaged in weaving linen.

ARNAU, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia; 5 m. S. of Osterode, in lat. 53. 40. N. long. 19. 54. E.

ARNAUD-BELIGRAD, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Albania; 40 m. NE. Vallona.

ARNAUTKOL, vil. Turkey in Europe, in the suburbs of Constantinople: the name signifies the village of the Arnauts. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, or ARNEY-SUR-ARROUX, tn. France, depart. Cote d'Or, prov. Burgundy, the head of a canton, ancient capital of an arrond. situated in the fertile valley of Arroux riv. Pop. 3000. Lat. 47. 7. N. Long. 4. 33. E. 32 m. SW. Dijon; 25 m. NW. Baune.

ARNCLIFFE INGLEBY, par. and tshp. England, in the wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding, co. York. Settle (P. T. 235). Real prop. £1540, of tshp. Pop. of par. 964, of tn. 213. Living, is a dioc. vic. in the archd. and archdioc. of York. Church ded. to Oswald, pat. University College, Oxford.

ARNCOTT, vil. and chap. England, par. of Ambrosden, hund. of Bullington, co. of Oxford. Beicester (P. T. 54). Pop. 314. Living, in the archd. and dioc. of Oxford.

ARNDORF, tn. S. Germany, kingd. of Bavaria, princip. Subzach; 4 m. E. of Kemnat.

ARNE, par. England, hund. of Hasilor, co. Dorset, situated upon the sea-shore. Wareham (P. T. 112). Real prop. £263. Pop. 171. Living, perpet. cur. archd. Dorset, dioc. of Bristol.

ARNE, tn. S. Italy, Naples, prov. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 17. 15. E.

ARNEBURGH, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, situated on the Elbe. Pop. 1500. Here are the ruins of Waldeck Castle; Berlin, 56 m. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. Long. 11. 56. E.

ARNECK, vil. Germany, in Wirtemberg, dist. of the Danube, situated upon the riv. Blaw.

ARNECOTAS, dist. S. America, intendency of Nueva Guyana, departal. div. Oroonoco, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 6. 20. N. Long. 65. 30. W.

ARNEDO, tn. Spain, sub. div. Logrono, prov. Burgos, near to the bank of the Ebro riv. 3 m. s. of Calahorra. Lat. 42. 12. N. Long. 2. 4. W. Pop. 2500. Wine of a high flavour is made in the vicinity; here are the celebrated baths of Arnedillo. It is the estate of the Dukes of Trias.

ARNEE, or **ARANI**, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 74 m. SW. from Madras, and 14 m. S. of Arcot. Lat. 20. 5. N. Long. 78. 3. W. When Hyder Ali invaded this country, the son of Chumdassaheb, Rajah of Tanjore, was defeated by Col. Clive, in 1751, and the town was taken by the British in 1754. In 1782, Hyder Ali deposited his magazines here during his invasion of the Carnatic.

ARNEIRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, situated on the sea-coast; 20 m. S. of the mouth of the Tagus, in lat. 38. 51. N. long. 9. 20. W.

ARNEIRO, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, at the base of Serra Alquiada mountains. Lat. 39. 46. N. Long. 8. 15. W. 15 m. S. of Pombal.

ARNEMUYDEN, or **ARNEMUIDEN**, tn. Netherlands, prov. of Zealand, on the sea shore; 3 m. E. of Middleburg; 6 m. NE. of Flushing. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 3. 40. E. Here was formerly a good harbour, the embouchure of the Arne riv. but the former is much choked with mud and the bed of the latter obliterated. The chief trade of this place consists in manufacturing of salt. This is supposed to be the site of the Old Hanse town, Arnemunda.

ARNENCIA, vil. of Spain, prov. of Biscay: this was anciently a bishop's see, but has been deserted, and the preference given to Vittoria.

ARNER, a vil. Scotland, par. Knoydart, co. of Inverness, situated on the sound of Sleate. Lat. 57. 5. N. Long. 5. 39. W.

ARNER, **LAKE**, Switzerland, in the S. of the canton of Bern. Lat. 46. 25. N. Long. 17. 13. E.

ARNES, tn. Sweden, in prov. Argermannland, situated on the gulf of Bothnia; copper ore is found here.

ARNESBY, par. England, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Leicester (P. T. 96). Pop. 442. Real prop. £2708. Living, a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

ARNESEIO, or **ARNESIO**, tn. Italy, prov. of Bari, kingd. Naples; 7 m. SW. of Andria. Lat. 41. 10. N. Long. 16. 14. E.

ARNESHWANER, tn. Germany, in Lower Danube. Lat. 49. 16. N. Long. 12. 38. E.

ARNETIBRAD, tn. of Norway, in the dist. of North Bergen and bailiwick of Bergen, situated upon the estuary of the Sagne Fiord, in Lat. 61. 5. N. Long. 6. 5. E.

ARNETS, or **INS**, tn. Switzerland. See **ARNETS**.

ARNEVAL, vil. Central Germany, Duchy of Nassau.

ARNFELS, vil. of Central Germany, Duchy of Styria, cir. of Marbourg, having a strong castle, the residence of the Counts of Schonborn, and containing a pop. of 350 souls. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Landsberg, 10 m. SE.

ARNGASK, par. Scotland, dist. of Cuper, shires of Fife, Kinross, and Perth, lying be-

tween Abernethy and Forgandenny. Kinross (P. T. 25). Real prop. of the portion in Fife sh. £895. Pop. 205. Real prop. of the portion in Kinross sh. £875. Pop. 269. Real prop. of the portion in Perth sh. £1164. Pop. 238. Total pop. of par. 712. The surface is undulating and the soil better calculated for pasturage than tillage. Living, in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling. The gallows for the execution of criminals in the barony of Balvaird, according to the olden law, stood on an eminence in this par. still denominated Gallows-hill; and there is a field here, called Captain Ward, on which Cromwell pitched his camp at the period of his sojourn at Fordel-house.

ARNGATZ, mount. Turkey in Asia, in the prov. of Armenia.

ARNGITZES, tn. European Turkey, in the princip. of Wallachia; 44 m. SE. of Hermaanstadt.

ARNHAUSEN, tn. Prussia, prov. of Pomerania; 24 m. NW. of New Stettin. Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 15. 55. E.

ARNHAUSEN, tn. S. Germany, kingd. of Bavaria, prov. of Lower Mayne; 2 m. S. of Kisingen.

ARNHEIM, or **ARNHEM**, tn. of Holland, provincial capital of the Duchy of Gueldres, seated on a branch of the Rhine; 30 m. E. of Utrecht; 45 m. SE. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 59. N. Long. 5. 54. E. Pop. 10,000. This was formerly the place of Congress of the States, and the seat of a tribunal of justice. It was also the residence of the Dukes of Gueldresland, and, subsequently, of the provincial prefect. It is entered by five gates, is encircled by ramparts, part of which were washed by the river, and the others protected by wide and deep fosses. The streets are straight, the buildings, in general, neat, and several churches add to the dignified character of the place, particularly those of St. Walburg and St. Eusebius, the latter of which is adorned with a lofty tower. The fortifications were completed by the celebrated Coehorn in 1702: the ramparts are planted with beautiful elm-trees and form an agreeable promenade. The site of the town is well chosen, occupying a position under shelter of a hill, on an arm of the Rhine, 3 m. from the spot where the Yssel branches off from that river: it has a good harbour, besides a canal to Nimeguen, made at the expense of both towns, which has much improved the traffic.

ARNHEIM BAY, Australia, on the north shore. The middle of the entrance is in lat. 12. 11. 0. S. long. 136. 5. 30. E. It was so called from the tribe, or land adjoining, by Captain Flinders, who completely explored this coast, and is situated in the greater bay of Carpentaria. In extent of anchorage-ground it is exceeded by few natural asylums for shipping, possessing above 100 sq. m. of space fit for the reception of ships, with a good bottom in every part. Wood is plentiful along its shores, and water may be had at Mallison's island, from the streams that fall from the hills there. In the upper part of the bay the shores are low and overrun with mangrove trees in several places, but near the entrance they are approachable by ships, and there are beaches for hauling the seine.

ARNHEIM'S LAND, Australia, on the W. side of the vast bay of Carpentaria, on the NE.

shores. Lat. 140. 8. Long. 130. 0. NE. The land here, is, in general, of moderate elevation above the sea, varied by numerous indentations of the littoral, and by clusters of small islands lying a short distance off. The few natives that have been seen here are very wild and black, more unfriendly than those of the western and southern coasts. Wood is plentiful, kangaroos abundant, and all the beautiful varieties of the parrot tribe are found here.

ARNHEIM, CAPE, Australia, in Arnheim's Land (q. v.), on the western extremity of the bay of Carpentaria. It is a smooth and grassy promontory, rising gradually from the water's edge, but nowhere reaches to any considerable elevation; a broad rock lies off the E. extremity, in Lat. 12. 19. 0. S. Long. 137. 1. 0. E. A strong current of tide extends to some distance off the cape, where the soundings vary from 18 to 27 fathoms.

ARNIFORD, LOCH, Scotland, Inverness-shire, a safe and sheltered harbour, in the western coast of the Isle of Skye.

ARNO (anc. Arnus), one of the largest and finest rivers of Italy, which divides Tuscany into two parts, and washes Florence and Pisa. Lat. 43. 42. N. Long. 10. 20. E. The Arno rises in the Apennines, to the east of Florence, near a village called S. Maria della Grazia, on the borders of Romagna; 15 m. W. of the sources of the Tiber; it then turns southward towards Arezzo, where it is increased by the lakes of the Chiana; after which it runs westward, dividing Florence into two parts, and, at length, washing Pisa, falls, 4 m. below it, into the Tuscan sea. This riv. has been sung by many poets, on account of the beautiful banks between which it meanders, and the cities with which they are adorned. From any hill in the neighbourhood of Florence, or at the confluence of the Chiana, the view into the valley of the Arno is charming. In ancient times, the Etruscans erected here extensive works of hydraulic architecture, long before any other Italian nation had arrived at such a degree of civilization. Niebuhr, in his Roman History, division Tuscans and Etruscans, says:—"The greatest part of Tuscany is mountainous. The rich valley, through which the Arno flows, was, in ancient times, covered by a lake and marshes. From Segna to Fiesole, and toward Prato, was one lake: the Gonfalina closed up the valley: a passage was made through this rock, to open a way for the river towards Pisa. The water covered this space at the time of the erection of the walls of Fiesole, as is shown by many openings which were designed for draining it off. It covered the site of modern Florence, whose origin it is, therefore, absurd to refer to the Etruscan times. A section was also cut at La'ncisa (the cut), to drain the rich fields of the upper valley of the Arno; or it may be that the rivers, which now form this part of the Arno, formerly fell into the Clania, and the object was, to diminish the water of the Tiber. The marshes through which Hannibal marched are, at present, dry on the right bank of the Lower Arno." In the time of Napoleon, the Arno gave its name to an extensive and populous department in the grand empire; Florence being the capital. The population amounted to about 600,000.

ARNO, riv. S. Italy, in Lower Calabria, rising in Monte Tupa. Lat. 39. 16. N. Long.

16. 40. E. and uniting with the Neto, in Lower Calabria. Its waters are conveyed into the Mediterranean Sea.

ARNO, ISLE OF, N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Mulgrave group. Lat. 8. 0. N. Long. 173. 0. E.

ARNO, ISLE OF, off the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea; a short distance from the prov. of Calmar, and opposite Gothland Isle. Lat. 58. 8. N. Long. 16. 45. E.

ARNO, CIVITA D', tn. Italy, dist. Perrugiano, States of the Church; 3 m. NE. of Perrugiano.

ARNODA, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, in the Purgunnah of Saooda, on a Nullah 5 m. from Saooda.

ARNODE, vil. Hindoostan, Malwa, in the Purgunnah of Pertaubghur; 8 m. SW. of the principal town, which is of the same name.

ARNOLD, riv. Lower Canada. It rises in the Highlands of the Clinton ter. and falls into the S. extremity of Lake Megantic. It takes its name from Arnold, the American General, who conveyed a detachment of his troops down it, when he was advancing to besiege Quebec.

ARNOLD, par. England, hnd. Sherwood, co. Nottingham, near to Sherwood Forest. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Real prop. £5276. Pop. 4054. Lat. 48. 32. N. Long. 55. 0. E. Living, disch. vic. in archdioc. of York. Stocking-weaving occupies a large proportion of the inhabitants.

ARNOLD, tn. N. America, U. States, co. York, State of Maine; 533 m. from Washington.

ARNOLDS DORF, vil. of Prussia, circ. of Niesse, gov. of Oppelin, prov. of Silesia. Pop. 700. It is situated near the fort of Bischofskuppe, one of the loftiest mountains in the chain of Riesengeberg.

ARNOLDS DORF, vil. of Prussia, circ. of Schneidnitz, gov. of Breslau, prov. of Silesia. Pop. 500.

ARNOLDS GRUN, tn. Germany, prov. of Saxony, Prussia; 4 m. E. of Oelsnitz, on the Elster riv.

ARNOLDSHEIM, vil. France, arrond. of Strasburg, depart. of Lower Rhine, prov. Alsace. Pop. 700.

ARNOLD'S-OLD-PLACE, vil. N. America, U. States, co. Fauquier, state of Virginia; 56 m. from Washington.

ARNON, riv. France, depart. of Cher, prov. of Berri. Lat. 47. 6. N. Long. 2. 4. E. It falls into the Cher below Viceron.

ARNON, WADI-MONJEN, riv. of Palestine, pach. of Damascus. Lat. 31. 40. N. Long. 35. 51. E. It discharges its waters into the Dead Sea.

ARNOSORA, tn. of S. Italy, Principato Citra, kingdom of Naples; 12 m. SE. of Salerno.

ARNOT, riv. Scotland, Perthshire; it unites its waters with those of the Briarchan, and their union is called the Arde.

ARNOTA, tn. Turkey in Europe, principality of Wallachia; 18 m. W. of Kimmick.

ARNOUD, or ARNOULD, or ARNOUL, S. tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France. Lat. 48. 32. N. Long. 1. 55. E. 13 m. SE. of Rambouillet, 4 m. NW. Dourdan, 27 m. SSW. Paris. Pop. 1500.

ARNOUN, vil. of Asiatic Turkey, pach. of Acre, situated upon the El Casim riv. which flows between Libanus and Anti-Libanus. Lat. 33. 23. N. Long. 35. 31. E.

ARNOTKEUI, tn. European Turkey, in the Sandshak of Roustchuk, prov. of Bulgaria; 12 m. s. of Basgrad. Lat. 43. 25. N. Long. 26. 34. E.

ARNOYA, riv. Spain, sub-div. of Orense, prov. Galicia; a tributary of the Minho, which it joins near Ribadavia.

ARNOYA, riv. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, falling into the Atlantic Ocean in Lat. 39. 25. N. Long. 9. 7. W.

ARNSBERG. See ARENSBERG.

ARNSBERG, mkt. tn. S. Germany, prov. of Rezat, kingd. of Bavaria, situated on the Altmühl riv. NE. of Eichstadt. Lat. 48. 55. N. Long. 11. 16. E.

ARNSBROCK, tn. Denmark, Wangria, in the duchy of Holstein, on the road from Lubeck to Ploen. There is a Carthusian monastery at this place.

ARNSDORF, mkt. tn. S. Germany, Lower Danube, kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon the Colbach riv. Pop. 500. Woollen manufactures are established here.

ARNSDORF, tn. Prussia, cir. of Hirschberg, prov. of Silesia. Pop. 850, having an extensive paper-manufactory.

ARNSDORF, vil. Prussia, in the cir. of Strehlen, gov. of Breslau, in Silesia. Pop. 600.

ARNSDORF, tn. Prussia, cir. of Oberland, gov. of Koenigsberg, E. Prussia; 14 m. s. of Preussisch-Holland.

ARNSDORF, tn. Prussia, gov. of Koenigsberg, E. Prussia; 15 m. W. Heilsberg.

ARNSFELD, tn. Central Germany, prov. Saxony, at the foot of the mineral and mining dist. of the Erze-Gebirge Mountains; 5 m. s. Wolkenstein.

ARNSHEIM, tn. Central Germany, in Electoral Hesse, great duchy of Hesse Darmstadt; 3 m. NW. Worms; 14 m. SW. Mentz.

ARNSTADT, tn. Central Germany, princip. of Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen. Lat. 50. 50. N. Long. 10. 58. E. Duchy of Saxony, situated upon the riv. Gera, which divides the tn. into two parts. It is the most important place in the principality, and the electoral colleges meet here. Here are a lyceum, museum of natural history, three castles, an orphan hospital, and three churches. The manufactures consist of coarse linen, and brass-wire, and the trade is rather more considerable than might be imagined from the extent of the place. The richest copper-mines of Saxony are in the immediate vicinity.

ARNSTEDT, vil. Germany, co. Mansfield, bailiwick Arnstein, duchy of Saxony. Pop. 450.

ARNSTEIN, tn. N. Germany, bailiwick Arnstein, cir. of Lower Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, situated on the riv. Wehm; 20 m. NE. Wurtzburg. Lat. 49. 59. N. Long. 10. 1. E. Pop. about 1500.

ARNSTEIN, or KLOSTERARNSTEIN, tn. Central Germany, in Electoral Hesse, situated upon the riv. Lahn, N. Marburg. Pop. 2400. Lat. 50. 50. N. Long. 9. 0. E. An abbey was founded here by Count Louis Arnstein, for regular canons, and was endowed with many estates besides the imperial vil. of Winden. But this religious house was granted away to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg, in 1602, together with the abbey of Schonau and Marienstadt.

ARNSTEIN, tn. Prussia, in the duchy of Brandenburg; 20 m. s. of Brandenburg.

ARNSTORF, mkt. tn. Austria, duchy of Carinthia, formerly pertaining to the duchy of Salzburg; 6 m. W. of Mautern. Lat. 48. 32. N. Long. 15. 36. E.

ARNTILLY, or ARNTULLY, vil. Scotland, par. Kinclaven, sh. of Perth; 9 m. N. of Perth: Edinburgh 49 m. Pop. chiefly weavers, returned with par.

ARNUM, tn. N. Germany, prov. Calenberg, kingd. of Hanover, situated on the left bank of the riv. Leine, in Lat. 35. 57. N. Long. 9. 42. E.

ARNYACCOUTE, vil. N. Africa, in Algiers. Lat. 35. 57. N. Long. 6. 18. E.

ARO, riv. Spain, sub-div. Gerona, prov. Catalonia; 6 m. s. of Palamos. Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 3. 3. E.

AROA, tn. S. America, can. Nigua, prov. Carabobo, depart. Venezuela, republic of Colombia, situated upon the Aroa riv. in lat. 10. 35. N. long. 68. 40. W.

AROA, riv. S. America, republic of Colombia. It rises in the mountains W. St. Felipe, and falls into the Gulf of Triste in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 10. 25. N. Long. 69. 0. W. See AROA tn.

AROA, mount. of Asiatic Turkey, country of Itchil, Mousselimlik of Cyprus, pach. of Tarabozan, gov. of Armenia, situated near the shore of the Mediterranean, in Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 33. 35. E.

AROAN, a caravansary W. Africa, in the Sahara or Great Desert, on the route from Fez to Timbuctoo, in Lat. 18. 51. N. Long. 0. 20. W. Here are productive salt mines extensively worked, and the salt transported into Nigritia.

AROANHA, riv. S. Africa, country of Changuamira, falling into the channel of Mosambique. Lat. 16. 45. S. Long. 32. 0. E.

AROCHE, a chain of mounts. in Spain, which rises prov. Huesca, in Seville, N. of Ayamonte, and, running from SW. to NE. joins the Sierra Morena. The principal rivers which rise in this range, are, to the E. the Chanza and the Odiel, on the W. the Tinto.

AROCHE, tn. Spain, prov. Huelva, in Seville; 52 m. N. Huelva, near the chain of mountains of the same name. Lat. 37. 52. N. Long. 6. 44. W.

AROE, PULO, or PULO AOR, an island in the Eastern Seas. See AOR PULO.

AROEVANGA, riv. S. Africa, running through the dists. of Mixonga and Inharrivem. Lat. 13. 0. S. Long. 28. 0. E.

AROK-SZALLAS, tn. Hungary, dist. Jazygie; 11 m. N. Jasz-Bereny; 48 m. ENE. Pest. It is the principal town of transit and entrepôt of merchandise, between Pest and Upper Hungary: it is very populous. Lat. 47. 38. N. Long. 19. 58. E.

AROLEA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the purgunnah of Ashtah, situated on the western bank of the Parbutty riv. 3 m. from Ashtah.

AROLIPOXO, tn. China, prov. Jinsing. Lat. 44. 15. N. Long. 123. 0. E.

AROLSEN, tn. Central Germany, princip. Waldeck; 12 m. N. Waldeck, chief place of the bailiwick of Upper Diemel: pop. 1400. It is situated on the Aar riv. is the residence of the prince, and of the superior authorities of the state: it is well built: has several churches both for Catholics and Protestants: a fine castle; and several colleges: manufactures of woollen and cotton goods: and several well frequented fairs. Lat. 51. 20. N. Long. 9. 2. E.

AROMAS, vil. France, depart. Jura, prov. of Franche Comté; 18 m. sw. Orgelet.

ARON, riv. France, depart. Nièvre; it rises s. St. Reverien in the lake of the same name, which also supplies the Beuvron, that runs out of the lake on the opposite side: after a course of 51 m. the Aron runs into the Loire. During 4 months of the year, this stream suffices to float down timber, lumber, &c., and is navigable 18 m. from Ysenay to the Loire: both the floatage and navigation are much hindered by the narrowness of the stream at Deux-Pertuis. It is intended to improve the communication by the projected navigable canal of Colomcelle, in which this riv. will become an important part of the plan, as it will connect the Loire with the Yonne. Lat. 46. 52. N. Long. 3. 40. E.

ARON, LAKK, in France, depart. Nièvre. See the preceding article.

ARON, vil. France, arrond. Mayenne, depart. Mayenne, prov. of Maine and Perche; 3 m. E. Mayenne. Here are considerable iron-works.

ARON, or AROUN, tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Adjemi (anc. Media Magna); 3 m. NW. Kashan: houses, 2000. Silk-goods are manufactured in great quantities.

ARONA, fort. and tn. N. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, prov. Novare; 24 m. NNW. Novare; 12 m. s. Palenza: chief place of its dist. on the w. shore of L. Maggiore. Lat. 45. 46. N. Long. 8. 33. Pop. 4000. This town has a port on the lake, and possesses considerable commerce: regular markets are held here: it is well built: with numerous churches and other public buildings: very superior wines are produced in the dist.: quarries of red marble are worked. Being the native place of Carolo Borromeo, who was canonized by the Roman church, a splendid church has been built to his memory, and a colossal bronze statue of the saint, of extraordinary dimensions, was erected in 1697: it is 72 ft. high, and is esteemed the master-piece of Zanella and Falconi.

ARONA, or ARONE, riv. Italy, States of the Church, rising in Lake Bracciano, and falling into the Mediterranean Sea.

ARONE, fort. Hindoostan; 28 m. ssw. Gwalior.

ARONE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; 19 m. NW. of Seronge.

AROO, a considerable island in the Eastern Seas, S. Papua, or New Guinea; it is upwards of 140 m. in length and 40 in breadth: central lat. 6. 0. s. Long. 135. 0. E. The Chinese traffic here for pearls, tortoise-shell, edible birds' nests. An aromatic, named missoy bark, resembling cinnamon in flavour, and much used in the East, is procured here and in Papua: it is seldom brought to Europe. It is supposed that some species of the birds of Paradise breed in this island. It has never been explored, and nothing is known either of the country or its inhabitants.

AROO, riv. Sardinia. See AARIV.

AROS, tn. Russia in Asia, in Georgia, gov. Chirvan, near the Caspian Sea. Lat. 39. 1. N. Long. 48. 26. E.

AROOSI, or AROOS, the southernmost dist. of Abyssinia, inhabited by a tribe of Galla of the same name, about Lat. 8. 0. to 10. 0. s. and Long. 40. 0. to 42. 0. W.

AROOSTIC, riv. N. America, United States, rising in Maine, running ssw. and joining the St. John's riv. on the w. frontier of New

Brunswick, in Lat. 42. 5. N. It is navigable by boats for 40 m.

AROPILLY, tn. Hindoostan, in Mysore; 20 m. s. Bangalore.

ARORAGA, or ARORASA, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. Siwas: it is the see of an Armenian bishop, subordinate to that of Siwas.

ARORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, situated to the W. of the Mhye riv. and three leagues from Lunawarra, to which it belongs.

AROS, vil. Scotland, sh. of Argyle, par. Kilninian, Isle of Mull; 18 m. NW. Achnacraig: it is situated at the mouth of the Aros, in Mull Sound: has a good harbour, and a post-office, which communicates with Oban. A missionary is established here by the Royal Bounty Committee: here are the ruins of the very ancient castle of the Macdonald, Lord of the Isles.

AROSA, or AROZA BAY, a considerable inlet on the coast of Spain, in Galicia, prov. Vigo; the Ulla or Ulloa and several small rivers run into it. Lat. 42. 38. N. Long. 8. 44. W.

AROSA, an island in the last-named Bay.

AROSBAY, tn. on the Island of Madara, in the Sea of Ava, N. of the Island of Java.

AROSCIA, riv. N. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, ter. Genoa, running into the Gulf of Genoa, s. Albenga. Lat. 44. 3. Long. 8. 13. E.

AROSS, Muxza, tn. N. Africa, in Nubia, on the w. shore of the Arabian Gulf.

AROU, a small island in the Straits of Malacca. Lat. 3. 3. N. Long. 100. 25. E.

AROUACKS, or ARUACAS, a tribe of native Indians in S. America, in Brazil, dwelling near the frontiers of Dutch Guayana, between the Essequibo and Mazaroni rivi.: they are in alliance with the Ottomacks, and, with them, can bring into the field an army of 10,000 warriors.

AROUAS, riv. S. America, in French Guayana: its course is 78 m. in extent s. to N. and it joins the Marony riv. 156 m. ssw. Cayenne.

AROUCA, tn. Portugal, dist. Lamego, prov. Beira; 28 m. sw. Lamego; 8 m. SE. Carvalhal. Lat. 40. 59. N. Long. 8. 8. W. Pop. 5500. Linen-thread of extraordinary whiteness is spun here.

AROUCONDOLIN, riv. of Central Asia, in Mongolia, NW. China. See AROUCORTCHIN.

AROUORTCHIN, or AROUCORTCHIN, a country or prov. of Mongolia, in Central Asia, NW. of China, near the great wall of China, on the Aroucondolin riv. Lat. 45. 30. N. Long. 120. 17.

AROUNN HAILA, a small lake in N. Africa, country of Barca, on the shore of the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. 30. 24. N. Long. 19. 40. E.

AROUY, or AROU, riv. S. America, in Guayana, rising in the country of the Armaestias: after a course of 150 m. s. to N. it falls into the Oroonoco, 60 m. W. St. Thomas: it is navigable up as far as a cataract caused by a ledge of rocks. The tribes on its banks are Caraias.

AROVAN, tn. Africa, in Soudan, 7 days' journey NE. Timbuctoo: 21 m. s. Mabrac.

AROWTEA, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, in Harrowtea, on the frontiers of Omutwarra.

AROZA, tn. Portugal, prov. Tras os Montes; 25 m. W. Mirandella, on the left bank of the Tamega riv. a tributary of the Douro riv. Lat. 41. 35. N. Long. 7. 48. W.

ARP, riv. Russia in Europe, in Circassia, falling into the Kuban riv.

ARPAIA, tn. S. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra: 6 m. ssw. Benevento.

ARPAJON, or **CHARTRES**, tn. France, arrond. Corbeil, depart. Seine-et-Oise; 9 m. w. Corbeil; 21 m. s.e. Paris, chief place of its canton: pop. 2125. It is built at the confluence of the rivs. Orge and Remarde, on the road from Orleans to Paris, in a fertile valley. Tanpits, breweries, cotton works, manufactories for fire-arms, &c., are established here; an active trade in flour and corn is carried on: market, every Friday, for grain, swine, and calves: fairs, Easter Monday, May 1, and August 24.

ARPAJON, or **SEVERAC**, vil. France, arrond. Aurillac, depart. Cantal, prov. of Auvergne; 2 m. s.e. Aurillac: houses, 300.

ARPAKAVI, a valley, Turkey in Asia, prov. Armenia, near the city of Erivan. In 1735, Nadir Shah defeated the Turks here, with the loss of 20,000 of their troops.

ARPA-SOU (anc. Harpassus), riv. Turkey in Asia, pach. Kars: rising near Lake Madetepeh, it runs N. to S. receives the Karl riv. and falls into the Araxes, near Hadji-Beiramin, after a course of about 90 m.

ARPENBURG, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg; 9 m. s. Saltzwedel.

ARPI, or **L'ARPI**, tn. S. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. Capitanata; 14 m. sw. Manfredonia.

ARPINO (anc. Arpinum), tn. S. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro, dist. Sora; 7 m. s. Sora, chief place of its canton. Lat. 41. 42. N. Long. 13. 36. E. Pop. 9657. This is a very ancient town, and its foundation is probably prior to that of Rome: it was first settled by the Volsci; then belonged to the Samnites; afterwards, to the Romans, who made it a municipal city. Cicero and Marius were natives of *Arpinum*. It possesses many churches and religious establishments, and several manufactories: fairs, September 25, October 2, November 2 to 5, and December 6. It is built on a pleasant eminence.

ARPKE, tn. Germany, kingd. Hanover; 15 m. E. Hanover. Lat. 52. 23. N. Long. 10. 3. E.

ARPUA, tn. S. America, prov. Cundinamarca, repub. Colombia. Lat. 5. 30. N. Long. 75. 50. W.

ARPUR, tn. Hindoostan, in Nepal; 12 m. s. Khatmandu.

ARQUA (anc. Arquata), tn. N. Italy, kingd. Lombardy, prov. Padua, dist. Battaglia; 12 m. sw. Padua. Pop. 912. Petrarch had a villa here, where he expired, July 13, 1374: his remains repose beneath a beautiful mausoleum in the cemetery of this town.

ARQUA, vil. N. Italy, kingd. Lombardy, prov. Polesini, dist. Rovigo; 5 m. ssw. Rovigo. Pop. 2881. This is a very ancient village: the ruins of a castle, built in 1129, are close to it: its commerce consists in silk, cotton, and agricultural produce.

ARQUATA, tn. N. Italy, States of the Church, prov. Spoleto; 31 m. w. Spoleto. Lat. 42. 49. N. Long. 13. 18. E., situated on the Tronto riv. which runs into the Adriatic Sea.

ARQUATO, **CASTEL**, tn. N. Italy, duchy Parma; 23 m. w. Parma. Lat. 44. 51. N. Long. 9. 54. E.

ARQUATTA, tn. N. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, ter. Genoa, dist. Riviere di Ponente; 25 m. N. Genoa.

ARQUENES, vil. Netherlands, prov. Hainault, arrond. Charleroi; 13 m. nw. Charleroi. Pop. 1300. It is celebrated for its quarries of gypsum and of blue marble.

ARQUENON, riv. France, depart. Côtes-du-Nord, passes the tn. of Jugon, and runs into the English Channel. Lat. 48. 33. N. Long. 2. 7. W.

ARQUES, vil. France, arrond. St. Omer, dep. Straits of Calais, prov. Artois; 40 m. NW. Arras. Pop. 600.

ARQUES, vil. France, depart. Aude, arrond. Limoux; 19 m. s. Carcassonne; houses 115.

ARQUES, riv. France, depart. Seine-Inférieure: rising 6 m. s.e. St. Saen, it passes that tn. also Bellencombte, Grand Torcy, Arques, and Dieppe, when it falls into the English Channel after a course of 33 m. from s.e. to NNW. 6 m. are navigable by means of the tide.

ARQUES, tn. France, depart. Seine-Inférieure, arrond. Dieppe; 4 m. s.e. Dieppe, and 33 m. NNW. Rouen, on the riv. of the same name. Pop. 1700. On September 21, 1589, Henri IV. defeated the Duc du Mayenne, general of the league, at the battle of Arques, fought near this place.

ARQUETATI, riv. America, prov. Darien: it falls into the Chucunaqui riv.

ARQUILLENOS, tn. Spain, prov. Zamora; 16 m. NNE. Zamora.

ARRA (with Ownay), bar. Ireland, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. No. of pars. 11; tns. 2; vil. Pop. 32,454.

ARRA, tn. Turkey in Asia, gov. Diarbekir; 30 m. W. Orfa.

ARRAAYR, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Palestine, near the E. shore of the Bahr Lout, or Dead Sea.

ARRABIDA, **Fort de**, fort. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the N. bank of the Saado riv. near its mouth; 5 m. sw. Setubal. Lat. 38. 29. N. Long. 9. 2. W. It commands the entrance of this river completely: is built on a steep mountain, 1000 ft. above the level of the sea. The beautiful calcareous breccia, of which the whole tn. of Setaval is built, is quarried in this mountain.

ARRABON, riv. S. America, in Colombia, prov. Assuay; it runs into the Maronna riv. Lat. 2. 40. s. Long. 77. 55. W.

ARRACAN, **HURREETUNG**, or **BESYNGA**, a large riv. in Asia, rising in the Birman Empire, passing through an opening in the Anoupeoutioum, or Arracan mts., and, after a course of nearly 300 m. N. to S. falling into the Bay of Bengal, about 40 m. S. of the city to which it gives its name. It is very deep: the entrance is safe: for a considerable distance it is a full mile in width: with the tide, ships can ascend it securely, and without difficulty: during the prevalence of the sw. monsoon, extreme caution must be exercised in making the land, as, both N. and S. of its estuary, there are ranges of shelves and sand-banks which run out a very considerable distance from the shore: they have not been laid down, with accuracy, in any chart hitherto published, and, when the government survey is completed, it will be an important addition to hydrographical science, more particularly to this commercial nation, as the recent acquisition of the prov. of Arracan, by conquest from the Birman Empire, renders every species of knowledge relating thereto particularly important and desirable.

ARRACAN, **ARACAN**, **ARAKHAN**, **ARRANG**, **RAKHENG**, **REKHAING**, **ESKEIN**, **ROSSAN**, or **ROUNGA**, a maritime prov. of Hindoostan, in India beyond the Ganges, recently acquired by conquest from the Birman Empire by the British: including its dependencies, Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandoway, it extends from lat. 18. to

21. N. bounds, N. the Nauf riv. which separates it from Chittagong; S. Bassein, in Pegu; E. the Anoupectoumiou, or Arracan mounts. and W. the Bay of Bengal; its extreme length may be estimated at 230 m. its breadth, being determined on the E. by the Arracan mounts. which, in some places, approach within a few leagues of the Bay of Bengal, in others, recede to upwards of 100 m. is very different, but may be estimated at an average of 50 m. the whole dist. occupying an area of about 12,000 sq. m.

When ceded to the British, in 1825, it was divided into 55 dists. varying greatly in extent, some containing sixty, and others only two paras, or native villages, possessing, in the whole, 3000 ploughs, mostly drawn by buffaloes: its total population was estimated at 100,000 only, presenting a striking contrast to the well-peopled and highly-cultivated adjoining prov. of Chittagong, under English government, and of which, geographically considered, this new prov. is a continuation: only 400 sq. m. were under cultivation, not more than a thirtieth part of the whole territory. The inhabitants are reckoned at six-tenths, Mughs; three-tenths, Mahomedans; and one-tenth, Birmese. The Mughs are a peculiar race of people differing widely from their more civilized neighbours of Bengal, both in personal appearance, habits, and manners: a Mugh is of moderate stature, but very robust, broad countenance, high and wide cheekbones, flat nose, and oblique eyes, like the Chinese: his faith does not permit him to take away the life of any animal, but no compunction afflicts him as to devouring it after its death: from the dead carcase of a rat to a slice off a dead elephant, nothing comes amiss to a hungry Mugh: in short, let him be within reach of any substance, animal or vegetable, which he can get down his throat, and he sets starvation at defiance. Slavery is common in all shapes, and when a man wants to raise a little money, he pawns his wife.

This prov. is almost wholly covered with thick woody jungle, and so intersected by rivers, creeks, lakes, inlets of the sea, nullahs, and water-courses, that it forms a continual series of islands, isthmuses, and peninsulas, so that communication between neighbouring villages is generally by water. Rain falls more or less throughout the year, and the periodical rains continue from June to November. According to a statement made, it appears that one year, from the first of June to the end of September, the fall of rain amounted to 196 inches, in consequence of which the entire of the low country was under water. This superabundant moisture, joined to a burning sun, renders it peculiarly adapted to the culture of rice: the indigo plant flourishes without culture; and all tropical fruits are produced in unbounded luxuriance. Teak and other valuable timber grow abundantly in many places.

The commerce of this country consists in exporting salt, rice, wax, and timber: from Ava it receives ivory, silver, copper, sugar, tobacco, oil, and lacquered ware, returning Hindoostany and European manufactures. While under the Birmese yoke, the conquerors contrived to extort a surplus revenue, of which 18,000 rupees were annually remitted to Ava, in support of the sacred white elephant and his establishment: in 1826, the calculation of the gross annual re-

venue was taken prospectively at 220,000 rupees. It is hardly necessary to add, that this climate is peculiarly fatal to European constitutions: even its destructive influence is severely felt by the native regiments, stationed along the coast and among the islands; the population is scanty and barbarous: as yet it possesses few articles of export: yields a very trifling revenue: requires an extensive and burthensome civil and military establishment; and, if taken in a pecuniary point of view only, is certainly a losing rather than a profitable acquisition.

ARRACAN, the capital of the prov. of the same name: this place is situated on the Arracan riv. about 40 m. from the sea, in Lat. 20. 30. N. Long. 92. 5. E. It stands in a valley surrounded by hills, among which are interspersed innumerable lakes, marshes, and streams: the tide overflows the low banks of the river to a considerable extent: on its reflux, it leaves a noisome swamp, and over this swamp great part of the town is built, the houses being raised on posts, and the water flowing beneath them: they are merely bamboo-huts, and are connected by wooden bridges; its pestilential insalubrity, therefore, need hardly be alluded to. In the centre of the town is a large square surrounded by a wall, containing several pagodas, with numerous images of Gaudma, the Guatama of the Hindoos, from an inch to twenty feet in height. When the Birmese captured and plundered Arracan in 1783, no part of their booty, considerable as it was, gratified them so much as an image of this idol, ten feet high, made of brass and brightly burnished: they regarded it as the original resemblance of the Rishi, or saint, taken from life, and pilgrims from remote countries flocked to pay their adorations at the feet of this image; they, also, took away an extraordinary piece of ordnance, made of malleable iron, 30 ft. in length, 2½ ft. in diameter at the muzzle, and 10 inches in the caliber. The town has never recovered from the above era, and when surrendered to the British, in 1825, it was found in a most miserable condition.

ARRACAN MOUNTAINS, which separate Arracan, from the Birman Empire. See ANOUPPECTOUMIOU MOUNTAINS.

ARRACOVIA, vil. Greece, on mount Parnassus, about 9 m. from Delphi. Pop. about 1500, exclusively Albanians and Greeks, without a single Turk. The adjacent country is rich and well cultivated: the sides of the hills are covered with vineyards, raised, where needful, on terraces built up to prevent the soil being washed away.

ARRADES, vil. N. Africa, in the territory of Tunis.

ARRADJAN, RAGIAN, or RAGIAM, tn. Asia, kind. Persia, prov. Farsisthan, dist. Kobad; 210 m. Wbs. Shiraz: it is near the left bank of the Tab, on the frontiers of Khusisthan. The tn. is fortified; has seven gates; several mosques and bazaars: its environs are fertile and produce olives, figs, dates, and pomegranates of peculiarly rich flavour; very fine soap is manufactured here: numerous camels are kept, and many of the inhabitants subsist by attending merchants and travellers with them: naphtha is found near here: the most remarkable work of art is a bridge of a single arch, said to be 100 ft. in height, and 320 ft. in length.

ARRADON, tn. France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Bretagne; 3 m. sw. Vannes.

ARRAG-EL-EMYR, tn. Turkey in Asia, [in Palestine, pach. Damascus, on the left bank of the Wady Syzr, a stream which flows into the Sherya or Jordan riv. Lat. 32.0. N. Long. 35. 54. E.

ARRAGON, tn. Asia in Arabia; 100 m. sse. Saana.

ARRAGON, prov. of Spain, between 40. 0. and 43. 0. N. lat. and 2. 0. E. and 0. 40. W. long. The kingdom of Arragon formerly constituted the second chief division of Spain; it comprised the kingdoms of Arragon, Valencia, and Mallorca, and the principality of Catalonia. Previous to the marriage of Ferdinand the Catholic, king of Arragon, with Isabella heiress of Castile, Arragon and Castile formed separate kingdoms, Sicily and Sardinia being also comprised in the former kingdom. At the death of Ferdinand in 1516, it was permanently united with Castile under the emperor Charles V. (Charles the 1. of Spain); but the Arragonese retained their peculiar laws, liberties, and privileges, and were governed by a viceroy, who enjoyed all the honours of a king until the Spanish war of succession, after which they were deprived of the greater part of them, in consequence of having firmly adhered to the interests of the house of Austria; an unpardonable offence to Philip V. of the house of Bourbon, who was successful in the struggle. The present province of Arragon preserves the title of kingdom, and is bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France, on the E. by Lerida, Tarragona, and Castillon, on the S. by Valencia and Cuenca, and on the W. by Guadalaxara, Calatayud, Soria, Logrono, and Pampeluna. This prov. forms one of the 14 divisions or lieutenantancies of Spain; the chief tns. are Saragossa, Jaca, Alcaniz, Barbastro, Borja, the neighbourhood of which abounds with flint, in which the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; Fraga, Huesca, Carinena, Calatayud, built on the ruins of the ancient Bilbilis, on the riv. Xalon, the birth-place of Martial the poet; at Daroca, in the neighbourhood of this town, a large cavern has been dug at the foot of the chain of mountains of Moncayo, which receives the torrents that come down in the rainy season, and thus preserves the town from inundation; Montalban, Teruel, and Tarragona, supposed to be the ancient Augustobriga, it stands below the Sierra de Moncayo, and is divided into the high and low town; an ancient convent of the Fathers of Mercy stands here, which is resorted to by zealous Roman Catholics as the burial-place of St. Boniface and St. Eusebius. Arragon has been greatly improved by an extensive canal which intersects it, and communicates with the riv. Ebro near Tudela in Navarre, and crossing Arragon diagonally, goes through the tns. of Alagon and Saragossa, and after a course of upwards of 100 m. again joins the Ebro, near the tn. of Romana; by means of this canal the inhabitants are enabled to carry on a considerable trade in wine and wool, both of which are much esteemed, particularly in England; the drainage and cultivation of the country have also been greatly facilitated and improved. The riv. Ebro intersects this prov. and, in its course through it, is joined by the Arva, the Xalon, the Huerba, the Callaga, the Almonacid, the Martin, the Cinca

and the Segre. The riv. Madragora is remarkable for issuing at irregular intervals, with a loud noise from the bowels of the earth, and, rushing into the neighbouring valleys, lays them waste. The northern portion of this prov. as it includes part of the Pyrénées, is very mountainous, and the soil poor, stony and sandy, but for the most part, and particularly on the banks of the riva, and in the beautiful and extensive valley of Calatayud, the soil is productive; in addition to fruit and olives, it yields hemp, maize, madder, and saffron. There are considerable mines of alum, jasper, marble, lead, and iron here, which are worked to some extent. There are a few inconsiderable manufactories of woollen cloths, glass, spirits, gunpowder, earthenware, and soap. Like the rest of Spain, Arragon is thinly peopled; it is upwards of 180 m. in length and 90 m. in width, yet the pop. does not exceed 650,000.

ARRAGON, riv. of Spain, which rises in the Pyrénées, in the prov. of Arragon, and, running through Jaca, Verdun, Sanguesa, and Carcastillo, is joined by the Agra at Villafranca, and, after a further course of about 9 m. to the southward, falls into the Ebro, near Alfaro in Navarre.

ARRAH, tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, capital of the Shahabad dist. 35 m. W. Patna; 4 m. from the left bank of the Ganges. Lat. 25. 35. N. Long. 83. 57. E. This is a large and populous place.

ARRAHMERA, or S. ANTHONY, a cape of Asia, on the S. coast of Arabia, in Yemen. Lat. 12. 40. N. Long. 44. 10. E.

ARRAI, tn. Japan, with a harbour, on the S. coast of the island of Niphon; 110 m. sw. Jeddo. Pop. 800.

ARRAJOS, tn. Brazil, prov. Piauh, on the left bank of the Parnaiba riv. or S. Luiz. Lat. 3. 20. S. Long. 41. 45. W.

ARRAMECHA, or ARRAMETRA, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, in the Purgunnah Burdawud; 7 m. NW. from Katchrode, and 4 m. SE. from Kairwaas. Pop. 300.

ARRAN, island, Scotland, belonging to the shire of Bute. It is 24 m. long by 12 in breadth, has a surface of about 100,000 acres. Pop. 6427. Real prop. £7906. Lat. 55. 35. N. Long. 5. 8. W. It is situated in the Firth of Clyde; 3 m. sw. of the shire to which it belongs, includes the pars. of Killbride and Killmorey, presents a varied surface, the centre rugged, heathy, and elevated, rising in one point, Goatfield Mountain, to the height of 2800 feet above the sea, and surrounded by a belt of fertile land extending along the coast. Its principal harbours are Black-water-foot and Loch Ranza, on the W. Broadwick (Brodick) Bay, a safe roadstead on the E. and Lamish Bay, capable of containing 500 sail, and much resorted to by the vessels that navigate the Clyde: this latter is sheltered by Holy Isle that stands like a breakwater at its entrance. The Pladda Light is situated at the S. extremity of the island, and the Cock of Arran serves as a sea-mark on the N. Arran is a pastoral country, but has also some tillage. Excellent whiskey is made here: trout and salmon abound in the lochs and rivers: game, chiefly grouse, are found in surprising numbers, and wild deer still keep possession of the mountains; and the deep sea-fishery, off the shores, is remarkably productive; above 1500 head of black cattle are exported annually:

wool is manufactured for domestic consumption; and kelp is made for export. On Goatfield Mountain, jasper, agate, cairngorum, Arran diamonds, Scotch topazes, are found, besides which, coal, ironstone, and limestone, exist here. A baillie's court is held here, which has extensive authority, and there are two resident magistrates. Chief proprietor, the Duke of Hamilton; to whose ancestor it was granted in 1503. The duke's seat is Brodick Castle, formerly a strong hold, taken by Robert Bruce, who, from this place, beheld the flame at Carrick "that lured him to his doom." Here are two vils. Lamlash and Brodick (q. v.), three places of worship, and three schools. Cairns, pillar-stones, cromlechs, and some ecclesiastical remains are scattered over the island.

ARRAN ISLES, South Ireland, co. Galway. Lat. 53. 8. N. Long. 9. 36. W. Three islands situated off the coast of the co. of Galway, in the Atlantic Ocean, and at the entrance of Galway Bay. Their surfaces occupy an area of 6813 acres, and the isles are distinguished by the names of Arranmore, Inismore, and Inis Leer, (q. v.). Their ancient inhabitants were the Gannians of Ptolemy, the Concani of Orosius, and the Scythians or Scots of Camden.

ARRAN ISLES, North Ireland, off the coast of Donegal county. See **ARRANMORE**, NORTH.

ARRANCA, CEPAS, tn. Spain, prov. of Cuenca; 23 m. NW. of Cuenca.

ARRANCY, tn. France, arrond. Montmedy, depart. Meuse; 16 m. SSE. Montmedy; 6 m. N. Spincourt. Here are several iron-works.

ARRANMORE, NORTH, island, Ireland, par. Templecroan, bar. Boyleagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Area of surface about 2000 acres. Pop. (in 1821, no return in 1831), 788. Lat. 55. 0. N. Long. 8. 30. W. Rutland (P. T. 196). A light is erected on the N. point of the island, which exhibits a fixed bright light, at a height of 209 feet above high water; kelp is manufactured along the shore; sheep and black cattle pastured, and iron-stone is found here.

ARRANMORE, SOUTH, Ireland, one of the south islands of Arran, off the coast of Galway co. prov. of Connaught. Lat. 53. 5. N. Long. 9. 45. W. Pop. 3191. Number of acres 4607. It constitutes both a bar and a par. the latter in the archdioc. of Tuam. A pier was erected here in 1818, extending 450 feet, affording shelter to above 100 craft. The varieties of fish taken here are cod, ling, haddock, turbot, gurnet, mackerel, bream, lobsters, oysters, crabs, scallops, cockles, muscles, &c. Kelp is manufactured; fish cured and exported; feathers of a superior kind gathered from the sider ducks; and yearling calves, highly esteemed by the Connaught graziers, reared. The inhabitants still retain distinct evidences of a primitive and ancient people, in their language, customs, and dress. They speak a dialect of the Irish language more pure than is in use on the mainland; their lands are divided according to the old Celtic law; and their costume consists of a short jacket reaching to the waist, and just overlapping a pair of long loose trousers that fall to the ankle, and the feet are protected by "poppooties," a sort of buskin made of cow-hide, stitched at toe and heel with strong cord. The soil is light and gravelly, resting on a limestone bed, and is extremely fertile.

The property of these isles was vested in the O'Briens, who were dispossessed, in the 16th century, by the O'Flahertys. Sir R. Lynch, Sir E. Smyth, Gore, Earl of Arran, and Fitzpatrick, succeeded each other in turn, but the Digbys, of Landens-town, are the present owners, to whom they produce an income of £2000 per annum. Remains of Pagan and Christian worship are very numerous and interesting on these islands; amongst them are open temples, altars, pillar-stones, several mounts, healing fountains, remains of venerable groves. Ten monasteries were founded here, and no less than thirteen churches, but none of the ruins now surviving possess so much interest as the singular building, perhaps, of a military character, called Dun Cengus, that occupies the summit of a cliff hanging over the sea. St. Endeus was the founder of the religious houses here. Here is a light-house exhibiting a revolving bright light, placed 498 feet above the level of the sea. See **INISMORE** and **INIS LEER**.

ARRANMOWDDWY, a mountain N. Wales, sh. Merioneth, 2955 feet above sea level. The turnpike road, from Machyllinaeth to Bala, passes over this sublime mountain at an elevation of 1500 feet above the sea.

ARRANTANGY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic, s. div. 50 m. SSE. Trichinopoly. Lat. 10. 10. N. Long. 79. 0. E.

ARRARAPIRA, BARRA DE, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Sao Paulo; 25 m. NNE. Bahia de Paranagua. Lat. 25. 20. S. Long. 47. 25. W. It is situated on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

ARRAS, arrond. France, depart. Pas-de-Calais, is divided into 10 cantons; Arras s. Arras s.; Bapaume; Beaumetz; Pas; Vitry; Vimy; Bertincourt; Croisilles; and Marquion: these are subdivided into 218 communes. Pop. 165,864.

ARRAS, tn. France, depart. Pas-de-Calais, chief place of its arrond. and can. 23 m. WNW. Cambrai; 127 m. N. Paris. Lat. 50. 18. N. Long. 2. 46. E. Pop. 19,590. It is built on the Scarpe and Crinchon riva. and at the intersection of several principal roads: it is a fortress of the third class: the citadel was built by Vauban in 1670: station of a field officer of artillery: has a regimental school; for the engineer department; courts of justice; is a bishop's see, suffragan of Paris: has a cathedral of extraordinary grandeur: a fine town-hall, and noble squares: the houses are built of stone; a city library containing 34,000 volumes, with a collection of paintings, engravings, and other works of art; an Academy of Belles Lettres; a Literary Society founded in 1738; a Theatre; a Communal College; a Botanic Garden; a Society for the encouragement of Arts; a school for the deaf and dumb; and many other valuable institutions.

The manufactures of Arras are numerous: cotton twist; cotton goods; thread and cotton stockings; woollen cloths; lace; leather; refined sugar; breweries; salt-works; beet-root sugar; soap; seed-oils, &c. Two fairs are held here, of 15 days each, commencing April 10 and November 10.

This is a city of high antiquity: it was the capital of the Atrebatas, from whom the name of the province of Artois was derived; when taken by Julius Cæsar, 50 years before the com-

mon era, it was called *Nemetocena*; Ptolemy calls it, *Origiacum*. In 407, the Vandals destroyed it; in 880, the Norsemen, or Normans, ravaged it, and it remained completely desolate and uninhabited 30 years; in 901, it was taken by Charles-le-Simple; in 1492, the archduke Maximilian of Austria took it by treachery; in 1578, the Prince of Orange captured it; in 1640, the French took it; Spain endeavoured to retake it, but in vain; it was finally ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrénées.

ARRATS, riv. France, depart. Garonne, joining the Garonne riv. below Aubilar.

ARRATUM, or **ARATUM**, Hindoostan, a British division in the presid. Bombay, prov. Gujerat, dist. Kaira, extending along the shore of the eastern angle of the Gulf of Cambay, bounded s. by the Goelwar and Bhownuggur territories: the principal towns are Dundooka and Ranpoor: it is watered by several small rivs.

ARRAWUD, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, prov. of Khandeish; the head of a purgunnah of 34 villages. Pop. 3000. Ceded to the British government, by the treaty of Mundesoor, 1819; 9 m. from Chapra; 3 m. N. of the Taptee riv. Annual revenue about 5000 rupees. The vicinity is celebrated for its fine mangoes. There is a hot spring at the deserted vil. of Munundere, 4 m. from the town. The Sautpoorah Mountains lie 6 m. southward. Lat. 21. 10. N. Long. 0. 20. E.

ARRAY, tn. Asia, Japan, on the s. coast of the island of Nippon, princip. Toutomi; 129 m. sse. Miako; 126 m. sw. Jeddo: has a small harbour; houses, 400.

ARRAYA, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Goyaz. Lat. 12. 25. s. Long. 47. 5. w.

ARRAYA, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos; 14 m. E. Burgos.

ARRAYAL DE ASSUMPCION, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Goyaz, on the Tocantius riv. 340 m. NNE. Villa Boa.

ARRAYAL DE CARDOSO, tn. S. America, Brazil; 300 m. sw. S. Salvador.

ARRAYAL DE MAYGUNTE, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Goyaz; 75 m. sse. Villa Boa.

ARRAYAL DE MEYAPONTE, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Goyaz; 125 m. sse. Villa Boa.

ARRAYAL DE PORATE, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Para, on the Tocantius riv. 210 m. s. Para.

ARRAYAL DE RIO DAS ALMAS, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Goyaz, on the Tocantius riv. 126 m. NNE. Villa Boa.

ARRAYAL DE SANTA ANNA, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Goyaz; 95 m. ssw. Villa Boa.

ARRAYAL VELHO, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes; 50 m. sw. Villa Rica.

ARRAYAS, riv. S. America. See the following article.

ARRAYAS, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Goyaz, dist. Parannan; 57 m. NE. Cavalcante, near the source of the riv. of the same name: it was founded in 1740; the neighbourhood is hilly; and exports great quantities of neat cattle.

ARRAYOLLOS, tn. South America, Brazil, prov. Guayana; built on a hill, near the left bank of the Aramacu riv. 15 m. from the confluence of that riv. with the Maranon.

ARRAYOLLOS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, dist. Villa-Viçosa; 35 m. WNW. Villa-Viçosa; and 12 m. N. Evora. Lat. 38. 42. N. Long. 7. 41. w. Pop. 2000. It is situated on the shore of a lake, at the foot of the hill on which its citadel is built: it has numerous religious establishments. Paper-hangings are manufactured here.

ARRAYOTOS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, dist. Villa-Viçosa. Pop. 3000. It belongs to the Duke of Braganza.

ARRE, **LAKK**, Denmark, in the island of Zealand, dist. Fredericksborg. Lat. 55. 58. N. Long. 12. 8. E.

ARREAU, tn. France, depart. Haute-Pyrénées, arrond. and 17 m. SE. Bagnères-de-Bigorre; 29 m. SSE. Tarbes. Lat. 42. 55. N. Long. 0. 20. E. Pop. 1300. It is the chief place of its canton: is situated at the confluence of the rivs. Neste d'Aure and Neste de Louron: is extremely ancient: manufactories of coarse woollen stuffs, &c. are established here: has 4 annual fairs, June 11, September 9, Tuesday after Palm Sunday, and Tuesday after All Saint's Day.

ARREAU, tn. France, depart. Haute-Pyrénées; 35 m. NNE. Tarbes. Lat. 42. 55. N. Long. 0. 20. E.

ARREBALDE, tn. Spain, Valladolid, prov. and 36 m. SW. Léon. A mineral spring is near this place.

ARRECIBO. See **ARECIBO**.

ARRECIFE, riv. S. America. See the following article.

ARRECIFE, tn. S. America, La Plata, gov. and 132 m. NW. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34. 4. s. Long. 60. 27. w. It is situated on the high road from Lima to Buenos Ayres, on a riv. of the same name.

ARREE, a chain of mounts. in France, commencing, depart. Côtes-du-Nord. Lat. 48. 18. N. Long. 2. 32. w. They run from E. to w. and terminate depart. Finistère, near Brest Harbour, E. Faou: their extent is nearly 100 m. they have different local names: at S. de Montcontour they are called, Mount Menez; between Quentin and Corlay, Mount Flenbusque; near Callac, Mount Menebret; in which rise the rivs. Hière, Blavet, and Guer: here Mount Arrée, strictly so called, commences; its summit is granitic: the rivs. Aulne, s. and Landerau, N. have their sources here: the mean height of the range is about 900 feet: they are sterile, rocky, broken with defiles, and surrounded by barren sandy plains.

ARREGHA, tn. Africa, Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile; 10 m. E. Derr. Lat. 22. 40. N. Long. 38. 28. E.

ARREGONDA, tn. S. America, Banda Oriental, on the left bank of the Yaguaron riv. Lat. 32. 30. s. Long. 53. 49. w.

ARRENIA, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, in the purgunnah of Sonekutch, situated upon the Lodire riv. 8 m. E. of Porassa, and 5½ m. W. of Sonekutch.

ARRENON, riv. S. America, Brazil, prov. Guayana; a tributary of the Oroonoco.

ARRENS, vil. France, depart. Hautes-Pyrénées, arrond. and 7 m. SW. Argelès; 3 m. SW. Aucun, in the valley of Azun. Annual fair, September 22.

ARRESITES, **ARRESIFES**, or **ARRECISES**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the easternmost of

the Caroline Islands. Lat. 10. 0. N. Long. 160. 24. E.

ARRESTAN, or RESTANES, tn. Asia, Syria; 20 m. s. Ramah.

ARRETON, par. England, co. Hants, s. div. in East Medina, liberty, Isle of Wight; 3 m. s.e. Newport (P. T. 89). Real prop. £9091. Pop. 1864. Living, a dioc. vic. archd. and dioc. Winchester. Church, ded. to St. George. Several ancient weapons have been found in some large barrows near this place.

ARREWAY, tn. Asia, on the W. coast of the Island of Celebes. Lat. 0. 58. s. Long. 119. 15. E.

ARRIAN, Kassr, tn. Africa, Nubia, prov. Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile; 20 m. n.w. Old Dongola. Lat. 17. 49. N. Long. 31. 7. E.

ARRIANA, vil. Africa; 6 m. N. Tunis. This vil. is interesting, as it is situated close to the ruins of the magnificent aqueduct which supplied Carthage with water: the arches, of which there is an extensive range, are 70 feet high, supported by columns 16 feet in diameter.

ARRIATE, tn. Spain, Granada, prov. and 42 m. w.n.w. Malaga; 4 m. N. Ronda.

ARRIEGE. See ARIZON.

ARRIGLE, MOUNT, in Ireland, bar. Killmacrenan, prov. Ulster, co. Donegal. Lat. 54. 59. N. Long. 8. 7. W.

ARRIGNO, tn. Corsica, in the Isle of, belonging to France; 8 m. E. Calvi.

ARRILD, tn. Denmark, prov. Sleswick, dist. Gottorp. Lat. 54. 40. N. Long. 9. 50. E.

ARRIMITTEE, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, in the Jonkur purgunnah, on a Nullah; 4½ m. from Jonkur.

ARRINGTON, par. England, co. Cambridge, hund. Wetherley; 5 m. s.e. Caxton (P. T. 49). Real prop. £998. Pop. 254. Living, a vic. archd. and dioc. Ely. Church, ded. to St. Nicholas, pat. Trinity College, Cambridge. This place is situated on the Cam riv.

ARRION, tn. Asia, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan; 90 m. s.e. Tabriz.

ARRISANA, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Portugal. Lat. 37. 14. N. Long. 8. 55. W.

ARRISANA, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve. Lat. 37. 17. N. Long. 8. 58. W.

ARRIVACOURCHY, tn. Hindoostan. See ARAVACOURCHY.

ARRO, CANAL OF, a strait of inlet, on the W. coast of N. America, in the Gulf of Georgia, E. of the islands Quadra and Vancouver. Lat. 48. 28. N. Long. 122. 19. W.

ARROA, LONG, island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, between Malaya and Sumatra, in the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 3. 0. N. Long. 100. 45. E.

ARROBA, tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. Ciudad Real; 35 m. W. Ciudad Real. Lat. 39. 3. N. Long. 4. 27. W.

ARROCHAR, par. Scotland, shire of Dumbarton; 80 m. w.n.w. Edinburgh. Real prop. £2838. Pop. 559. Living, in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr: this par. abounds in picturesque scenery, beautiful woods, and elevated mountains, Loch Lomond possesses much magnificence: the road between Dumbarton and Inverary, passes near the head of Loch Long, where a post-office and an inn are established; English is generally understood, but Gaelic is the prevailing language.

ARROE, a group of islands, in the Gulf of Arabia, or Red Sea, at an equal distance between Mocha and the opposite coast. Lat. 13. 36. N. Long. 42. 36. E. There are six small and one large island, inhabited by fishermen; the name of the group is probably a corruption of the words *Djebel Ar-rech*, the name of the principal island.

ARROE, an island belonging to Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, sw. Funen. Lat. 54. 53. N. Long. 10. 20. E. Pop. 7573. It appertains to Sleswick; it is small, but very well cultivated and extremely fertile: the employments of the inhabitants are chiefly agriculture, fishing, and shipping. Its chief tn. is Arroeskioping.

ARROE, another small island belonging to Denmark, between the island of Funen and the coast of Sleswick.

ARROESKIOPING, tn. Denmark, on the island of Arroe, with a good harbour, sheltered by the opposite island of Dryeroe. Pop. 1300. The trade of this place is in a prosperous condition.

ARROGURRA, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, in the Purgunnah of Oodee Sagur, 1 m. from the riv. Beedus, and 4 m. E. of the Oodee-Sagur-Bund.

ARROH, riv. France, depart. Nièvre, prov. Nivernois, running into the Loire riv. near Decize.

ARROJA DE SAN SERVAN See AROTO DE SAN-SERVAN.

ARROIO DA CHINA, tn. S. America, La Plata, on the right bank of the Uruguay riv. about 90 m. from its mouth; 192 m. n.w. Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants are almost exclusively whites.

ARRONCHES (anc. Septem Aræ), tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, dist. and 17 m. s.e. Portalegre; 95 m. E. Lisbon. Lat. 39. 0. N. Long. 7. 6. W. Pop. 3000. It is situated at the confluence of the riva. Caya and Alegretta: it has several churches and public buildings.

ARRONCHES, tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. and 6 m. s. Seara. The inhabitants are a mixed race, Indians, Mestizos, and whites: they cultivate cotton, rice, and cassada.

ARRONES, tn. Spain, prov. of Navarre; 7 m. s. Estella.

ARROQUHAR, or ARROCHAR, vil. Scotland, on the road which runs along the E. shore of Loch Long. Lat. 56. 13. N. Long. 4. 41. W. See ARROCHAR.

ARROS, riv. France, rising between Bouilh-d'Arré et Marseilhau, depart. Hautes-Pyrénées, and passing through depart. Gers, falls into the Adour, at Izoges: its course, 51 m. is generally from s.e. to n.w.

ARROU, tn. France, arrond. Chateau-Dun, depart. Eure-et-Loire, prov. Orleannois. Pop. 2000.

ARROU, or ARROO, a group of islands in the eastern seas, named after the largest. See ARRO.

ARROW, par. and tnsbp. England, co. Warwick, partly in the Alcester and partly in the Stratford div. of the hd. of Barlichway, near a riv. of the same name; 1 m. sw. Alcester, (P. T. 103). Real prop. £3254. Pop. 466. Living, a rect. dioc. Worcester, pat. Marq. Hertford: whose seat of Ragley is in this par.

ARROW, tnsbp. England, co. Pal. Chester, par. Woodchurch, hd. Wirral, lower div. 6 m. n.w. Great Neston, (P. T. 194). Real prop. £828. Pop. 91.

ARROW, riv. Wales, rising in Radnorshire, and running into the Lugg riv. near Leominster.

ARROW, a stream rising in the Lickey hills, Worcestershire, and falling into the Avon near Bilford Grange.

ARROW, riv. Ireland. See the following article.

ARROW, Lough, a lake in Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Sligo, barony Tyrnaghrill; it is 11 m. in length, covering upwards of 3000 acres. It communicates with the sea by means of the Arrow, or Uncion riv. which runs into Sadare bay, 5 m. ssw. Sligo.

ARROWSICK, or **ARROWSKE**, an island of N. America, in the United States, in Maine, co. Cumberland, dist. George-Town, separated from Parker's island by a small creek: it contains 20,000 acres, chiefly salt-marshes: it was purchased from the Indians in 1661.

ARROWSMITH, or **MAILALAREEN**, riv. S. Africa, in the Bejouwana country. Lat. 26. 55 s. Long. 25. 30. E.

ARROWSMITH'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Mulgrave Islands, E. of the Caroline Islands. Lat. 6. 44. N. Long. 172. 20. E.

ARROWTHORNE, tnsbp. England. Partly in Brompton Patrick, and partly in Hulton parishes, in Hang East and Hang West wapentakes, co. York, N. R. No. of acres, 850. Pop. 59. Bedale. (P. T. 223).

ARROUX, riv. France, rising in the depart. Côte-d'Or, prov. of Burgundy; 1 m. W. Culestre, 5 m. NE. Arnay-le Duc, passes into the depart. Saône-et-Loire, and falls into the Loire at Dijon, near the commencement of the Canal du Centre; after a course of 75 m. NNE. to SW. with 9 m. of floatage from Toulon to Gueugnon, and 12 m. navigable from that place to the Loire. It receives the Creusevaux, Mesvin, and Bourbince.

ARROYA DE ELMEDINA, tn. S. America, in La Plata, prov. Buenos Ayres; 165 m. NNW. Buenos Ayres.

ARROYA DE LA CHINA, tn. S. America, in La Plata, prov. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 32. 29. S. Long. 58. 14. W. Situated on the W. bank of the Uruguay riv.

ARROYA DE PABEN, tn. S. America, in La Plata, prov., and 180 m. NNW. Buenos Ayres.

ARROYA DE RAMALLO, tn. S. America, in La Plata prov., and 150 m. NNW. Buenos Ayres.

ARROYA DE NANA, riv. S. America, in Mexico, prov. San Luis Potosi, falling into the estuary of the Sabine riv. on the N. shore of the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 30. 30. N. Long. 94. 0. W.

ARROYA TESEDON, tn. N. America, in Mexico, Upper California, on the left bank of a branch of the Rio Salado. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 114. 5. W.

ARROYO, tn. Spain, dist. Toro, prov., and 8 m. NW. Palencia.

ARROYO, tn. Spain, prov. and 7 m. SW. Valladolid, on the left bank of the Pisuerga riv.

ARROYO DEL PUERCO, tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 11 m. WSW. Cáceres. Pop. 660. Manufactures, woollens and porcelain.

ARROYO, or **ARROJA DE SAN SERVÁN**, tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 26 m. ESE. Badajoz; VOL. I.

9 m. WSW. Merida, on the left bank of the Guadiana riv.

ARROYO DE SILLAN, riv. N. America, Mexico, prov. Yucatan, or Merida, falling into the Gulf of Mexico, near the tn. of Sillan. Lat. 21. 20. N. Long. 88. 40. W.

ARROYO-MOLINOS, tn. Spain, Estremadura, subdiv. Badajoz, prov. Estremadura; 21 m. NNE. Merida.

ARROYO-MOLINOS, tn. Spain, prov. and 17 SW. Madrid.

ARROYO-MOLINOS DE LEON, tn. Spain, prov. Badajoz, subdiv. Estremadura; 30 m. WSW. Llerena.

ARROYOS, tn. S. America, gov. Paraguay; 51 m. E. Assumpcion. Lat. 25. 29. S. Long. 56. 47. W.

ARROYUELO, tn. Spain, prov. and 39 m. NNE. Burgos; 12 m. SE. Villarcayo.

ARRUBAL, tn. Spain, dist. Soria, prov. and 9 m. ESE. Logrono, near the right bank of the Ebro riv.

ARRUDA, tn. Portugal, dist. Constanhiera, prov. Estremadura; 17 m. ESE. Torres Vedras.

ARRUNDOOL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Khandaish; 70 m. SW. Boorhanpoor. It was once a considerable place, but is now in a very ruinous condition.

ARRYL, tn. Hindoostan, in the Rajpoot States; 60 m. SW. Jeypoor.

ARRYSIR, or **ARREYCIK**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aitch, on the sea-coast; 26 m. NNE. Mallia. Lat. 23. 17. N. Long. 71. 13. E.

ARS, or **ARRS**, an island of France, in the bay of Morbihan, arrond. Vannes, depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany. Pop. 1000. It contains 1 par. including 1 vil. and 11 ham. Its productions are wheat, wine, and salt.

ARS, tn. France, arrond. and 6 m. NW. Aubusson, depart. Creuse, prov. of Marche.

ARS-EN-RE, tn. France, depart. Charente-Inferieure, prov. Aunis, Saintogne, and Angoumois, arrond. and 19 m. WNW. La Rochelle, chief place of its canton. Lat. 46. 12. N. Long. 1. 25. W. Pop. 3,008. Situated at the W. extremity of the Isle of Rhé: here are salt works, and a small roadstead, where great quantities of salt are shipped: beautiful semitransparent pebbles are found here, white, brown, and rose-colour.

ARS-SUR-MEURTHIE, commune, France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine, arrond. and 4 m. E. Nancy; situated on the left bank of the Meurthe.

ARS-SUR-MOSELLE, vil. France, depart. Moselle, prov. Lorraine, arrond. and 6 m. WSW. Metz. Several paper-mills are established here.

ARSA, riv. Austrian states, king. Illyria, prov. Istria, gov. Trieste. It rises near the vil. Sanevisa, circle of Fiume, traverses Lake Zépich, and falls into the Gulf of Quarnero; 10 m. S. Albona, after a course of 21 m. during the greater part of which it is navigable.

ARSAC, tn. France, chief place of a canton, depart. Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. Orthez, prov. Navarre and Bearn; 12 m. ESE. Dax. Pop. 1500.

ARSACHENA. See **ARZAQUENA**.

ARSACE, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Syria, pach. Aleppo; 25 m. N. Aleppo. Lat. 36. 33. N. Long. 37. 13. E.

ARSACIDES ISLANDS, an archipelago in the S. Pacific Ocean, called also Solomon's

Islands, which is the more usual name. Lat. 5. to 12. s. Long. 155 to 160. E. See Solomon's Islands.

ARSAF, vil. Syria. See ARSOUF.

ARSAGO, tn. N. Italy, Austrian states, gov. Milan; 12 m. N. Milan.

ARSANO, tn. S. Italy, king. Naples, near Naples. Pop. 6000.

ARSAWAS, or ARSAMAS, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Nishnei-Novogorod, chief town of its circle; 48. m. s. Nishnei-Novogorod. Churches 24; houses 1480. Pop. estimated at 7000. The inhabitants of this tn. are extremely industrious, and therefore in more comfortable circumstances than the Russian population in general. The principal manufactures are linen, leather, soap, potass, and dye-stuffs. The waters of the Terchu riv. on the banks of which the tn. is situated, are rendered unfit for use by the drainage of the various works.

ARSBRAE, vil. Scotland, shire of Inverness, island of Harris, near Loch Reasort. Lat. 57. 59. N. Long. 6. 49. W.

ARSCHEM, vil. Denmark, prov. Sleswick, on the island of Sylt, in the N. Sea. Lat. 54. 51. N. Long. 8. 34. E.

ARSEEO, tn. N. Africa, prov. of Mascara, state of Algiers. It possesses a safe and spacious harbour, and much grain is annually exported from this place.

ARSEEWAH, tn. Hindoostan, in prov. Orissa; 35 m. sw. Surgooja.

ARSEMINI, tn. Island of Sardinia, in the Cagliari div.; 7 m. sw. Cagliari.

ARSEN, riv. Turkey in Asia, rising near the s. frontier of Armenia, and running into the Euphrates near Ilija. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 38. 55. E.

ARSERINA, island, off the coast of Western Africa, near the mouth of the Rio S. Juan. Lat. 19. 32. N. Long. 16. 0. W.

ARSID, vil. Syria. See ARSOUF.

ARSIERO, or ASIERA, vil. Austrian states, king. Lombardy, prov. Vicenza, dist. and 7 m. N. Schio. Pop. 2414. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 11. 22. E. Paper is made here, and a quarry worked, yielding a very beautiful white marble, veined with black.

ARSILLE, or ARZILLAH, or AZYLAH (anc. Julia Traducta), a maritime tn. of N. Africa, on the coast of Barbary, in the empire of Morocco, prov. and 114 NNW. Fez, 30 m. ssw. Tangiers. Pop. 1500. This port is on the Atlantic, and defended by a citadel; the inhabitants are Moors and Jews: the territory produces tobacco. In the time of the Roman empire, this was a place of considerable importance; on the fall of that empire it was destroyed, and rebuilt by the Caliphs of Cordova. Lat. 35. 38. N. Long. 5. 59. W.

ARSINOE, a name in ancient geography for various places; the most famous was situated in Egypt, near the W. extremity of the Arabian Gulf, and close by Hieropolis, it is called Cleopatrus.

ARSK, city, Russia in Europe, gov. dist. and 39 m. NE. Kazan, on the Kazanka riv.: it is strongly fortified; houses, wood-built, about 150: the pop. consists principally of disbanded veterans.

ARSO, riv. S. Italy, king. Naples, prov. Calabria Citra, running into the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 16. 56. E.

ARSOFFA, or RESAPA-EN-HESHAM, fort, Tur-

key in Asia, prov. Syria; 70 m. SE. Aleppo. Lat. 35. 38. N. Long. 38. 50. E.

ARSOLI, tn. N. Italy, States of the Church, prov. and 28 m. NE. Rome; 13 m. NE. Tivoli. Lat. 42. 4. N. Long. 12. 59. E. Pop. 1200.

ARSONS, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Syria, near the coast; 15 m. s. Alexandretta.

ARSONVAL, vil. France, depart. Aube, prov. Champagne, arrond. and 5 m. NW. Bar-sur-Aube.

ARSOUF, ARSAF, ARSID, ARSUR, or ASOR (anc. Apollonia), vil. Turkey in Asia, in Syria, pach. Damascus, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 3 m. N. Jaffa. Lat. 32. 14. N. Long. 34. 53. E. has a citadel, a mosque, and numerous remains of antiquity. It is said that King Solomon built a city, called Asor, on the site of this place: in after ages Apollonia is mentioned both by Pliny and Ptolemy. Josephus says that this city was rebuilt and repeopled by order of Gabinius, governor of Syria and Judea. Godfrey of Boulogne besieged it without success; Baldwin I. took it: in 1265 it fell under the yoke of the Mohammedans.

ARSOUF, NAHR EL, riv. Turkey in Asia, falling into the Mediterranean Sea near the tn. of Arsouf.

ARSOUS, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. Aleppo, in Syria, W. of a mountain of the same name; 20 m. WNW. Antioch. Lat. 36. 22. N. Long. 36. 10. E.

ARSOUS, MOUNT, Turkey in Asia, E. of the tn. of Arsous.

ARSTJO, tn. Russia in Europe, du. Finland, gov. Kymmenegrad, on the shores of a spacious lake; 69 m. SE. Tavastehus; 30 m. NNE. Borga.

ARSU, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Schirvan; 40 m. ssw. Schamaghie, on the Kar riv.

ARSDUNA, tn. Sweden, prov. Gestrikland; 18 m. WSW. Gefle. Lat. 60. 35. N. Long. 16. 45. E.

ARSUR, vil. Syria. See ARSOUF.

ARSURA, ARSURA NISI, or FLAT ISLE, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 24. 15. E.

ART, or UNTERART, tn. Switzerland, canton, and 7 m. NW. Schivitz, on the lake of, and 7 m. S. Zug, at the base of Mts. Rigi and Rossberg. Lat. 47. 4. N. Long. 8. 31. E. The scenery of the valley in which this well-built tn. is situated is extremely picturesque; and the vale also remarkable as being surrounded by the highest mountains, composed of breccia, in the world.

ART, LAKE OF; the lake of Zug is sometimes called by this name, on account of its proximity to the tn. of Art.

ARTA, tn. Spain, Island of Majorca, prov. and 41 m. NE. Palma; 18 m. SE. Alcudia, built on a rising ground. Pop. 8000. This is the most opulent place in the island: its territory is fertile: cotton is grown in it: millstones are quarried: 6 m. E. of this town, near the coast, is La Cueva de la Ermita, or, Grotto of the Hermitage: it is a profound natural labyrinth, replete with the most curious crystallizations.

ARTA (anc. Arethon), riv. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia, dist. Yanina: it rises in Mt. Palcerouni, passes Arta, and, after a course of about 75 m. from N. to S. falls into the gulf of that name; it is fordable in summer.

ARTA, or LARTA, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia, dist. and 36 m. S. Yanina; 81 m. NNW. Lepanto. Lat. 39. 18. N. Long. 21. 4. E.

It is on the bank of the Arta, 9 m. N. of the mouth of that riv. in the Gulf of Arta. It is the chief place of a jurisdiction, the see of a Greek archbishop, and the residence of several European consuls. Here are 26 Greek churches, 5 mosques, and 7 synagogues; previous to 1816, the population was estimated at 9000: the plague raged that year so destructively, that it is now calculated at 6000 only. The malaria afflicts the inhabitants of the *Plains of Arta*, bringing with it fevers and agues. Its baneful influence extends to Previsa. It is a place of considerable trade and industry; the manufactures are chiefly leather, and woven stuffs: the exports, cattle, wine, tobacco, cotton, hemp, flax, and similar productions of the soil.

ARTA, GULF OF, called also the Gulf of Previsa, or *Previsa*, an extensive inlet of the Ionian Sea, on the W. coast of Greece: it runs very far inland in an E. direction, but the bar across its mouth, and less than 3 fathoms in mid-channel, with its numerous rocks and sands, render navigation in it extremely dangerous. Lat. of the new fort, 38. 56. 30. N. Long. 20. 46. E.

ARTAGORA, or **ANTAGI-CERTA**, tn. Turkey in Asia. See **ARDIS**.

ARTAIN, or **ARTANE**, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Dublin. Pop. 583. It is in the archdioc. Dublin.

ARTAJONA, tn. Spain, in Navarre, prov. and 11 m. ssw. Pampeluna; 11 m. NE. Olite. Pop. 2200. This place is built in two distinct divisions: the upper, on a rising ground, is surrounded by a wall with 3 gates and 12 towers; the lower, near the Cidocos, is called the Suburb. The vicinity is fertile: the neighbouring Mt. Mina has a copper mine which is not worked. Don Sancho wrested this place from the Moors in 1158.

ARTAKELLY, vil. Ireland, bar. Kenaught, prov. Ulster, co. Londonderry; 18 m. E. Londonderry. Lat. 55. 3. N. Long. 6. 45. W.

ARTAKI, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Anadolija, dist. Biga, on the SW. coast of the Isthmus of Cyzica; 82 m. WNW. Broussa; 82 m. SW. Constantinople. Lat. 40. 24. N. Long. 27. 45. E.

ARTALA POINT, in Scotland, Island of Islay, on the W. coast of the Sound of Jura. Lat. 55. 50. N. Long. 5. 58. W.

ARTALI, tn. Sicily, prov. Catania; 18 m. NNE. Catania. Lat. 37. 40. N. Long. 15. 12. E.

ARTANA, tn. Spain, in prov. Valencia, sub. div. and 12 m. WSW. Castellon. Pop. 4000.

ARTANI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Armenia; 47 m. S. Azalzik. Lat. 41. 1. N. Long. 42. 26. E.

ARTANNES, vil. France, depart. Indre-et-Loire, prov. Touraine, arrond. and 10 m. SSW. Tours. Pop. 1071: situated on the Indre riv.

ARTAVIVA, tn. Asia, in Mingrelia; 110 m. NE. Trebisond.

ARTAXATE, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia; 15 m. S. Eryvan, near the Araxes. This was anciently a very considerable city, and was originally founded under the advice of Hannibal, by Artaxias, who, having been appointed governor of Armenia by the Seleucides, declared himself an independent prince. Its situation being favourable, it prospered; but the Romans burnt it in the first century. Tiridate II. rebuilt it: Artaxias chose it as his residence, and adorned it with the spoils of several subjugated cities: in 370, it was taken by the Persians; at that time

it contained nearly 50,000 houses: every thing was abandoned to the flames, and the inhabitants sold for slaves: it recovered from this shock, and in 450, a celebrated ecclesiastical council was held here under the patriarch Joseph, to deliberate on a reply and refusal to the demand made by the Persian monarch, that the Armenian christians should adopt the religion of Zoroaster: it was so repeatedly desolated by the wars of the 5th and 6th centuries, that it has never recovered the shadow of its former importance; Chardin, who visited it, describes the ruins of a vast palace which is still known by the appellation of the Throne of Tiridates, who was the first christian prince of Armenia.

ARTCHATOU, tn. China, prov. Mongolia. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 116. 50. E. Situated on the Silim, N. of the country occupied by the tribe of Abahanar.

ARTECLEAVE, vil. Ireland, par. Drumboe, half barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster; 5 m. NW. Coleraine (P. T. 114). Pop. 400.

ARTEDA, riv. Russia in Europe, rising in the gov. Penza, running SW. and, after a course of 39 m. falling into the Serdoba riv. 11 m. NW. Serdobst, gov. Saratof.

ARTELSBURG, vil. Denmark, du. Lauenburg, bailiwick Ratzeburg: here is a ferry over the Elbe riv.

ARTENAC, tn. France, arrond. Ionsac, prov. Aunis Saintagne and Anjoumaut, depart. Charente-Inférieure; 21 m. SE. Saintes. Pop. 1500.

ARTENAY, tn. France, depart. Loiret, prov. Orléannoise, arrond. and 14 m. N. Orleans, chief place of its canton. Pop. 1120. It has a very flourishing manufacture of hardware.

ARTENBURG, tn. Hanover, princip. and 10 m. NNE. Lunebourg, chief tn. of its bailiwick. Pop. 550. It is built on the right bank of the Elbe.

ARTERN, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, co. Mansfeld, circle, and 10 m. W. Sangerhausen. Lat. 51. 23. N. Long. 11. 22. E. Pop. 2385: situated on the Unstrut riv.: has several distilleries, salt-works, and salt-petre-manufactories.

ARTES, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. and 33 m. NNW. Barcelona; on the Rio Secho.

ARTES, tn. Spain, in Galicia, prov. and 65 m. SSW. Corunna. Lat. 42. 32. N. Long. 8. 59. W.

ARTES, tn. Spain, in Galicia, prov. and 12 m. NNW. Corunna. Lat. 43. 11. N. Long. 8. 32. W.

ARTH, or **ARTHA**, riv. S. Wales, co. Cardigan, falling into the Irish Sea at Aberarth; 14 m. S. Aberystwith.

ARTHABASCA, tn. N. America, U. States, in the Western Territory, on the left bank of the Colombia riv. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 118. 0. W.

ARTHES, or **ARTHEZ**, tn. France, depart. Basses Pyrénées, prov. Navarre and Bearn, arrond. and 8 m. SE. Orthes. Pop. 2000: chief place of its canton.

ARTHEZ, or **ARTHES-D'ASSON**, tn. France, depart. Basses Pyrénées, prov. Navarre and Bearn, arrond. Pau, canton, and 5 m. S. Nâi. Pop. 800. Considerable iron-works are established here.

ARTHIES, vil. France, depart. Seine-et-Oise, prov. Isle of France, arrond. and 8 m. NNE. Mantes.

ARTHINGTON, tnsbp. England, co. York,

W. R., par. Addle, Skyrack wapentake, upper div. 5 m. ssn. Otley (P. T. 200). No. of acres, 1780. Real prop. £3434. Pop. 360. A farmhouse, still called the Nunnery, shows the spot where a religious house, founded in the 12th century, formerly stood.

ARTHINGWORTH, ham. England, co. Northampton, hund. Rothwell, near the Line riv. 4½ m. sss. Market-Harborough (P. T. 83). No. of acres, 2030. Real prop. £2830. Pop. 225. Living, a rect. dioc. Peterborough. Church ded. to St. Andrew.

ARTHUR, GREAT, one of the Scilly Islands, off the coast of Cornwall, England, adjacent to St. Martin's; area, 30 acres.

ARTHUR, LITTLE, an island, England, near the last named; area, about 7 acres.

ARTHURET, par. England, co. Cumberland, Eskdale Ward, near Longtown (P. T. 320). No. of acres, 17,380. Pop. 2903. This par. includes the tshps. of Longtown, Beackenhill, Lineside and Netherby. Living, a united rect. and vic. archd. and dioc. Carlisle. Church, ded. to St. Michael.

ARTHUR'S ISLE, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 3. 0. s. Long. 176. 0. w.

ARTHUR'S KILL, or NEWARK BAY, a bay in N. America, U. States, in New Jersey, co. Bergen, 2 m. wide, and 6 m. long, formed by the confluence of the Passaic and Hackinsack rivs. and separated from the Hudson riv. by the Bergen Neck: it communicates with New York Bay by a navigable canal which passes N. of Staten Island, and with the Amboy or Raritan Bay, by another canal W. of that island.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, a lofty conical hill, Scotland, par. Canongate, shire of Edinburgh, upwards of 800 ft. high: it is in some places a precipitous rock, steep and rugged: on the s. it exhibits a range of vertical basaltic columns, pentagonal and hexagonal, from 50 to 60 ft. high and 5 ft. in diameter. This hill also furnishes granite for paving, great quantities of which are sent to London, and much is used in Edinburgh: beautiful red jasper, which takes a very bright polish, is found in many places; also different kinds of hæmatites, zeolites, agates, &c. Its majestic appearance adds greatly to the scene, from whatever point of view it is contemplated. The prospect from its summit is extensive and interesting. On the N. are the ruins of a chapel, and of a hermitage, dedicated to St. Anthony, and near it a spring called by the name of that saint.

ARTIAS, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. Lerida; 5 m. s. Viella: it is near the source of the Garonne, in the valley of Arau.

ARTIBONITE, or ARTIBONITO, riv. Hayti, rising in several streams from Mt. Cibao, passes near Mirebalais, Verettes, Petite Bivière, and, after a course of 135 m. E. to W. falls into the sea on the W. coast of the island, below the plantation of the same name, 9 m. N. Saint Marc.

ARTIBONITE, plantations, Hayti, 6 m. from the mouth of the last-named riv. Lat. of riv. entrance 19. 10. N. Long. 72. 44. W. Here is good water but no wood.

ARTIKABAD (anc. Ariarathirra), tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Roum, dist. Siwas, on a branch of the Tum riv. a tributary of the Kizil-Ermak; 35 m. NNW. Siwas.

ARTILLERY GROUND, England, city of London, Old Liberties, co. Middlesex. Real prop. £5399. Pop. 1411. See FINNSURRY.

ARTIMONIO, vil. Italy, grand du. Tuscany, prov. and 11 m. W. Florence. It is on the banks of the Arno riv. at the foot of a hill, where there is a royal country seat founded by Ferdinand I. in 1594.

ARTINGAL, island, S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Pelew group. Lat. 8. 8. 30. N. Long. 134. 50. E. See PELIW ISLES.

ARTINGTON, tything, England, co. Surrey, par. Nicholas, first div. Godalming hund. 1 m. ssw. Guildford (P. T. 31). No. of acres, 2860. Pop. 511.

ARTISCH. See ARGISCH.

ARTISMO, MOUNT, in the Island of Sicily, prov. Catania, forming part of the chain which intersects the island. Lat. 37. 40. N. Long. 14. 18. E. See APENNINES.

ARTISZOW, vil. Austrian States, Galicia, cir. Lemberg; 2 m. ss. Grudeck. Excellent building stone is raised here.

ARTOGNE, or ARTOGNA, vil. Austrian States, Lombardy, prov. and 29 m. ENR. Bergamo, dist. Piazza, pop. 1100: situated in the vale of Camonica, near Lake Iseo: it is celebrated for its cheeses.

ARTOIS, formerly a prov. of France, giving the title of Duke to one of the princes of the blood; its name is probably derived from the *Atrebates*, who possessed it in the time of Cæsar. It passed under various governments, the Romans, the Franks, the Counts of Flanders, the Kings of Spain and of France, the Dukes of Burgundy and the Emperors of Germany; it was conquered definitively by the kings of France, in 1635, and confirmed to them by several subsequent treaties. It formed a separate military division, and had a representative government called the States, which was composed of 2 bishops, 18 abbots, 18 ecclesiastical deputies, and about 70 nobles and representatives, elected by the towns. It enjoyed several valuable exemptions and privileges. At the revolution it was divided into the arrondissements of Arras, Bethune, Saint-Pol, Saint-Omer, and part of that of Montreuil, in the depart. Pas-de-Calais.

ARTOLINA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Western Greece, dist. and 24 m. NE. Lepanto, on the left bank of the Morno riv. Lat. 38. 32. N. Long. 24. 14. E.

ARTOLSHEIM, tn. France, depart. Bas Rhin, prov. Alsace; 5 m. SE. Schlettstat.

ARTON, tn. France, depart. Loire Inférieure, prov. Brittany, arrond. and 12 m. s. Painbœuf.

ARTONNÉ, tn. France, depart. Puy-de-Dôme, prov. Auvergne, arrond. and 5 m. N. Rious; 4 m. wsw. Aigue-Perse. Pop. 1160. Situated on the Morges, in a beautiful and fertile country.

ARTÓS, or ARTOUCH, tn. Asia, in Chinese Tary; 30 m. W. Kachgar. The encampment of Saisang Tchezen Dondouk, comprising 1078 tents or families, is about 2 m. from Artos, on the road to Kachgar.

ARTOUDE, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Syria; 15 m. N. Damascus.

ARTOUS, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Palestine, pach. and 8 m. wsw. Damascus. Lat. 33. 26. N. Long. 36. 16. E.

ARTRAMONT, par. Ireland, bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; 4 m. N. Wexford (P. T. 94). Pop. 661. Living, rect. belonging

to the union of Ardcollam, dioc. Ferns, archdioc. Dublin. About 100 children are educated here.

ARTRAY. See ARITREA.

ARTRO, riv. N. Wales, rising in co. Merioneth, and becoming tributary to the Lanbedr riv.

ARTSCHADINSK, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Don Cozaks, dist. Oust-Medveditz; 63 m. s.e. Alexievsk, on the right bank of the Medveditz riv.

ARTSTÆDTEN, tn. Austria Proper, cir. Upper Manhartsberg; 3 m. N. Pechlarn, and 57 m. W. Vienna.

ARTVANI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, pach. and 57 m. sw. Akhalzikh; 90 m. NW. Kars, on the banks of a riv. which runs into the Tchörök.

ARTZ, riv. France, depart. Morbihan, Bretagne, rising N.N.R. Vannes, passing Rochefort, and falling into the Oust near Redon, after a course of 39 m. W. to E. navigable about 3 or 4 m. from the embankment at Vacherie to Oust.

ARTZ, an ancient castle, in Austrian States, in the Tyrol, princip. Trent, situated in the Val Di Nou.

ARTZBACH, riv. Austrian States, in Styria, which joins the Ens riv. 4 m. s. Reiffling.

ARTZBERG, tn. archdu. Austria; 12 m. s.e. Steyer, on the Ens riv.

ARTZEN, bailiwick, kingdom of Hanover, princip. Calenberg, including 2 tns. and 22 vils. See ARTZEN, tn. of.

ARTZEN, mkt. tn. Hanover, princip. Calenberg, bailiwick Artzen. Pop. 450. It is the seat of an ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

ARUACAS, a tribe of S. American Indians. See AROUACKS.

ARUARY, riv. S. America, in Guayana, rising in a lake in the country of the Amicunos, and falling into the Atlantic near Capo del Norte, on the frontiers of French Guayana. Lat. 1. 20. N. Long. 51. 0. W.

ARUBA, tn. Persia, prov. and 90 m. E. Mekran, on the coast of the Indian Ocean, near the cape of the same name.

ARUBA, ORUBA, or ORUVA, an island in the West Indies, 17 m. long, belonging to Holland, situated on the N. coast of S. America; 48 m. W. Curaçoa. Lat. of N. point 12. 36. 15. N. Long. 70. 12. 0. E. It terminates the chain of the West India islands on the s. The channel between this isle and the main land is 13 m. wide.

ARUBA, CAPZ, a headland of Asia, on the coast of Persia, prov. Beloochistan, dist. Mekran, on the shore of the Indian Ocean, near the tn. of Kurmut, between the mouths of the Bhusool and Rooma rvs. Lat. 25. 6. N. Long. 64. 30. E.

ARUCARA, tn. Brazil, prov. and 140 m. WSW. Para. Situated at the mouth of the Guanapu riv.

ARUCOLARA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 10 m. N. Urdukkully, or Ardenelle.

ARUDY, tn. France, depart. Basses-Pyrénées, prov. Navarre and Bearn, arrond. and 9 m. ESE. Oleron; 15 m. SSW. Pau, chief place of its canton, on the Ossau riv. Pop. 2040.

ARUHSA, vil. Arabia, prov. Yemen, dist. Tulla; 33 m. NW. Sana. It has a strong citadel.

ARUI, riv. S. America, prov. Cumana, in Colombia, a tributary of the Oroonoco, which it joins between the tns. of Real Corona and Borbon.

ARUL, riv. Asia, rising in Caubul, and joining the Indus on its right bank, near Schwaun, prov. Sinde, Hindoostan.

ARUM, riv. See ARUN.

ARUN, riv. England, co. Sussex, rising in S. Leonard's forest, passing the tn. of Arundel, and, after a course of about 48 m. falling into the English Channel at Little Hampton. It is navigable as far as Arundel for vessels of 200 tons: by means of the Rother, it communicates with Medhurst and Petworth.

ARUN, riv. Hindoostan, in Nepaul, rising on the N. side of the Great Himalaya range of mountains, near Catmandoo, and, after receiving several rvs. joins the Cousy, Cusi, or Cogah riv. near Hatuyagari, N. Ammerpoor: the extent of its course is about 150 m. N. to s.

ARUNA, tn. Asia, of Japan, in the island of Ximo; 25 m. s. Nomgataki.

ARUNCE, Foz d', tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. and 11 m. E. Coimbra. Lat. 40. 13. N. Long. 8. 12. W.

ARUNDEL, borough, mkt. tn. and par. England. co. Sussex, rape and hund. of the same name; 55 m. SSW. London; 10 m. E. Chichester. Real prop. £6751. Pop. 2803. Living, a disch. vic. archd. and dioc. Chichester, pat. Duke of Norfolk. Church, ded. Holy Trinity. The tn. is situated on the declivity of a hill, N. of the Arun riv. over which there is a bridge. It is an ancient place, being mentioned so early as the times of Alfred; it was then in the royal possession, and that monarch bequeathed it to his nephew, Adhelm: it subsequently belonged to the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel, and came into the family of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, by marriage. It is not a place of much trade, but great quantities of timber are shipped here, and, during the summer season, it is a favourite resort of visitors for sea-bathing. The present charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, and the mayor has considerable authority within the borough: he is chosen annually at a court-leet of the lord of the manor, and is a justice of the peace by virtue of his office. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday: fairs, May 14, cattle and hogs; August 21, cattle, hogs, and sheeps; September 25, cattle and sheep; Dec. 17, cattle and pedlery; and the second Tuesday in every month, for cattle. Arundel sends one member to Parliament, (formerly two,) returning officer the mayor.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, this is a celebrated building, dating from remote antiquity, situated on the NE. of the last-named tn. on a knoll partly natural, partly formed by art. The ancient baronial castle was deemed impregnable before the invention of cannon, and participated fully in the civil broils of the unsettled periods of English history. Henry I. besieged it in person, and took it, after an obstinate resistance, by Bellesonne de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel. The possession of this castle conveys the title of Earl, without further creation, as is also the case in some other early instances of European dignities. This baronial fortress had, however, become little better than a magnificent ruin, when the late Duke of Norfolk resolved to make it his residence: he, therefore, at an immense expense, repaired, or, rather, almost rebuilt the present splendid structure, carefully preserving the former historic character of the

edifice, and especially directing that the new erections should assimilate with the former relics: it is now one of the most interesting residences of nobility in the united empire.

ARUNDEL, *RARE* *OV*, dist. England, co. Surrey, extending across the country N. to S. and containing 5 hunds. and 56 pars. Pop. 31,064.

ARUNDEL, *tn*. N. America, co. of York, state of Maine, situated on the sea-coast; 21 m. NE. York; 86 m. NNE. Boston.

ARUNDEL, *tnshp*. N. America, Lower Canada, co. of Two Mountains, in the rere. of the *tnshp*. of Harrington.

ARUNGKOO, *tn*. Asia, in the Birman empire, prov. Kasi, on a stream which runs into the Soorma riv. Lat. 24. 37. N. Long. 93. 47. E.

ARUPAMA, *CANAL* *OV*, S. America, in Brazil, prov. Solimoens; this is a branch of the Puru riv. running N. from that stream, and connecting it with the Maranon, considerably above the spot where the Puru falls into the Maranon.

ARUROS, tribe of Indians, in S. America, repub. of Colombia, prov. Nueva Guayana, residing on the banks of the Sipapo riv. about Lat. 5. 0. N. Long. 67. 30. W.

ARVA, or *ORAWA*, co. in the N. part of Hungary, bounds NNW. and E. Gallicia; S. co. Liptau, and W. cos. Thurocz and Trencaen; length, 36 m. breadth, 30 m. divided into 4 dists. or jaras, Kubin, Arva, Terzteenna, and Namecto; comprising 5 tns. 96 vila. and pop. 85,000, of Sclavonian descent.

This dist. situated among the Carpathian mounds, is 1800 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by mountains whose summits rise to 4800 feet in height: it has therefore a very bleak and inclement climate: rye and barley are the only grain raised, and not in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants: hemp is raised in considerable quantities, of which they make strong and coarse fabrics: cattle and sheep are also sources of emolument: the Arva is the only riv. which runs through this dist.

ARVA, riv. Hungary, rising in the Carpathian mounds and joining the Vag riv. near Kralovan vil. adjoining the boundaries of cos. Liptau and Thurocz, after a course of 60 m. through the dist. of the same name.

ARVAGH, vil. Ireland, par. Killeshandra, bar. Tullaghonoho, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Lat. 53. 55. N. Long. 7. 34. W. Killeshandra (P. T. 80). Pop. 422.

ARVAL, *tn*. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar; 40 m. SW. Patna. Lat. 25. 15. N. Long. 84. 44. E. It is situated SE. of the Sone riv.

ARVANS, *Str.*, par. England, partly in the upper div. of Caldicott, hund. partly in the upper div. of Ragland hund. Real prop. £2336. Pop. 304. Number of acres, 2840. Chepstow (P. T. 130). Living, a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, pat. Duke of Beaufort.

ARVAS, *MOUNT*, Spain, between Leon and Oviedo.

ARVE, riv. N. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, div. Savoy; it rises at the Col de Balme, runs through the vale of Chamouny with the noise and rapidity of a mountain torrent; passes Salanches, Cluses, and Bonnevil, enters the can.

of Geneva, and, after an impetuous course of 60 m. falls into the Rhone; 1 m. WSW. Geneva: it has repeatedly swept away the bridges thrown over it: it is liable to instantaneous and excessive floods: it frequently overflows the valley through which it rushes, and forms an extensive lake, interspersed with islands covered with wood, and offering to the view of the artist scenes of extraordinary beauty. When it precipitates itself into the clear and transparent stream of the Rhone, its water, loaded with the soil which it has washed away from its earlier course, seems to keep itself separate; the troubled current passes along the left bank, and, for a great distance, the limpid river and the muddy torrent may be clearly distinguished passing along in unmingled association. Grains of gold are frequently found in its bed; and the variety and beauty of its pebbles render it an extremely interesting source of amusement to the mineralogist.

ARVEIRON, a considerable torrent of N. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, div. Savoy, prov. Faussigui, in the vale of Chamouny; it runs into the Arve, a small distance below Chamouny. It arises in the glacier Des Bois, issuing from under a noble icy arch, called the source of the Arveiron, which sometimes is a hundred feet in height and of proportionate extent, forming one of the most striking objects in the valley. This stream frequently brings down grains of gold.

ARVERT. See **ARDVERT**.

ARVIDS, LAKE, Sweden. See **ARVIDS** *tn*.

ARVIDS, *tn*. Sweden, in Lapland, prov. Pictia, near Lake Arvids, which supplies the Byok riv. Lat. 65. 35. N. Long. 18. 45. E.

ARVIER, *tn*. N. Italy, Sardinian States, in Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. WSW. Aosta, on the right bank of the Dora riv. a tributary of the Po. Lat. 45. 43. N. Long. 7. 9. E.

ARVIEUX, vil. France, depart. Hautes Alpes, prov. of Dauphine, arrond. and 11 m. SSE. Briançon. Here is a manufactory of worsted stockings.

ARVIGA, *tn*. Switzerland, can. Grisons, on a stream which runs into the Moesa riv. a tributary of the Tessin, or Ticino riv. Lat. 46. 21. N. Long. 9. 7. E.

ARVIKA, *tn*. Sweden, prov. and 38 m. WNW. Carlstadt. Lat. 59. 38. N. Long. 12. 4. E.

ARVILLARD, or **ARWILLAR**, *tn*. N. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, prov. Savoy, dist. and 1 m. S. Rochette; 14 m. SE. Chamberry. Pop. 1175. Extensive iron-works are established here.

ARVIZU, *tn*. Spain, in Navarre, prov. and 19 m. WNW. Pampeluna.

ARVOREDO, an island of S. America, off the coast of Brazil, prov. St. Catarina; 27 m. NE. S. Miguel.

ARVORES, an island in the Indian Ocean, in the Mozambique Channel, near the E. coast of Africa, off the mouth of the Jonga riv. Lat. 17. 28. S. Long. 38. 38. E.

ARWANGEN, *tn*. Switzerland, can. Berne, on the right bank of the Aar riv. 25 m. NNE. Berne. Lat. 47. 15. N. Long. 7. 46. E.

ARWILLAR. See **ARVILLARD**.

ARYHAURIE, *tn*. Scotland, sh. of Argyll, dist. Morven, situated on the W. shore of Linah Loch. Lat. 56. 37. N. Long. 5. 32. W.

ARYHOLME, or **HAWTHORPE**. See **ARHOLME**.

ARYN, tn. Asia, in Arabia, prov. Tehama; 220 m. NW. Sanaa. Lat. 17. 42. N. Long. 42. 12. E.

ARYS, tn. Italy, kingd. Lombardy, ancient prov. Friuli; 10 m. WSW. Palma Nuova.

ARYS, tn. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, gov. Gumbinnen, cir. Johaunsburg; 18 m. SSE. Lutzen. Lat. 53. 47. N. Long. 21. 55. E. Pop. 1104.

ARZ, an island in France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Bretagne, densely peopled and well cultivated; 4 m. SE. Vannes.

ARZ, a lake in France, in which the island of the same name is situated.

ARZ, a vil. in France, on the island and lake of the same name.

ARZAC, th. France, depart. Basses-Pyrénées, prov. Navarre and Bearn, arrond. and 19 m. SSE. Orthès, chief place of its canton. Pop. 1015. Situated between the rivs. Lont and Luy.

ARZAGO, vil. Austrian States, kingd. Lombardy, prov. Milan, dist. and 5 m. NW. Gallarate. Pop. 633. This is a place of great antiquity. Its ancient name is said to have been Alba.

ARZAMAS, dist. Russia in Europe. Pop. 120,000. Is remarkable for the quantity of its geese and other poultry, with which it supplies Moscow and Petersburg in summer, salted, and in winter, frozen: the chief tn. is Azamas.

ARZAMAS, or ARZAMES, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. and 69 m. S. Nishnei-Novogorod, chief place of its dist. situated at the confluence of the rivs. Chalka and Tioucha. Lat. 55. 20. N. Long. 43. 34. E. Pop. 8000. It is an ancient tn. is irregularly built; has 22 churches, and 2 convents; possesses numerous manufactories; supplies great quantities of sailcloth to St. Petersburg; has 2 annual fairs.

ARZANA, vil. Island of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, surrounded by the mounts. of Ogliastra; 11 m. SSE. Fonni; 17 m. W. Cape Bellavista; 63 m. NE. Cagliari. Pop. 1550. Valuable mines are in the vicinity, but they are not worked.

ARZANNO, or ARZANBAU, vil. France, arrond. and 3 m. ENE. Quimperlé, depart. Finistère, prov. of Bretagne; 33 m. SSE. Quimper; chief place of its canton. Pop. 4500.

ARZANNO, vil. S. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. and 5 m. N. Naples, dist. and canton Casoria. Pop. 4316. Hemp and flax are cultivated largely: it is surrounded by delightful country seats.

ARZAQUENA, or ARSACHENA, GULF OF, a port and gulf, in the island of Sardinia, div. Sassari, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the riv. of the same name, S. of the island of Caprera: it is a noble harbour, and would contain numerous fleets.

ARZBERG, tn. Bavaria, cir. Upper Main, dist. and 9 m. N. Wunsiedel; 9 m. SW. Eger. Lat. 50. 2. N. Long. 12. 10. E. Pop. 1150. It has several manufactories, and a considerable trade in grain.

ARZELIERS, vil. France, depart. Hautes-Alpes, prov. Dauphiny, arrond. and 22 m. SW. Gap: N. of this vil. between the rivs. Durance and Buech, is a productive lead-mine.

ARZEN, or ERZEN (anc. Arzaniorum Oppidum), tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. and 78 m. ENE. Diarbekir: on the N. of this tn. at a small distance, is a lake 9 m. in circuit, from which is-

sues the Arzen, or Erzen riv. which falls into the Tigris.

ARZERE, vil. N. Italy, Austrian States, kingd. Lombardy, prov. Padua, dist. and 3 m. S. Piove. Pop. 2070.

ARZERO, tn. N. Italy, Austrian States, prov. Padua; 9 m. SE. Padua.

ARZEROUM, tn. Turkey in Asia. See ERZEROU.

ARZES, vil. Turkey in Asia, island of Cyprus: formerly the see of a Greek bishop.

ARZEV, ARZEU, or ARZEW (anc. Arsenaria), seaport tn. N. Africa, territory of Algiers, prov. Maskharah, about 210 m. WSW. Algiers; 24 m. NNE. Oran. Lat. 35. 45. N. Long. 0. 14. W. Great quantities of corn are shipped here: at 6 m. from the sea are extensive salt-works, which supply the surrounding country: all the water is brackish: numerous vestiges of its ancient splendour still exist in columns, pedestals, capitals, mosaic pavements, and noble cisterns.

ARZHEIM, vil. France, arrond. Weissenbourg, depart. Bas-Rhin, prov. Alsace. Pop. 760.

ARZI, tn. S. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. Basilicata; 5 m. SE. Potenza. Lat. 40. 34. N. Long. 15. 32. E.

ARZIGNANO, tn. N. Italy, Austrian States, kingd. Lombardy, prov. and 11 m. WSW. Vicenza, chief tn. of its dist. Lat. 45. 30. N. Long. 11. 22. E. Pop. 3305. Situated on a beautiful plain, surrounded by hills cultivated to their summits, and producing wines of great celebrity: has a market every Thursday, and 3 annual fairs: numerous manufactories and coal-works: exports cloths, linens, silks, wines, and cattle: the ruins of an ancient castle are in the neighbourhood; it was besieged by the Hungarians in 1400, but the citizens of this tn. resisted and repulsed them.

ARZILLA. See ARSILLE.

ARZILLA, riv. Italy, flowing into the Adriatic sea, a short distance N. Fano.

ARZINGAN, ARZENGAN, or ARZENGEAN, tn. Turkey in Asia. See ERZINGHIAN.

ARZO, vil. and par. Switzerland, can. Ticino; 12 m. S. Lugano, close to the frontiers of Lombardy: quarries of beautiful marble are worked here.

ARZOBISPO, PUENTE DEL, tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. and 50 m. WSW. Toledo. Lat. 39. 46. N. Long. 5. 1. W.

ARZOBISPO, VILLA NUEVA DEL, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Jaen; 25 m. NE. Ubeda. Lat. 38. 7. N. Long. 3. 2. W.

ARZON, tn. France, depart. Haute-Loire, prov. Lyonnais and Bressé, near the Loire riv. Pop. 1800.

ARZUA, tn. Spain, in Galicia, prov. Corunna; 16 m. E. Santiago. Lat. 42. 53. N. Long. 8. 18. W.

AS, tn. Sweden, prov. Gothland, dist. Calmar, situated at the S. extremity of the island of Öland, in the Baltic Sea. Lat. 56. 19. N. Long. 16. 25. E.

AS, tn. Sweden, prov. Gothland, dist. Skaraborg, at the S. extremity of Lake Wener. Lat. 58. 22. N. Long. 12. 45. E.

AS, tn. Sweden, prov. Jamtland, near Lake Storsjö; 3 m. N. Östersund.

ASA, riv. Austria, which falls into the Danube, 2 m. N. Efferding.

ASAB, a peak, or mount., Africa, in Abyssinia.

nia, about 50 m. w. the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 12. 22. N. Long. 42. 26. E.

ASABELY, Et, tn. Asia, in Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 38 m. NW. Sedouan. Lat. 19. 20. N. Long. 42. 14. E.

ASABRA, riv. Spain, which joins the Arragon riv. near Morillo.

ASAD, tn. Asia in Persia, prov. Fars; 57 m. SW. Yezd.

ASAFI, or AZAFFI, tn. Africa, in Morocco. See SAFFI.

ASAGARD, mount. Norway. This is the Scandinavian Olympus, and the site of the fabled Valhalla, or Palace of Odin.

AS-AGUYAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 9 m. NNE. Montemor o Novo. Lat. 38. 48. N. Long. 7. 56. W.

ASAHIAN, tn. Sumatra, on the NE. side of the island, on a riv. which runs into the strait of Malacca. Lat. 3. 0. N. Long. 99. 40. E.

ASAN, riv. N. Hindoostan, rising in prov. Malown, and falling into the Jumnah, a tributary of the Ganges. Lat. 30. 45. N. Long. 77. 30. E.

ASANGARO, dist. S. America, republic of Bolivia, prov. La Paz: bounds. NE. and E. prov. Carabaya; SE. and S. prov. Larecra; SW. prov. Paucarcolla and Lake Titicaca, W. and NW. prov. Lampa: extent, about 60 m. each way; pop. 4000, chiefly Indians, residing in 11 vils. The climate is cold and the soil unproductive: principal exports, sheep and hogs: a salt lake furnished all that the inhabitants require.

ASANGARO, tn. S. America, chief place of the dist. of the same name, situated on the S. side of Lake Titicaca, where it receives the Asangaro riv. Lat. 15. 38. S. Long. 70. 30. W.

ASANGARO, riv. S. America. See ASANGARO, dist. and tn.

ASAPAS, tn. Asia, in Persia, prov. Fars; 120 m. N. Shiraz. Lat. 30. 36. N. Long. 52. 28. E.

ASAPH, Sr., or LLAN ELWY, a city and par. N. Wales, partly in co. Denbigh, partly in co. Flint; 208 m. NW. London; 20 m. W. Chester; 5 m. N. Denbigh. Real prop. £8092. Pop. 3144. It is situated on the slope of an eminence, between the rivs. Clwyd and Elwy. Living, a vic. pat. the bishop of St. Asaph. This is supposed to have been an episcopal see from the sixth century, Asa, or Asaph, being one of the earliest bishops. The chapter consists of a dean, an archdeaconry, which is united to the bishopric, a chancellor, six prebends, four canons, four vicars-choral, four lay clerks, and other officers: the dioc. includes parts of cos. Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Salop: income of the see, estimated at £1500 per annum. The cathedral is a plain building, 170 ft. by 90, and consists of a choir, nave, two aisles and a transept. The celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow, Bishop of St. Asaph, founded an almshouse for eight poor widows, and Bishop Hughes founded and endowed the free grammar-school. Many eminent churchmen have occupied this see. The town of St. Asaph is contributory with Flint and six other places in sending one member to parliament. Lat. 53. 23. N. Long. 3. 25. W.

ASARAH, CANAL OF, Africa, in Bahari, or Lower Egypt, the westernmost branch of the Nile, falling into Lake Mareotis.

ASARALIE, tn. Asia, in Chinese Tatar, territory of the Kalmuks, prov. and 66 m. NW. Hami. Lat. 42. 30. N. Long. 90. 40. E.

ASARNA, tn. Sweden, prov. Nordland, dist. Jamtland; 36 m. NNE. Ostersund. Lat. 62. 40. N. Long. 14. 15. E.

ASARO, tn. S. Italy, in the island of Sicily, prov. Catania dist. and 11 m. S. Nicotia. Pop. 3330.

ASAS, tn. Sweden, prov. Schonen. Lat. 56. 11. N. Long. 12. 40. E.

ASBACH, vil. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, prov. and circle of Fulda; 2 m. E. Schmalkalden. Pop. 500. Extensive iron-works, smelting-houses, furnaces, and forges, are here in activity.

ASBACH, vil. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, dist. Treves; 10 m. SE. Bernkastel. Pop. 149. A large iron-work is established here.

ASBACH, Gross, vil. and par. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, circle Necker; 1 m. NW. Backenang. Pop. 1300.

ASBACH, KLEIN, tn. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, circle, Necker; 7 m. NE. Marbach. Pop. 586.

ASBAN, mount. Asia, in Persia, prov. Laristan: it is a branch of Mt. Rustan, and terminates at Ras Nabend, or Nabon, on the Persian Gulf. Lat. 27. 18. N. Long. 52. 34. E.

ASBECK, vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, dist. and 23 m. WNW. Munster; 7 m. ESE. Ahaus. Pop. 504. A convent, where admission is restricted to noble females, is established here.

ASBEN, kingd. Africa, situated between Fezzan and Cachena: the sultan is the most powerful of this part of the country, next to the sovereign of Bornou: those of Zanfara and Guber are tributary to him; his residence is at Agades, the capital of Asben. Very little is known of this extensive country.

ASBERG, or ASSURG (anc. Asciburgium), vil. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, dist. Cleves; 1 m. E. Moers. Pop. 310. This place is extremely ancient: it was destroyed by Attila in 451. In the spot called Burgfeld (Castle-Field); many remains of antiquity are found, consisting of medals, &c.

ASBESTOS HILLS, Australia, in Van Diemen's Land, on the N. coast, between Port Dalrymple and Port Sorrell, impending over the latter.

ASBESTOS MOUNTAINS, S. Africa, beyond the limits of the Cape Colony, in the country of the Corannas. Lat. 29. 15. S. Long. 23. 50. E.

ASBROIT, tn. Sweden, prov. S. Gothland; 6 m. N. Wardberg.

ASBURGAN, tn. Great Bukharia; 45 m. W. Balkh; 204 m. S. Samarcand.

ASBURY, vil. N. America, U. States, co. Warren. New Jersey; 34 m. NW. Trenton.

ASBY, par. England, co. Westmoreland, E. ward; 4 m. SW. Appleby (P. T. 279). No. of acres, 8880. Real prop. £2994. Pop. 436. Living, a rect. archd. and dioc. Carlisle; church ded. to St. Peter, pat. Marquis of Londonderry: this par. includes the tnsps. of Asby Coast-forth, Little Asby, and Asby Windersworth.

ASBYN, tn. Sweden, prov. Sweden, dist. Stora, situated on the Oster Dal. Lat. 61. 20. N. Long. 13. 14. E.

ASCA, tn. in the island of Corsica; 25 m. WSW. Bastia. Lat. 42. 28. N. Long. 9. 0. E.

ASCABATLAN, riv. N. America, in Guatemala, rising in lat. 15. 0. N. and separating the

provs. Chimaltenango and Sacatepeques, and also the provs. Vera Paz and Chiquimula, and, after a course of 300 m. wsw. to ene. falling into the Gulf of Dulce, near Zacapa.

ASCABATLAN, tn. N. America, on a riv. of the same name; 42 m. above its embouchure. See ASCABATLAN riv.

ASCAIN, vil. France, depart. Basses-Pyrénées, prov. Navarre and Bearn, arrond. and 13 m. sw. Bayonne. Pop. 1200. A cold chalybeate spring rises here.

ASCALA, vil. Turkey in Asia; the dwellings are excavated in the declivity on a hill.

ASCALON, or ASCALAN, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Palestine, pach. Damascus, on the sea-coast; 14 m. N. Gaza; 30 m. ssw. Jaffa. Lat. 31. 38. N. Long. 34. 41. E. In remote antiquity this was a capital city of the Philistines; it was a place of great celebrity during the Crusades: it remained in the power of the chieftains 35 years: Saladin, fearful lest they should again possess themselves of it, destroyed it and abandoned it: considerable ruins attest its former importance.

ASCANIA, dist. Prussia, prov. Halberstadt; the castle of Ascanienburg, anciently the mansion of the House of Anhalt, is in this dist.

ASCAR, mount. Africa, in Vostani, or Central Egypt; it rises in the plain of Sihmour, near Mt. Kalil, extends 40 m. NE. to sw. and terminates on the coast of the Arabian Gulf.

ASCARA, tn. Asia, in Japan, in the island of Nippon, princip. Osin; 144 m. NNE. Jeddo.

ASCATLAN, tn. N. America, in Mexico, prov. and 160 m. sw. Valladolid. Lat. 18. 35. N. Long. 103. 5. W.

ASCEA, tn. S. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. Principato Citra, dist. and 8 m. sw. Il Vallo. Pop. 985. It is built on a hill near the Mediterranean, on the supposed site of the ancient Velia.

ASCEASE, Ras, or Ras ASSEZZ, cape, Africa, in Nubia, on the Arabian Gulf. Lat. 18. 22. 30. N. Long. 38. 19. 0. E. Mr. Salt considers this point to have been the Ptolemais Therou of Ptolemy.

ASCECA, riv. Portugal, rising in prov. Alentejo, and falling into the Guadiana riv. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 76. 0. W.

AS CEMAS DE OUREM, a range of mounts. Portugal, prov. Estremadura. Lat. 39. 15. N. Long. 8. 10. W.

ASCENCIO, SAN, tn. Spain, in Old Castille, prov. Burgos, dist. Logrono, 79 m. W. Logrono, about 1 m. from the right bank of the Ebro.

ASCENSION BAY, N. America, in Mexico, on the E. coast of Yucatan; several islands at the mouth of this bay, contribute greatly to its security: it opens into the Bay of Yucatan, in the Caribbean Sea; central lat. 19. 20. N. long. 87. 57. W.

ASCENSION, a small uninhabited island in the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 7. 55. 30. S. long. 14. 21. 15. W. about 350 l. ssw. Cape Palmas, in Africa, and 320 l. NW. the island of St. Helena: it is about 9 m. long by 6 broad: is evidently of volcanic origin, extremely sterile, broken into abrupt rocks, peaks, and ravines, covered with ashes, scoria, pumice-stones and other igneous products: a few goats are seen on some parts which exist on the scanty herbage of a hill on the SE. part of the island: there is no fresh water on the island except that which remains in the clefts of the rocks after rain. It is visited by ships for the

purpose of catching turtle, which breed here in immense numbers: aquatic birds also frequent this island in prodigious flights. At a part of the island, well known to the mariners of all nations, near the landing place, is a sort of grotto, denominated, with true nautical quaintness, "The Sailors' Post-Office:" here every ship's crew leaves its letters directed homewards, corked up in a bottle, and carefully examines those remaining in this "Marine Poste Restante Letter Box;" should any be directed for their port of destination, they are immediately taken on board and forwarded duly. The coast is mostly very steep; but in some parts a kind of shore extends seawards: after climbing up about 30 feet, a level plain is found, of about 6 m. in circumference, surrounded by rocks; this plain is supposed to have been the crater of a volcano, which has been gradually filled up by means of the rains. While Napoleon resided at St. Helena, the British government maintained a post here, for the assistance of vessels which otherwise would have put in to St. Helena, then a prohibited spot. This island was discovered in 1508.

ASCENSION, riv. N. America, in Mexico, prov. Sonora, falling into the Gulf of California. Lat. 30. 30. N. Long. 112. 0. W.

ASCENSION, tn. S. America, in La Plata, prov. San Juan; 70 m. ene. San Juan de la Frontera. Lat. 31. 35. S. Long. 67. 30. W.

ASCENSION, par. N. America, U. States, in the E. district of Louisiana, upon the W. bank of the Mississippi, opposite to Therville; its chief tn. Donaldson is 75 m. from New Orleans. Pop. 5500. Sugar and cotton are the principal productions of the district, which possesses a fertile soil.

ASCERVA, vil. Africa, in Abyssinia; 25 m. S. Dixan.

ASCH, par. and vil. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, bailiwick of Blanbeuren. Pop. 800. Situated in a mountainous country.

ASCH, tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland; 41 m. wsw. Zutphen. Lat. 51. 56. N. Long. 5. 13. E.

ASCH, tn. Belgium, prov. Limburg; 13 m. NNW. Maestricht. Lat. 51. 1. N. Long. 5. 36. E.

ASCH, vil. Germany, kingd. Bavaria. Pop. 730. It is situated on the Lech riv.

ASCH, or ASCHA, tn. and lordship, Austrian States, in Bohemia, cir. of Elnbogen; 10 m. NW. Eger, or Egra. Lat. 50. 11. N. Long. 12. 13. E. Pop. 2415. It has manufactories of cotton-goods, linens, woollens, paper, wire, &c. and is built on a stream of the same name. The lordship belongs to the noble family of Zedtwitz, and comprises 18 vils. and pop. 8000, chiefly Protestants.

ASCHA, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, prov. Lower Danube; 22 m. E. Ratisbon. Lat. 48. 53. N. Long. 12. 31. E.

ASCHA, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, prov. Regen; 2 m. N. Amberg. Lat. 49. 28. N. Long. 11. 48. E.

ASCHA, or ASCHAU, tn. Bavaria. See HOHEN-ASCHAU.

ASCHACH, or ASCHAU, tn. Germany, in Austria Proper, dist. Hausruck; 5 m. N. Efferding, on the Danube: a toll on the riv. belonging to this place, produces a considerable revenue; the linen manufacture flourishes here.

ASCHACH, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine, dist. and 5 m. N. Kissingen. Pop. 550. It is situated on the Saale riv.

ASCHAFAR, or ACHAFAS, a group of islands in the Arabian Gulf belonging to the independent state of Abou-Arych; they are situated N. of the island of Camaran. Lat. 16. 0. N. Long. 41. 50. E.

ASCHAFF, riv. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, prov. Lower Maine, flowing into the Rhine; 2 m. W. Aschaffenburg.

ASCHAFFENBURG, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, cir. Lower Maine; 13 m. NW. Wurtzburg. Pop. 6500. It is built on the right bank of the Maine riv. over which is a stone bridge: is the seat of several government offices, of police, of finance: it is the chief place of its dist. which comprehends a pop. of 70,000: many public buildings adorn it; several churches, and other religious establishments, a lyceum, a college, a hospital, a public library, a school of Fine Arts: it is a place of considerable trade: numerous manufactures are established here, and it is a commercial entrepôt for the surrounding districts. Some beautiful gardens in the English style add greatly to the appearance of this place; they were laid out by the electors of Mentz, to whom this tn. formerly appertained.

ASCHAU, dist. Austrian States, in the Tyrol, quarter, or div. Upper Innthal.

ASCHBACH, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, prov. Isar; 23 m. NNE. Munich. Lat. 47. 52. N. Long. 11. 52. E.

ASCHBACH, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, prov. Upper Danube; 13 m. NNW. Augsburg. Lat. 48. 31. N. Long. 10. 46. E.

ASCHBERG, vil. Denmark, prov. Holstein, dist. Preetz. Lat. 54. 8. N. Long. 10. 22. E.

ASCHDISCHAD, or JACHDICHAD (The City of Sacrifices), tn. Turkey in Asia, in Kourdistan, pach. Van: formerly it contained a great number of religious edifices: the celebrated monastery of St. John Baptist is in the neighbourhood; it was founded by St. Gregory, the apostle of Armenia: the Superior has the title of Archbishop: this is sometimes called the monastery of the nine springs, on account of that number of fountains of water which rise close to it.

ASCHE, tn. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant; 10 m. WNW. Brussels. Pop. 3750. Hops are grown in the vicinity in considerable quantities.

ASCHE, tn. Germany, kingd. Saxony, cir. of Vogtland; 15 m. S. Plauen.

ASCHEGOVATZ, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Servia, prov. and 25 m. S. Semendria, on the left bank of the Morava riv. Lat. 44. 21. N. Long. 21. 10. E.

ASCHEENDORF, tn. Hanover, prov. Osnaburg, cir. and 28 m. NNE. Meppen, chief place of its dist. Pop. 1177. Lat. 53. 3. N. Long. 7. 21. E.

ASCHEGINSKOI, fort. Russia in Asia, prov. Siberia, on the confines of China; 130 m. SSW. Selinginsk.

ASCHENHAUSEN, tn. Germany, Grand Duchy of Weimar, on the frontiers of Saxe Meiningen. Lat. 50. 36. N. Long. 10. 16. E.

ASCHERES, tn. France, depart. Loiret, prov. Orléannoise, arrond. and 18 m. NNE. Orléans. Pop. 1500.

ASCHERODE, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, dist. and 6 m. N. Karlstadt.

ASCHERSLEBEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, dist. Magdeburg; 14 m. SSE. Quedlinburg. Lat. 51. 46. N. Long. 11. 30. E. Pop. 8730.

It is situated on the Eine and Wipper rivs. has several churches, public schools, and hospitals; one of the churches, called the Market Church, is possessed by the Catholics and Protestants in common; here are tanneries, and manufactories of woollens and linens. Four annual fairs are held here. In 1703, an extensive lake of the same name, 13 m. by 9 m. near this place, was drained and brought into cultivation. The cir. of Aschersleben, of which Quedlinburg is the chief place, contains 31,520 inhabitants.

ASCHFELD, vil. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, dist. Karlstadt. Pop. 630.

ASCHIROVA, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. and 150 m. NNW. Orenburg. Lat. 53. 31. N. Long. 53. 25. E.

ASCHKUNUPI, LAKE, N. America, Labrador, having two outlets for its waters, the one connecting it with Hudson's Bay, the other with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is supposed to be identical with the New Sea of Danville.

ASCHT, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, prov. Upper Danube; 30 m. S. Augsburg. Lat. 47. 57. N. Long. 10. 50. E.

ASCHWOMSEE, LAKE, in Prussia; 40 m. SE. Königsberg.

ASCIANO, tn. Italy, in Tuscany, prov. and 15 m. SSE. Siena.

ASCIANO, vil. Italy, in Tuscany, prov. and 5 m. NE. Pisa: it is situated at the foot of the mount in which is the source of the stream which supplies Pisa: here also is the spring which yields the celebrated "Asciano acidulated water."

ASCLOSTER, tn. Sweden, in S. Gothland; 12 m. N. Wardberg.

ASCO, tn. Spain, in Catalonia, prov. and 27 m. SSW. Lerida; 25 m. N. Tortosa, near the right bank of the Ebro riv.

ASCOLI, a delegation or dist. of the States of the Church; bounds. NW. deleg. Camerino; NE. deleg. Fermo; E. the Adriatic Sea; S. Naples, from which kingd. it is separated by the Tronto riv. and W. deleg. Spoleto, and a part of the Apennines: length, 33 m. E. to W. breadth, 25 m. N. to S. Pop. 69,058. It includes 9 mns. and 44 vils. the surface is hilly; has many rivers: the climate is healthy: the soil is fertile: the chief tn. is Ascoli.

ASCOLI (anc. Asculum), tn. States of the Church, chief place of the dist. of the same name: 34 m. SE. Camerino; 63 m. NE. Rome. Lat. 42. 51. N. Long. 13. 25. E. Pop. 12,350. It is 450 feet above sea-level: was founded about the year 155: is the seat of a court of justice, and the see of a bishopric, established A. D. 301, which is immediately subordinate to the papal chair: here are 10 churches, several religious houses, and a college of Jesuits: its port, at the mouth of the Tronto, 18 m. W. is much frequented by small coasting vessels: it is defended by two forts: fairs are held here on May 18, 20, and 21, August 6, 7, and 8, and November 18, 20, and 21.

ASCOLI DI SATRIANO (anc. Asculum Apulum), tn. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. Capitanata, dist. and 13 m. SSE. Bovino, chief place of its canton. Lat. 41. 11. N. Long. 15. 35. E. Pop. 5270. Has a noble cathedral, and numerous religious establishments: is a bishop's see: in 1400, it was destroyed by a dreadful earthquake. Fairs, July 1, September 1 to 8, and December 9 to 17.

ASCONA, vil. Switzerland, can. Ticino, on Lago Maggiore; 1 m. sw. Locarno. Has manufactures of linens. Lat. 46. 7. N. Long. 8. 44. E.

ASCOPA, tn. S. America, in repub. Peru, prov. and 30 m. N. Truxillo. Lat. 7. 45. s. Long. 79. 4. w.

ASCORÇA, tn. Majorca; 18 m. Palma, celebrated for a church possessing a remarkable image of the Virgin Mary, the object of numerous pilgrimages: the canons of the church are proprietors of the valley surrounding the tn. it abounds in vines and olive-trees.

ASCOT, ham. and heath, England, par. Winkfield, hund. Ripplesmere, co. Berks; 25 m. wsw. London, on the right of the high road to Oakingham, and 1 m. from Sunning Hill, near to Windsor. A race-course was laid down on the heath, by William Duke of Cumberland. Cæsar's camp, a Roman station, is on the right of the ascent to the Heath. See WINKFIELD and WINDSOR.

ASCOTE, ham. England, co. Warwick, hund. Knightlow, southern div. 2 m. sw. Southam (P. T. 82). Pop. 34. It is extra-parochial.

ASCOTT, ham. England, co. Warwick, par. Whichford, hund. Kington, Brails div. 6 m. SE. Shipston-on-Stour (P. T. 85). Pop. with that of the parish.

ASCOTT, ham. and chap. England, co. Oxford, par. Great Milton, hund. Thame. No. of acres, 370. Bensington (P. T. 49). Real prop. £963. Pop. 97.

ASCOTT-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, par. England, co. Oxford, hund. Chadlington; 6 m. NE. Burford (P. T. 79). No. of acres, 2540. Real prop. £1995. Pop. 419. Living, a perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Oxford, annexed to vic. of Shipston. Church, ded. to the Holy Trinity.

ASCOTT, tshp. N. America, co. of Sherbrooke, Lower Canada, at the forks of the St. Francis riv. bounded on the N. by Stoke, on the s. by Hatley and Compton, on E. by Eaton, and w. by the branch of the St. Francis, communicating with Lake Memphremagog. The land is of an excellent quality, adapted to agriculture, and well watered. The timber includes maple, beech, pine, basswood, and oak. Settlements, on an extended scale, have been made here, and since the date of the first grant, 1803, many farms have attained a high state of cultivation. The settlers are chiefly Americans, who have claimed British protection. Pop. 1500. Factories, grist and saw-mills, are established; whiskey distilled from potatoes; hemp grown successfully, and rich iron found here, the latter in the vicinity of a mineral spring. There are 3 villages, 3 churches, and 3 schools in the tshp. and the annual produce of wheat, exclusive of many other crops, is 10,000 bushels; of potatoes, 20,000.

ASCOUGH, or ASKZW. See ASKZW.

ASCOYTIA, tn. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 6 m. E. Placencia. Situated on the Urola riv.

ASCQ, vil. France, depart. Du Nord, prov. Flanders, arrond. and 3 m. Lisle.

ASCRA, an ancient tn. on Mt. Helicon, the birth-place of the poet Hesiod: Sagara is supposed to occupy its site.

ASCRIE ISLANDS, some small islands of Scotland, near the Isle of Skye. Lat. 57. 27. N. Long. 6. 28. w.

ASCUTNEY, mount. N. America, U. S. Ver-

mont, between Windsor and Weatherfield; 5 m. w. of the Connecticut, and 5 m. sw. of Windsor vil. Elevation of the summit, 3320 ft. above the sea. It is composed chiefly of granite.

ASDABAD, or ASAD-ABAD, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Armenia, on the Araxes riv. 36 m. SE. Nakshivan. The environs are fertile: here is a monastery, which was founded in the 14th century.

ASDEWAR, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Khorazan.

ASDOOD, or SHOOD (anc. Ashdod), tn. Turkey in Europe, in Palestine, pach. and 32 m. NNE. Gaza. Lat. 31. 52. N. Long. 34. 51. E.

ASEBBO, tn. Africa, in Egypt, on the route into Syria; 80 m. SE. Cairo.

ASEDO, or AXEDO, VILLA DE, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 30 m. E. Santarem. Lat. 39. 17. N. Long. 7. 54. w.

ASEE-ABAD, tn. Asia, in Caubul; 35 m. s. Caubul.

ASEERGHUR, or ASSEERGHUR, or ASSEER, tn. and fort. Hindooetan, prov. Candehish; 12 m. NNE. Bourhanpoor. Lat. 21. 28. N. Long. 76. 23. E. The pettah, or tn. in 1822, contained 2000 inhabitants. It is a fortress of remarkable strength, belonging, with a small tract of unproductive land, to the British, although it is in the heart of Sindia's territories: it is half in Candehish, and half in the Hindoo div. of Nemaour, as it stands on the Satpoorah range of mountains, which separates the provs. It crowns the summit of a detached hill, 750 feet high; the walls are built on the edge of a precipice 100 feet, perpendicular depth: there are only two avenues of ascent, which are strongly fortified; in some places there are three lines of ramparts: it has a rare advantage for a place so circumstanced, in possessing an abundant supply of water: a curious sally-port, of most extraordinary construction, descends through the rock, at the SE. extremity, which can be instantly blocked up by dropping down masses of stone, at certain stages near the top: the magazines are all excavated in the body of the live rock. It surrendered to the British in 1819, when it was assailed by an army of 20,000 men, and, during 16 days of open trenches, sustained the fire of 22 heavy battering guns, and 26 mortars. The approach to Aseerghur from the N. is over a wild tract of country, and the vicinity is infested by tigers, so numerous and so daring that they have been known to enter the lower fort and carry off some of the native garrison.

ASEIAC, tn. Asia, in Persia, prov. Kuzistan; 90 m. s. Ispahan.

ASEL, tn. Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt; 7 m. SE. Corbach. Lat. 51. 12. N. Long. 8. 56. E.

ASELE, or ASELE-LAPPMARK, a div. or dist. of Swedish Lapland: bounds. N. prov. Umea; E. Gulf of Bothnia; S. provs. Angermania and Jamtland; W. Norway. The inhabitants trade in pottery, salted meat and fish, poultry, cheese, butter, and similar agricultural productions: Asele is the chief tn. of this dist.

ASELE, tn. and par. Sweden, in Asele-Lapmark, Lapland, prov. W. Bothnia; 85 m. W. Umea. Lat. 64. 13. N. Long. 17. 3. E. The par. is 60 m. in length: a school is established here, where a few Lapland children are edu-

cated at the expense of the government: it is the seat of a court of justice, and has an annual fair or market.

ASENARIGA, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the island of Cyprus; 8 m. E. Larneça.

ASENBY, or AISENBY, tnsbp. England, par. of Topcliff, wapentake of Hallikeld, co. York, North Riding. Boroughbridge (P. T. 203). Real prop. £1481. No. of acres, 800. Pop. 238.

ASEROLO, PRSCINO, tn. S. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. Upper Abruzzo; 20 m. SSE. Celano. Lat. 41. 48. N. Long. 13. 47. E.

ASERRA, tn. S. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro; 15 m. SE. Capua. Lat. 40. 57. N. Long. 14. 24. E.

ASERRADO, riv. island of Cuba. Lat. 20. 0. N. Long. 76. 40. W.

ASFACA, or ESPEKKÉ, tn. Asia, in Beloochistan, prov. Mekran; 66 m. NNE. Kieh.

ASFAN, BAII, tn. Asia, in Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 50 m. NE. Mekka. Lat. 22. 8. N. Long. 39. 38. E.

ASFARA, tn. Asia, in Independent Tartary, dist. Fergana, SW. Khodjend; 180 m. NE. Samarcand. It is surrounded by mountains.

ASFELD-LA-VILLE, vil. France, depart. Ardennes, prov. Champagne, arrond. Rethel; 12 m. WSW. Rethel; 36 m. SW. Mezieres; chief place of its canton. Pop. 1500. Built on the Aisne riv.

AS FIGUERAR, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 23 m. SSE. Santarem. Lat. 38. 58. N. Long. 8. 32. W.

ASFOUN, or ASYUN, tn. Africa, Said, or Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 25 m. N. Thebes. Lat. 25. 25. N. Long. 32. 34. E. It is supposed by D'Anville to be on the site of the ancient Aphunia.

ASGARBY, par. England, co. Lincoln, Bolingbroke-Soke (West); Spilsby (P. T. 137). No. of acres, 1590. Real prop. £946. Pop. 140. Living, perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Lincoln, united to the prebend of Asgarby, in the chapter of Lincoln Cathedral.

ASGARBY, par. England, co. Lincoln, part. Kesteven, Aswardhurn wapentake; Sleaford (P. T. 117). No. of acres, 1150. Real prop. £977. Pop. 55. Living, a rect. united with rect. Kirkby-le-Thorp, archd. and dioc. Lincoln, church ded. to St. Andrew: pat. Marquis of Bristol.

ASGARTH. See AYSGARTH.

ASH, ham. England, co. Derby, par. Sutton-on-the-hill, hund. of Appletree; Derby (P. T. 127). Pop. 50.

ASH, par. England, co. Kent, hund. Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; Wrotham (P. T. 24). No. of acres, 2930. Pop. 628. Living, a rect. archd. and dioc. Rochester: church ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul.

ASH, near Sandwich, par. England, co. Kent, hund. Wingham, lathe St. Augustine; Wingham (P. T. 62). No. of acres, 6940. Pop. 2140. Living, a perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Canterbury, pat. Abp. of Canterbury: numerous relics of Roman antiquity have been found here. Fairs are held April 6 and Oct. 11 for pedlery.

ASH, par. England, co. Surrey, hds. Godley and Woking; 5 m. NE. Farnham (P. T. 24). Real prop. £3287. Pop. 2001. Living, a rect. with Trimley Chapel annexed, archd. Surrey, dioc. Winchester, church ded. to St. Peter, pat. Winchester College. The Basingstoke Canal passes near this place.

ASH, or ASHE, par. England, co. Southampton, hund. Overton, Kingsclere div. Whitchurch (P. T. 60). No. of acres, 2310. Real prop. £1877. Pop. 146. Living, a rect. archd. and dioc. Winchester: church ded. to the Holy Trinity.

ASH, or ESH, tnsbp. chapelry England, Chester ward, W. div. co. Durham; 5 m. Durham (P. T. 263). Pop. 382. Liv. cur. in dioc. Durham.

ASHABA, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Syria; 150 m. SE. Aleppo.

ASHIAFAS, or ACHAFARR, a group of islands in the Arabian Gulf, belonging to the independent state of Abou-Arysh; they are situated N. Caraman island. Lat. 16. 0. N. Long. 41. 50. E.

ASHAMSTEAD, chap. England, co. Berks, hund. Moreton; 5 m. SE. East Ilsley (P. T. 54). Real prop. £2277. Pop. 346. Living, a perpet. cur. annexed to Basildon vic. archd. Berks, dioc. Salisbury: church ded. to St. Clement.

ASHAMSTEAD, chap. England, co. Oxford, par. and hund. Lewkner; 4 m. NW. Great Marlow (P. T. 35). Pop. with Lewkner.

ASHANGEE, a lake of Africa, in Abyssinia, prov. Lasta. Lat. 12. 20. N. Long. 39. 36. E.

ASHANTEE, a considerable kingdom of Africa, extending from 6. 0. to 9. 0. N. lat. and from 0. to 4. 0. W. long. It is situated at the back of the several states occupying the Gold Coast. This warlike nation of Negroes was, until very lately, unknown even by name to the Europeans; and what principally introduced it to their notice was the sanguinary war which they waged with the English settlers at Sierra Leone, in 1824, and in which the governor of that colony, General McCarthy, lost his life. They are now considered as the most powerful of the native tribes of Africa, having made greater advances in civilization and commerce than any others. It appears, from the scanty intelligence hitherto obtained, that this kingdom was founded about 100 years ago by a successful conqueror, who gave it a kind of feudal constitution. Ashantee itself contains about 14,000 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants: but several other Negro states, under their own princes, are dependent upon this kingdom. The chief town of Ashantee, and the residence of the king is Coomassie. All the English officers who had an opportunity of seeing the Ashantees, describe them as a people decidedly superior to any other natives of the Gold Coast. They have made considerable advances in the mechanic arts, and the magnificence of the court, and the deportment of the king and his officers, is entirely different from the rudeness and barbarity generally prevailing in Africa. Mr. Bowditch, who was sent on an embassy to the king of this people, says, "that on parade days, the magnificence of royalty shone forth with a splendour which would have outdazzled any European monarch, and with all that fantastic glare and pomp which distinguishes semi-barbarous nations." They, however, carry on war with all the ferocity of the most uncivilized tribes; and are able, at a very short notice, to bring large armies into the field.

ASHAR, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Anadolia, on the left bank of a branch of the Olu riv. Lat. 41. 10. N. Long. 33. 40. E.

ASHBERUSK, or ASHBERRISK, riv. of N.

America, Lower Canada, rises in a mountain chain at the head of Lake Temiscouata, which lake receives its waters. It is separated from the Trois Pistoles riv. by a short portage.

ASH-BOCKING, par. England, co. Suffolk, hund. Bosmere and Clayden; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. sbs. Needham (P. T. 78). Real prop. £1646. Pop. 234. Living, a disch. vic. archd. Suffolk, dioc. Norwich: church ded. to All Saints: pat. Lord Chancellor.

ASHBORNE, mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Derby, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, and Appletree and Wirksworth; 140 m. NW. London, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Derby. No. of acres in par. 12,300. Real prop. £4988. Pop. 4884. Living, a disch. vic. united to the rect. of Mapleton, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry: pat. the Dean of Lincoln: church ded. to St. Oswald. This is an ancient tn.; it is situated on the Dove riv. over which is a stone-bridge: it was a royal manor at the time of the Conquest, and was part of the duchy of Lancaster until alienated by Charles I. In the time of Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Coke founded the Free Grammar School, and also a school of a lower class, for the children of the poorer sort; a chapel, and a row of neat almshouses for six poor men and women were founded here in 1800 by Mr. Cooper, a native of this place, who had made an extensive fortune by success in trade, in London: there are also several other establishments for decayed housekeepers, and one for the maintenance of four widows of clergymen here. Manufactories, iron-works, and cotton-works give employment to numbers of work people; much trade is also carried on generally, and more particularly at the annual fairs, which are held first Tuesday in January, and February 13th, for horses and cattle; April 3d, May 21st, and July, for horses, cattle, and wool; August 16th, October 20th, and November 29th, for horses and cattle: the sales of horses commence a few days before the regular fair days. Dovedale, a romantic glen, celebrated for its picturesque scenery, is in the vicinity of this town.

ASHBRIDGE. See ASHRIDGE.

ASHBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Randolph, state of N. Carolina, the capital of the co. and situated upon Deep riv. 42 m. E. of Salisbury; 85 m. W. of Raleigh; and 362 from Washington.

ASHBRITTLE, par. England, co. Somerset, hund. Milverton; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Wellington (P. T. 144). Real prop. £2816. Pop. 625. Living, a rect. archd. Taunton, dioc. Bath and Wells; church ded. to St. John the Baptist. Annual fairs, February 25 and the third Monday in October, for cattle.

ASHBURGAN, tn. Asia, in Great Bukharia; 45 m. W. Balkh. Lat. 36.44. N. Long. 64.30. E.

ASHBURNHAM, par. England, co. Sussex, hund. Foxearle, rape of Hastings; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. sbs. Battle (P. T. 56). Real prop. £2593. Pop. 721. Living, a vic. archd. Lewes, and dioc. Chichester: church ded. to St. James: pat. Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. This vil. gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Ashburnham, which was in possession of the manor before the Conquest. In the church, the shirt and white silk drawers in which Charles I. was executed are carefully preserved, as well as his watch, which he presented to Mr. John Ashburnham, when on the scaffold, one of whose descendants

bequeathed them to the clerk, for the time being, of this parish, and they are exhibited to visitors as great curiosities.

ASHBURNHAM, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Worcester, state of Massachusetts; 29 m. N. of Worcester; 55 m. NW. of Boston, and 462 from Washington. Pop. 1400. Here are two lofty mountains, called the Great and Little Wetatick.

ASHBURTON, a borough mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Devon, hund. Teignbridge; 193 m. WSW. London, 20 m. SW. Exeter. Real prop. £7848. Pop. 4165. Living, a vic. and a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter the pat. church ded. to St. Andrew. This town was constituted one of the four stannary tns. by Edward I.; in the 26th of his reign it sent two members to Parliament; but, by the provisions of the Reform Bill, it sends but one. There are several valuable tin and copper mines in its vicinity: has a market on Tuesdays, chiefly for wool and yarn; also, fairs first Thursday in March and June, August 10, and November 11, for horses and horned cattle. This tn. gives the title of Baron to the noble family of Dunning.

ASHBURY, par. and tns. England, co. Berks, hund. Shrivenham, Lambourn (P. T. 79). No. of acres, 5520. Real prop. £2427. Pop. 698. Living, a sinecure rect. with a dis. vic. annexed, archd. Berks, dioc. Salisbury: church ded. to St. Mary: pat. the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the rect. nominates to the vic. to which the chapel of Chapplewick is annexed; and also selects one of three candidates nominated by Magdalen Col. Oxford. The tn. is situated on the borders of Wilts, near the Vale of White Horse. The par. includes the tythings of Ildstone and Odstone.

ASHBURY, par. England, co. Devon, hund. Black-Torrington; 5 m. SW. Hatherleigh (P. T. 196). Real prop. £508. Pop. 74. Living, a disch. rect. archd. Totness, and dioc. Exeter: church ded. to St. Mary; pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ASHBY-WITH-FENBY, par. England, co. Lincoln, Bradley-Haverstoe wapentake, in parts, Lindsey; Great Grimsby (P. T. 180). No. of acres, 1620. Real prop. £1778. Pop. 179. Living, a rect. and dioc. Lincoln: church ded. to St. Peter: pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ASHBY, par. England, co. Lincoln, Candle-shoe wapentake, Wold div. part, Lindsey. No. of acres, 1210. Spilsby (P. T. 137). Real prop. £1472. Pop. 170. Living, a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln: church ded. to St. Helen.

ASHBY-DE-LA-LAUND, par. England, co. Lincoln, Flaxwell, wapentake, parts, Kesteven; Sleaford (P. T. 117). No. of acres, 2880. Real prop. £2394. Pop. 178. Living, a disch. vic. archd. and dioc. Lincoln: church ded. to St. Hybald.

ASHBY, tns. England, co. Lincoln, par. Bottesford, Manly, wapentake, E. division, part, of Lindsey. Brigg (P. T. 159). No. of acres, 2120. Real prop. £2166. Pop. 378.

ASHBY, par. England, co. Norfolk, hund. Loddon; Norwich (P. T. 117). No. of acres, 640. Real prop. £2164. Pop. 2204. Living, a disch. rect. united with Hillington, dioc. Norwich.

ASHBY-WITH-OBY, par. England, co. Norfolk, hund. Flegg West; 2 m. N. Acle (P. T. 127). No. of acres, 1150. Real prop. £2104. Pop. 82. Living, a rect. united with rect. Oby, dioc. Norwich: church ded. to St. Mary.

ASHBY, par. England, co. Suffolk, hund. Mutford and Lotingland; 5 m. NW. Lowestoft (P. T. 113). No. of acres, 800. Real prop. £558. Pop. 42. Living, a diach. rect. archd. Suffolk and dioc. Norwich: church ded. to St. Mary.

ASHBY, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Middlesex, state of Massachusetts; 21 m. N. of Worcester, 53 NW. of Boston, and 484 from Washington. Pop. 3000.

ASHBY-COLD, par. England, co. Northampton, hund. Guildsborough; 12 m. NNW. Northampton (P. T. 67). Real prop. £3211. Pop. 385. Living, a vic. archd. Northampton, dioc. Peterborough: church ded. to St. Dennis.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH CANAL, joins the Coventry Canal in co. Warwick, near Nuneaton, s. enters co. Leicester, passes W. Hinckley and Market Bosworth, is carried close to the tn. whence it derives its name, and finally joins the Leicester Canal, at Loughborough, after a course of about 40 m.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Leicester, hund. Goscote West; 114 m. NW. N. London, 18 m. NW. W. Leicester. No. of acres, 8300. Real prop. £12,764. Pop. 4727. Living, a diach. vic. with Blackfordby annexed, dioc. Lincoln; pat. Marquis of Hastings: church ded. to St. Helen: there are also several chapels for different denominations. The par. which is very large, includes the hams of Blackfordby and Borthorpe, and the extra-parochial lordship of Alton Grange. The tn. is situated in a fertile valley on the borders of Derbyshire: it derives its name from the ancient family of Zouch, which possessed the manor in the time of Henry III. it now belongs to the noble family of Hastings. The illustrious Joseph Hall, Bp. of Norwich, was born in this par. in 1574. Here are the ruins of the castle built by that Lord Hastings whose sudden execution by Richard III. is so impressively narrated by Shakespeare: it was dismantled in the civil war during the reign of Charles I. The manufactures are chiefly of stockings and hats: malt also is made in great quantities: there is a weekly market on Saturdays: the annual fairs are held on Shrove Monday, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, the last Monday in September, and November 10, for horses, cattle, and sheep: they are celebrated for the superiority of the breeds. The tn. is governed by a constable and two headboroughs chosen annually. A free grammar-school was founded and endowed by Henry Earl of Huntingdon, in 1567, and, in 1669, another free school for 26 boys, by Mr. Isaac Dawson.

ASHBY-FOLVILLE, par. and tnsbp. England, co. Leicester, hund. Goscote-East; Melton Mowbray (P. T. 106). No. of acres, 1830. Real prop. £2715. Pop. 391. Living, a diach. vic. archd. Leicester, dioc. Lincoln: church ded. to St. Mary.

ASHBY-MAGNA, par. England, co. Leicester, hund. Guthlaxton; 4 m. NW. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). No. of acres, 1720. Real prop. £2490. Pop. 330. Living, a vic. archd. Leicester, and dioc. Lincoln: pat. Earl of Aylesford.

ASHBY MEARS, par. England, hund. of Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton. No. of acres, 1890. Real prop. £2446. Pop. 466. Wellingborough (P. T. 78).

ASHBY PARVA, par. England, co. Leicester, hund. Guthlaxton; 3 m. NW. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). No. of acres, 1260. Real prop.

£2155. Pop. 169. Living, a rect. archd. Leicester, dioc. Lincoln; pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ASHBY PUERORUM, par. England, co. Lincoln, wapentake of Hill, part, Lindsey; Spilsby (P. T. 137). No. of acres, 1620. Real prop. £1527. Pop. 101. Living, a diach. vic. dioc. Lincoln: pat. Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Stainby and Holbeck are with the par. returns.

ASHBY-SAINT-LEDGER, or Sr. LEONAS, par. England, co. Northampton, hund. Fawley; 4 m. N. Daventry (P. T. 72). No. of acres, 2050. Real prop. £3608. Pop. 257. Living, a diach. vic. archd. Northampton, dioc. Peterborough: church ded. to St. Mary. Catesby, the decided supporter of Richard III. and Catesby, his descendant, the coadjutor of Guy Fawkes, were both lords of this manor.

ASHBY-WEST, par. England, co. Lincoln, Horncastle-soke, partly in Gartree wap. parts, Lindsey; 2 m. N. Horncastle (P. T. 156). No. of acres, 2330. Real prop. £3471. Pop. 391. Living, a perpet. cur. archd. and dioc. Lincoln: church ded. to All Saints: pat. with Horncastle vic.

ASHCHURCH, mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Gloucester, hund. Tewkesbury, lower div.; 1½ m. ENE. Tewkesbury (P. T. 111). No. of acres, 4240. Pop. 649. Living, a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Tewkesbury, archd. and dioc. Gloucester.

ASHCOMBE, par. England, co. Devon, hund. Exminster; 3 m. E. Chudleigh (P. T. 183). Real prop. £1341. Pop. 320. Rect. archd. and dioc. Exeter: pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ASHCOTT, chap. England, co. Somerset, par. Shapwick, hund. Whitley; 5 m. WSW. Glastonbury (P. T. 137). No. of acres, 2890. Real prop. £3319. Pop. 834. Living, a perpet. cur. annexed to the vicarage of Shapwells, archd. and dioc. Bath and Wells: church ded. to All Saints.

ASHCOURE, tn. Africa, territ. Algiers; 35 m. ENE. Constantin. Lat. 36. 37. N. Long. 7. 62. E.

ASHDON, or ASHINGDON, par. and tnsbp. England, co. Essex, hund. Freshwell; 4 m. NE. Saffron Walden (P. T. 42). No. of acres, 4840. Real prop. £5025. Pop. 1103. Living, a rect. archd. Colchester, and dioc. London: church ded. to All Saints: pat. Caius Col. Cambridge. In this vicinity are a number of barrows, supposed to be those of the warriors who fell in a battle fought near the spot in 1016, between Canute and Edmund Ironside: stone-coffins and warlike weapons have been found in some which have been opened.

ASHEIRA, a kindg. Africa, in Guinea, on the Gabon coast: situated 600 m. NE. Cape Lopez; the Oguway riv. runs through this country, and joins the Assazy riv.

ASHELDHAM, par. England, co. Essex, hund. Dengie; 4 m. SSW. Bradwell (P. T. 39). No. of acres, 1810. Real prop. £2248. Pop. 144. Living, a diach. vic. dioc. London. Church, ded. to St. Lawrence, pat. Bp. of London.

ASHELWORTH, par. England, co. Gloucester, hund. Berkeley, upper div. 5 m. NW. Gloucester (P. T. 112). No. of acres, 1710. Real prop. £2727. Pop. 540. Living, a diach. vic. dioc. Gloucester: church, ded. to St. Andrew: pat. Bp. of Bristol.

ASHEN, par. England, co. Essex, hund. Hinckford; 2½ m. SW. Clare (P. T. 56). No. of

acres, 2210. Real prop. £2107. Pop. 373. Liv. a rect. archd. Middlesex, dioc. London: pat. the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

ASHENDON, (with POLLESCOTT), par. England, co. Bucks, hund. Ashendon; 5 m. N. Thame (P. T. 44). No. of acres, 1790. Real prop. £3306. Pop. 368. Living, a perpet. cur. dioc. Lincoln: church, ded. to St. Mary: pat. Christ Church Coll. Oxford.

ASHENDON, hund. England, co. Bucks, including 32 parishes, 5 hamlets, 66,670 acres, and a pop. of 12,933.

ASHENUMMA, tn. Africa, country of the Tibboos, near Lake Fatima. Lat. 19. 2. N. Long. 13. 45. E.

ASHEREF, or ASHRAFF, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Mazanderan; 15 m. Fehrabad; 16 m. Sari. Lat. 35. 52. N. Long. 53. 32. E.: situated near the best harbour on the Caspian. The celebrated Schah Abbas built a noble palace here, with extensive gardens and orange groves, all which are gone to decay.

ASHFERA, ASFERE, or ESHFERA, tn. Asia, in Turkestan, prov. Ferganah, 20 m. SE. Kojend, on a stream which runs into the Jihoon riv.

ASHFIELD, GREAT, par. England, co. Suffolk, hund. Blackbourne; 6 m. NNW. Stowmarket (P. T. 69). No. of acres, 2030. Real prop. £1901. Pop. 408. Living, a perpet. cur. archd. Suffolk, dioc. Norwich: church, ded. to All Saints.

ASHFIELD, par. Ireland, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; living, a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Killmore, archdioc. of Armagh.

ASHFIELD CUM THORPE, par. England, co. Suffolk, hund. Thredling; 5 m. WBS. Framlingham (P. T. 89). No. of acres, 1560. Real prop. £1976. Pop. 375. Living, a perpet. cur. dioc. Norwich: the church is in ruins.

ASHFIELD, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Franklin, State of Massachusetts; 14 m. SW. of Greenfield; 103 m. W. of Boston, and 410 m. from Washington. Pop. 1740.

ASHFORD, chap. England, co. Derby, in the vic. of Bakewell, hund. High Peake; 2 m. NW. Bakewell (P. T. 154). Real prop. £3217. Pop. 782. Living, a perpet. cur. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln: church, ded. to the Holy Trinity: patronage with vic. of Bakewell. This vil. is situated on the Wye: marble is raised here, and polished by means of machinery.

ASHFORD, par. England, co. Devon, hund. Branton; 2 m. NW. Barnstaple (P. T. 209). No. of acres, 2170. Real prop. £662. Pop. 99. Living, a disch. vic. and dioc. Exeter. Church, ded. to St. Peter: pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ASHFORD, or ESHFORD, mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Kent, hund. Chart and Longbridge, lathe, Scray; near the confluence of the upper branches of the Stour: 56 m. SSE. London, 20 m. SSE. Maidstone, 14 m. SW. Canterbury. No. of acres, 2950. Real prop. £8387. Pop. 2809. Living, a vic. archdioc. Canterbury: church, ded. to St. Mary: pat. the dean and chapter of Rochester. Here was an ancient college founded by Sir John Fogge, in the reign of Edward IV.: it was dissolved in the reign of Henry VII. and the modernized building is still used as the vicarage-house: here is also a free grammar-school, founded by Sir Norton Knatchbull, in the time of Charles I.: many other charitable institutions

are established here. The manor received the privilege of a market as early as Edward I. The chief employment of the vicinity is the rearing and fattening cattle: they are principally disposed of at its numerous fairs, which are much resorted to by dealers: market-day, Saturday: fairs, first and third Tuesday in every month, for cattle, May 17, and August 2, for wool: September 9, October 12 and 24, for horses, cattle and pedlery.

ASHFORD, chap. England, co. Middlesex, par. Staines, hund. Spelthorn; 3 m. E. Staines (P. T. 19). No. of acres, 1500. Real prop. £2817. Pop. 458. Living, a perpet. cur. archd. Middlesex, dioc. London: church, ded. to St. Michael: patronage with the vic. of Staines.

ASHFORD, tn. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, on Lough Corrib. Lat. 53. 31. N. Long. 9. 16. W.

ASHFORD, tnsbp. Lower Canada, co. of L'Islet, beyond the Seignior of St. Roche des Aulnais: area, 10 square miles. The soil is of a middling quality: pine, beech, maple and spruce timber abound here: it is watered by the Ovella and other rivers, and traversed by rocky ridges: few settlements have yet been made here.

ASHFORD, NEW, tn. N. America, U. States, Berkshire, state Massachusetts, 20 m. from Lenox, and 120 m. W. of Boston.

ASHFORD, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Windham, state Connecticut: 29 m. NE. of Hartford: 369 m. from Washington. Pop. 3000.

ASHFORD BOWDLER, ham. England, co. Salop, hund. Munslow; 3 m. SSE. Ludlow (P. T. 142). No. of acres, 630. Real prop. £1212. Pop. 99. Living, a perpet. cur. archd. Salop, and dioc. Hereford: church, ded. to St. Andrew.

ASHFORDBY, par. England, co. Leicester, hund. Goscote East; 3 m. W. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 106). No. of acres, 1210. Real prop. £3666. Pop. 467. Living, a rect. archd. Leicester, dioc. Lincoln: church, ded. to All Saints.

ASHFORD-CARBONEL, par. England, co. Salop, in the hunds. of Munslow and Stottesden; 3 m. SSE. Ludlow (P. T. 147). No. of acres, 1480. Real prop. £722. Pop. 289. Living, a perpet. cur. archd. Salop, dioc. Hereford: patronage with the rect. of Little Hereford.

ASHGROVE, tn. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. and 25 m. WNW. Limerick. Lat. 52. 27. N. Long. 9. 2. W.

ASHGROVE, tn. Ireland, prov. Leinster, King's co. 25 m. WSW. Philipstown. Lat. 53. 6. N. Long. 7. 51. W.

ASH-HOLM, ham. England, co. Northumberland, par. Lambley, Tindale ward, W. div.; 19½ m. WBS. Hexham (P. T. 298). Real prop. £1218. Pop. with Lambley tnsbp. 2310.

ASHILL, par. England, co. Norfolk, hund. Wayland; 3½ m. NW. Watton (P. T. 91). No. of acres, 2970. Real prop. £5366. Pop. 700. Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich: church, ded. to St. Nicholas. This manor was held in the time of Henry III. by serjeantry of the family of De Hastings, the lord having to serve the king's linen at the coronation, retaining the same as his fee: this serjeantry lapsed to the crown.

ASHILL, par. England, co. Somerset, hund. Abdick and Bulston; 3 m. NW. Ilminster (P. T. 133). No. of acres, 1860. Real prop. £3855. Pop. 403. Living, a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the prebendary of Ashill in the cathedral of

Wells: church, ded. to St. Mary: pat. prebendary of Ashill.

ASHINGDON, or ASSINODEN, par. England, co. Essex, hund. Rochford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Rochford (P. T. 45). No. of acres, 1020. Real prop. £1519. Pop. 98. Living, a disch. rect. dioc. London: church, ded. to St. Andrew.

ASHING-KAY, a small low islet, in the Caribbean Sea, off the Mosquito shore.

ASHINGTON, tnsbp. England, co. Northumberland, par. Bothall, in Morpeth ward; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Real prop. £464. Pop. 57.

ASHINGTON, par. England, co. Somerset, hund. Stone; 3 m. Ilchester (P. T. 131). No. of acres, 550. Real prop. £1700. Pop. 74. Living, a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells: church, ded. to St. Vincent.

ASHINGTON, par. England, co. Sussex, hund. West Grinstead, rape of Bramber; 4 m. NW. Steyning (P. T. 50). No. of acres, 1430. Real prop. £865. Pop. 285. Living, a rect. with rect. of Buncton annexed, dioc. Chichester: church, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul.

ASHIPOO, riv. N. America, in the United States, in S. Carolina, co. Colleton: it rises in a swamp a small distance above Walterborough, and falls into St. Helena's Bay, after a course of nearly 40 m. 30 of which are navigable for schooners.

ASHIPOO, tn. in the United States, 18 m. above the mouth of the last-named riv. and 34 m. W. Charleston.

ASHKIRK, par. Scotland, shire of Roxburgh, dist. Hawick, extending into the shire of Selkirk; 6 m. NNW. Hawick (P. T. 47). Real prop. £3228. Pop. 405. Living, in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale: pat. Earl Minto. The Ale riv. which receives the water of 12 lakes, flows through this par.

ASHKIRK, par. Scotland, co. Selkirk, part of which is situated in Roxburghshire. Real prop. of the part in Selkirk, £1173. Pop. 192. Hawick (P. T. 47).

ASHLAIG, tn. Scotland, shire of Inverness, in the Isle of Skye, dist. Sleake. Lat. 57. 11. N. Long. 5. 37. W.

ASHLAND, tn. N. America, U. States, tnsbp. of Montgomery, co. of Richmond, state of Ohio, 90 m. from Columbus.

ASHLEY, par. England, co. Northampton, hund. Corby; 5 m. WSW. Rockingham (P. T. 84). No. of acres, 1190. Real prop. £1978. Pop. 304. Living, a rect. dioc. Peterborough: church, ded. to St. Mary.

ASHLEY, par. England, co. Southampton, hund. King-Sombourn, Andover div. 3 m. SSE. Stockbridge (P. T. 66). No. of acres, 2580. Real prop. £1086. Pop. 93. Living, in the dioc. Winchester: church, ded. to St. Mary.

ASHLEY, tnsbp. England, co. Stafford, par. of Muckleston, hund. North Pirehill; 6 m. NW. Eccleshall (P. T. 148). No. of acres, 910. Real prop. £3206. Pop. 825.

ASHLEY, par. England, co. Wilts, hund. Malmesbury; 5 m. N. Malmesbury (P. T. 96). No. of acres, 1010. Real prop. £1214. Pop. 99. Living, a disch. rect. dioc. Salisbury. Church, ded. to St. James, pat. the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

ASHLEY, riv. N. America, in the U. States, South Carolina, a tributary to the Cooper riv. SW. of the City of Charleston.

ASHLEY, tnsbp. England, co. Pal. Chester, par. Bowdon, hund. Bucklow; 5 m. NNE. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172). Real prop. £3131. Pop. 379. Situated on the Ringay riv.

ASHLEY-CUM-SILVERLEY, par. England, co. Cambridge, hund. Cheveley; 4 m. SW. Newmarket (P. T. 61). No. of acres, 2143. Real prop. £2347. Pop. 361. Living, a rect. archd. Sudbury, dioc. Norwich. Church, ded. to St. Mary, pat. the Earl of Guilford.

ASHLEY-GREEN, ham. England, co. Bucks, par. Chesham, hund. Burnham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. Chesham. Pop. with par.

ASHLEY-HAY, tnsbp. England, co. Derbys, par. Wirksworth, hund. Appietree; 2 m. S. Wirksworth (P. T. 140). Real prop. £1533. Pop. 241.

ASHLEY'S CAVE, an immense cavern, N. America, in the U. States, in Missouri, situated on the bank of a riv. of the same name, about 87 m. SW. Potosi: the sides of the calcareous rocks of this cavern are covered with crystals and native nitrate of potass.

ASHMANHAUGH, par. England, co. Norfolk, hund. Tunstead; 3 m. SW. Coltishall (P. T. 116). No. of acres, 700. Real prop. £642. Pop. 154. Living, a disch. perpet. cur. archd. Norfolk, and dioc. Norwich. Church, ded. to St. Swithin.

ASHMANSWORTH, chap. England, co. Southampton, par. Eastwoodhay; $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Real prop. £1265. Pop. 222. Living, a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Eastwoodhay. Church, ded. to St. James.

ASHMORE, par. England, co. Dorset, hund. Cranbourne, Shaston-West div. 5 m. SSE. Shaftesbury (P. T. 101). No. of acres, 3940. Real prop. £797. Pop. 191. Living, a rect. dioc. Bristol. Church, ded. to St. Nicholas.

ASHMOUN, tn. Africa, in Bahari, or Lower Egypt, near the right bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile; 25 m. NW. Cairo. Lat. 30. 20. N. Long. 31. 3. E.

ASHMOUN, or ASHMUN-TANAH, tn. Africa, in Bahari, or Lower Egypt, on an outlet of the Nile which runs into Lake Menzaleh, dist. and 15 m. SSE. Mansoura. Lat. 31. 5. N. Long. 31. 39. E. It is supposed by D'Anville to be the ancient Thonis.

ASHMUNEIN, or ASHMOUNKIN, tn. Africa, in Vostani, or Central Egypt; 120 m. S. Cairo. Lat. 28. 10. N. Long. 31. 10. E. Pop. estimated at 5000. Its vicinity is remarkable for a great quantity of ancient ruins, supposed to be those of Hermopolis; some of them are very magnificent.

ASHNAGUR, tn. Asia, in Afgaunistan, dist. Siward, near the confluence of the Siward and Penjloreh rivs.

ASHNAN, LAKE, in Sweden, prov. Gothland, div. Cronberg. Lat. 56. 35. N. Long. 14. 40. E.

ASHNOOR, or ASHNOUR, a large vil. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, dist. Harrowtee; 13 m. SSE. Jalrapatun. Pop. 1200. The surrounding country is rich and well cultivated: it stands on a plain bounded on the N. and S. by chains of hills, about 3 m. distant. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 76. 25. E.

ASHOLT, or AISHOLT, par. England, co. Somerset, hund. Cannington; 6 m. WBS. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). No. of acres, 2650. Real

prop. £2457. Pop. 179. Living, a rect. archd. Taunton, dioc. Bath and Wells. Church, ded. to All Saints.

ASHONT, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Syria; 25 m. s. Tripoli.

ASHOOFOO, tn. Africa, on the Gold Coast, ter. Ashantee; 102 m. NNE. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 6. 25. N. Long. 0. 6. W.

ASHOVER, par. England, co. Derby, in Scarsdale and Wirksworth hunds. 6 WNW. Alfreton (P. T. 141). No. of acres, 9180. Real prop. £8463. Pop. 3179. Living, a rect. archd. Derby, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Church, ded. to All Saints: the vil. is extremely ancient: on the declivity of a hill on Ashover Common is a remarkable rocking-stone, 26 feet in circumference: and near it a singularly-shaped rock, called the Turning-Stone, supposed to have been an object of idolatrous worship.

ASH-OUNE-MON-KAR, CAPE, Africa, ter. of Algiers, at the w. entrance of the Gulf of Benjah.

ASHOW, par. England, co. Warwick, Knightlow hund. Kenilworth div. 4 m. NNE. Warwick (P. T. 91). Real prop. £1797. Pop. 176. Living, a rect. archd. and dioc. Coventry. Church, ded. to St. Mary.

ASHPERTON, chap. England, co. Hereford, hund. Radlow; 5 m. NW. Ledbury (P. T. 120). No. of acres, 1090. Pop. 429. Living, a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of the same name in the dioc. Hereford. Church, ded. to St. Bartholomew.

ASHPRINGTON, par. England, co. Devon, hund. Coleridge; 3 m. SE. Totness (P. T. 196). No. of acres, 2240. Real prop. £3869. Pop. 546. Living, a rect. and dioc. Exeter. Church, ded. to St. David.

ASH-PRIORS, par. England, co. Somerset, hund. Kingsbury West; 6 m. NW. Taunton (P. T. 141). No. of acres, 750. Pop. 210. Liv. a perpet. cur. dioc. Bath and Wells.

ASHRASTIC, LAKE, N. America, in the co. of Saguenay, Lower Canada. It is about 5 m. in circumference, and communicates with Lake Assuapmoussin by the riv. Red Carp, a tributary to the riv. Miskahouska.

ASHREIGNEY, or RINGNASH, par. England, co. Devon, hund. North Tawton with Winkley; 4 m. WBS. Chumleigh (P. T. 194). No. of acres, 6220. Real prop. £2735. Pop. 1038. Living, a rect. dioc. Exeter. Church, ded. to St. James.

ASHRIDGE, or ASHBRIDGE, ham. England, par. Chesham, co. Bucks, hund. Burnham; 2 m. Chesham (P. T. 27). A parliament was held here by Edward I. in 1291.

ASHTA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; 59 m. EBS. Oojein. Lat. 23. 3. N. Long. 76. 46. E. The head of a purgunnah of the same name, situated on the E. bank of the Parbutty riv. during the Pindarry war, this was the headquarters of Cheltoo, their principal leader: it was afterwards given to the Nabob of Bhopaul.

ASHTA, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, near Punderpoor: in 1818, the army of the Peishwa was here totally routed: the Peishwa escaped with great difficulty: his mother, the Satara Raja, and two of his brothers were taken prisoners, and Goklah, his commander-in-chief, fell in the action.

ASHTABULA, co. N. America, U. States; situated in NW. angle of Ohio State, on the coast of Lake Erie. Its chief tn. is Jefferson. Pop. 14,584.

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ASHTABULA, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Ashtabula, State of Ohio, situated upon Lake Erie; 200 m. from Columbus. It is a prosperous place and possesses a good harbour.

ASHTABULA, riv. N. America, State of Ohio, about 50 m. in length, discharging its waters into Lake Erie.

ASHTAHAUD, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi; 81 m. WSW. Teheran. Lat. 35. 32. N. Long. 49. 58. E.

ASHTREAD, par. England, co. Surrey, hund. Copthorne, second div. 2 m. SW. Epsom (P. T. 14). Real prop. £3922. Pop. 607. Living, a rect. archd. Surrey, dioc. Winchester. Church, ded. to St. Giles. Ashtread Park, where Charles II. was frequently entertained by Sir Robert Howard, is in this par. the seat is now taken down.

ASHTOLA, island, Asia, kingd. Persia, off the coast of the Mekran: it is 2 m. in length.

ASHTON, ham. England, co. Northampton, par. Oundle, hund. Polebrook; 1 m. E. Oundle (P. T. 81). Real prop. £956. Pop. 126.

ASHTON, ham. England, co. Northampton, par. Ufford, in Peterborough liberty; 4½ m. NNE. Wandsford (P. T. 84). No. of acres, 980. Pop. 129.

ASHTON, par. England, co. Devon, hund. Exmouth; 4½ m. NW. Chudleigh (P. T. 182). Real prop. £1613. Pop. 333. Living, a rect. archd. and dioc. Exeter.

ASHTON, par. England, co. Northampton, hund. Cleley; 7 m. S. Northampton (P. T. 66). Real prop. £1346. Pop. 380. Living, a rect. archd. Northampton, dioc. Peterborough. Church, ded. to St. Michael, pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ASHTON, tnsph. England, par. Lancaster, hund. Lonsdale - South-of-the-Sands, co. Lancaster; 4 m. SSW. Lancaster (P. T. 240). Real prop. £2215. Pop. with Stodday, 213. Ashton Hall, seat of the Duke of Hamilton, is in this par.

ASHTON, tnsph. England, co. pal. Lancaster, par. Preston, hund. Amoundness; 3 m. WBN. Preston (P. T. 217). Pop. with Ingul, Lea, and Cottam, 3120.

ASHTON, tnsph. England, co. Pal. Chester, par. Tarvin, hund. Eddisbury; 8 m. ENE. Chester (P. T. 183). Real prop. £2042. Pop. 405.

ASHTON-COLD, or COLD-ASHTON, par. England, hund. of Puckle, co. Gloucester, Bristol (P. T. 114). Real prop. £3665. Pop. 322. Living, a rect. in the diocese of Gloucester.

ASHTON-GIFFARD, tnsph. England, co. Wilts, par. Codford St. Peter, hund. Heytesbury; 6½ m. SE. Warminster (P. T. 96). Pop. 387.

ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD, tnsph. and chap. England, co. pal. Lancaster, par. Winwick, hund. West Derby; Newton (P. T. 193). No. of acres, 5510. Real prop. £16,440. Pop. 5912. Living, a perpet. cur. dioc. Chester. Manufactures of this tn. principally cotton and hardware; some very extensive collieries are worked in the dist. Here are chapels of the Methodists, Quakers, and Catholics.

ASHTON-KEYNES, par. England, co. Wilts, hunds. of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple; 4 m. W. Cricklade (P. T. 84). No. of acres, 3820. Real prop. £4909. Pop. 1182.

ASHTON-LONG, par. England, co. Somers-

set, hund. Hartcliff-with-Bedminster; 3 m. sw. Bristol (P. T. 110). No. of acres, 4110. Real prop. £6623. Pop. 1423. Living, a disch. vic. archd. and dioc. Bath and Wells. Church, ded. to All Saints. The remains of a Roman entrenched camp, attributed to the army under Ostorius Scapula, may be traced at Leigh Wood, in this par.

ASHTON POINT, cape, N. America, on the West Coast, in New Cornwall. Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 128. 53. W.

ASHTON-STEEPLE, par. and tything, England, co. Wilts, hund. Whorwelsdown; 3 m. sbs. Trowbridge (P. T. 99). No. of acres, 7450. Real prop. £3987. Pop. 1734. Living, a vic. with the chaps. of Littleton and Semington, annexed, in the dioc. of Salisbury. Church, ded. to St. Mary, pat. Magdalen College, Oxford. This par. also includes the tything of Great Hinton, and the two annexed chapelries above-mentioned.

ASHTON-UNDER-HILL, chap. England, co. Gloucester, par. Beckford, hunds. Tewkesbury, upper div. and Tibaldstone; 5 m. s. Evesham (P. T. 99). Real prop. £1855. Pop. 291. Living, a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Beckford, in the dioc. Gloucester. Church, ded. to St. Barnabas.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, bor. and mkt. tn. England, co. Pal. Lancaster, in the par. of the same name, hund. Salford; 187 m. NW. London; 7 m. E. Manchester. No. of acres, 9300. Real prop. £33,736. Pop. of par. 33,597. Living, a rect. dioc. Chester. Church, ded. to St. Mary, pat. the Earl of Stamford; a new chapel has been added by the parliamentary commissioners, pat. the rector of Ashton; the par. contains also the tnsps. or dists. of Audenshaw, Hartshead, and Knott-Lanes, and the populous and thriving hams. of Boston, Charlestown, Dukinfield, Fairfield, Hay, Hurst, Luzley-with-Toweracre, Mosley, Staley-Bridge, and Smallshaw. The tn. stands on the s. bank of the Tame riv. it consists of several narrow streets: it is a very busy, prosperous place, with numerous manufactories of cotton and woollen goods: several collieries in the vicinity employ a great number of miners; Ashton Moor, W. of the tn. furnishes a supply of peat: the canal, which unites with the general system of internal navigation, to Manchester, Rochdale, Lancaster, &c. adds greatly to the prosperity of this dist.

The manor of Ashton, for many centuries, belonged to a family of the same name; and constituted an extensive jurisdiction, possessing, not only the right of trial and of conviction, but also of capital punishment. At the vil. of Fairfield, in this par. is an establishment of Moravians, or United Brethren, who have a large chapel for their community; they are mostly engaged in spinning and weaving, and display the industry and good order so general in this denomination of professing Christians. Ashton-under-Lyne sends one member to Parliament. Returning officer, the Mayor.

ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY, par. and tnsbp. England, co. Pal. Chester, hund. Bucklow; 9 m. WSW. Stockport (P. T. 176). No. of acres, tnsbp. 1630. Real prop. £4880. Pop. 974. No. of acres, par. 3890. Pop. of par. 2078. Living, a rect. dioc. Chester. Church, ded. to St. Martin. This par. also includes the tnsbp.

of Sale, although locally situated in the par. of Great Bridworth, at a distance of 20 m.

ASHTON-WEST, a tnsbp. England, co. Wilts, in par. Ashton-Steeple, hund. Whorwelsdown; 2 m. ss. Trowbridge (P. T. 99). Real prop. £3074. Pop. 374.

ASHTON, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Delaware, State Pennsylvania, situated upon Chester Creek. Pop. 800.

ASHTRIAN, tn. Asia, in Great Bukharia; 20 m. W. Samarcand.

ASHUEK, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Irak Arabi, pach. and 95 m. NNW. Bagdad, on the banks of the Didjel riv. Lat. 34. 28. N. Long. 43. 28. E.

ASHUELOT, mount. N. America, U. States, co. of Winchester and Swansey, State of New Hampshire.

ASHUELOT, or ASHWILLET, riv. N. America, U. States, in New Hampshire. It takes a course from s. to W. and unites with the Connecticut in Hinsdale.

ASHUK, tn. Turkey in Asia. See ASHUKA.

ASHUMA ISLE, one of the Patchoo, or Majicosemah Islands, in the Tunguang, or Eastern Sea. Lat. 24. 40. N. Long. 124. 45. E.

ASHUPEKACHIGAN RIVER, N. America, in Lower Canada, falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ASHURST, par. England, co. Kent, hund. Washlington, lathe of Aylesford; Tonbridge Wells (P. T. 36). No. of acres, 1000. Real prop. £803. Pop. 206. Living, a disch. rect. dioc. Rochester, pat. the Duke of Dorset.

ASHURST, par. England, co. Sussex, hund. West Grinstead, rape of Bramber; Steyning (P. T. 50). No. of acres, 2250. Real prop. £2320. Pop. 423. Living, a rect. dioc. Chichester, pat. Magdalen College, Oxford.

ASHVILLE, vil. N. America, U. States, co. Buncombe, State of North Carolina; 520 m. from Washington.

ASHWARDHURN, wapentake, England, co. Lincoln, in parts of Kesteven, including 18 pars. and having a pop. of 6407. No. of acres, 42,580.

ASHWATER, par. England, co. Devon, hund. Black Tofrington; Holsworthy (P. T. 214). No. of acres, 4220. Real prop. £1906. Pop. 862. Living, a rect. dioc. Exeter. Church, ded. to St. Peter.

ASHWELL, par. England, co. Herts, hund. Odsey; Baldock (P. T. 37). No. of acres, 4508. Real prop. £3675. Pop. 1072. Living, a rect. Church, ded. to St. Mary, pat. Bishop of London. This par. is situated on the Rheer riv. it is of very remote date; Arbury Banks, in the vicinity, are the remains of a Roman encampment, and coins, sepulchral urns, &c. have been found here: it was also a demeane appertaining to the Saxon kings; and, in Domesday Book, it is called a borough: it was once a mkt. tn. The well, surrounded by ash-trees, whence it derives its name, is at the s. end of the tn. Several quarries are worked here.

ASHWELL, par. England, co. Rutland, hund. Alstoe; Oakham (P. T. 95). No. of acres, 1890. Real prop. £2740. Pop. 209. Living, a rect. dioc. Peterborough. Church, ded. to St. Mary, pat. Viscount Down.

ASHWELLTHORPE, par. England, co. Norfolk, hund. Depwade; Wymondham (P. T. 100).

No. of acres, 1030. Real prop. £1377. Pop. 417. Living, a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich. Church ded. to All Saints. This manor passed from the Thorpes to Ld. Berners, the celebrated noble author, in the reign of Henry VII. he was the translator of Froissart's Chronicles and other foreign works.

ASHWICK, par. England. co. Somerset, hund. Kilmerdon; Shepton Mallet (P. T. 116). No. of acres, 1700. Real prop. £2345. Pop. 995. Living, a cur. annexed to the vic. of Kilmerdon, archd. Taunton, dioc. Bath and Wells. Church, ded. to St. James.

ASHWICKEN, par. England, co. Norfolk, hund. Freebridge-Lynn; Lynn (P. T. 96). No. of acres, 1260. Real prop. £1261. Pop. 80. Living, a rect. attached to a rect. of Lexiate, dioc. Norwich. Church, ded. to All Saints.

ASHWOOD, ham. England, co. Stafford, par. Kingswinford, hund. Seisdon; 4 m. Stourbridge (P. T. 122). A Roman camp is near this hamlet. Pop. included in parochial return.

ASHWORTH, chap. England, co. Pal. Lancaster, par. Middleton, hund. Salford; 3 m. w. Rochdale (P. T. 198). Real prop. £824. Pop. 294. Living, a cur. archd. and dioc. Chester.

ASI, riv. Italy, States of the Church, rising in the Apennines, and falling into the Tiber, near Orvieto.

ASIA, one of the principal divisions of the globe, and the cradle of the human race. It formerly comprehended all that portion of the world which lies to the east of Europe and Africa; but by recent geographers, it has been restricted within narrower limits. They have detached from it the vast island of New Holland, those of New Zealand, New Guinea, and several others on the south-east; also the Marian, or Ladrone Islands, the Philippines, Moluccas, the Celebes, Borneo, Java, and a great many other inferior islands. These are now comprehended under two new divisions of the globe, called AUSTRALASIA and POLYNESIA. According to this excision, the Straits of Malacca, and the passage between the Philippine Islands and Formosa, may be considered as the frontier line of Asia, on the se. On the south, Asia is bounded by the Indian Ocean: on the sw. it is separated from Africa by the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and the Red Sea, and joined to that continent by the Isthmus of Suez. On the west it is divided from Europe by the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Constantinople, the Sea of Azof, and the Straits of Caffa. Thence the boundary line is along the course of the Wolga and the Kuma, one of its head streams, until we arrive at the Oural Mountains, which form a natural division between Asia and Europe as far as the Straits of Waigatz in the Arctic Ocean. From these Straits, the Frozen Ocean is the boundary on the north to Behring's Straits which separate Asia from America: and the eastern limit is formed by the Pacific Ocean. The greatest length of this continent, taken obliquely, from the Isthmus of Suez to Behring's Straits, is about 7370 miles; its length from Suez to Nanking in China is under 6000 miles; its breadth from north to south, from Cape Cormorin in the East Indies, to Cape Taimara in Siberia, is about 4280 miles. The area of Asia is calculated at 16,175,000 square miles, and its population has been estimated about

500,000,000. It is generally divided as follows.

1st. *Southern Asia*; comprehending Natolia, Armenia, Kurdistan, Syria, Arabia, Persia, Hindoostan, Siam, Malacca, Annam, Tongquin, Cochin China, Luos, Cambodia, China, and Japan:—

2nd. *Middle, or Upper Asia*; containing Caucasus, Tartary, Bucharia, Mongolia, and Tungousia:—3rd. *Northern, or Russian Asia*; comprising Kasan, Astrachan, Orenberg, Cuban, Kabarda, Georgia, Imirota, Siberia, and the Alpine regions of Dauria and Kamtschatka. The independent empires of Asia, are Russia, China, the Birman Empire, Hindoostan, Afghanistan, Thibet, Persia, and Turkey. Russia rules with a firm and vigorous hand over the whole breadth of Northern Asia as far south as the Altai Mountains. China sways the sceptre in the east: and the Anglo-Indian government in Hindoostan is conducted with equal efficiency and power. On the other hand, Persia and Turkey, in the west, rule over their extensive dominions with a very imperfect authority; and over the wide-extended plains of the interior, the restraints of government are still more loosely thrown. The consequence is, that the inhabitants of extensive tracts in the interior, of the mountainous districts of Caucasus and Persia, the Kurds and Turcomans, and in Arabia the wild inhabitants of the desert, have at all times subsisted by pasture or plunder. In the present Asiatic nations, every form of society is displayed, from the savage state of the wandering hordes, to the most effeminate luxury; but liberty, founded on law and intellectual cultivation, is still wanting. The prevailing government is despotism. Hence those artificial forms of a rigid etiquette, which are kept up in all the public relations, and that apathy of the people, in regard to fate, which is an almost universal characteristic of the Asiatics, notwithstanding the violence of their passions. There are, however, some few tribes with a republican form of government; and relics of the patriarchal authority of the heads of families are yet found. As regards religion, almost every variety prevails, more or less, in this continent. Christianity has gained many adherents throughout all Asia by means of translations of the Bible. Even in China, Christians are to be found, and in short every where except in Japan, where they have been entirely banished since the year 1637. The Mohammedan faith prevails in Western Asia. Over the whole central and the eastern part of North Asia, the religion of the Lama is predominant. That of Brama is chiefly confined to Hindoostan, and Shamanism to certain tribes in the north and in the Russian Archipelago. The ancient doctrine of Zoroaster is confined to single families in India and Persia. Jews are scattered over the whole continent. The religious, civil, and social condition of the Asiatics clearly proves, that, where the free development of the higher powers of man is subject to the restraints of caste, and the tyranny of priests and despots, the character of society must degenerate, and the energies of man become paralyzed. The principal languages of Asia are the Arabic, Persian, Armenian, Turkish, Tartar, Hindoo, Malay, Mongol, Mantchoo and Chinese. The Sanscrit of the Bramins is yet spoken in the higher mountains of India, and the ancient Pehlevi, in the mountainous districts on the borders of Persia. The still more ancient Zend is entirely extinct. The interior of Asia

abounds in great accumulations of water; which is in general of a saline or sulphureous nature. Of these, the Caspian Sea is the largest salt lake in the world, containing an area of 120,000 square miles, and extending in length 646 miles, its extreme breadth 265 miles. The Sea of Aral is another vast lake, being 160 miles long and 80 miles broad. The chief rivers of Asia are the Obi, Yenisi, Lena, Yang-Tse-Kiang, (or Blue River,) the Hoang-ho, (or Yellow River,) and the Wolga, each of which are more than 2000 miles in length: other remarkable rivers, are the Indus, the Ganges, the Irawaddy, Euphrates, Tigris, &c. Asia also contains many vast mountains, of which the Himalaya range is the highest in the world. With regard to the animal creation, some of the most valuable species are indigenous to this division of the globe. The horse is found wild on the northern confines of Persia; but he exhibits none of the symmetry to which he arrives by a course of domestic training. The ass is also a fine animal throughout Asia: and, in its wild state, is distinguished by its swiftness above almost every other quadruped. In the tropical regions, the elephant is trained to all kinds of services where circumstances will admit. By means of the camel, the longest and most dreary journeys are accomplished over sandy deserts, which would be fatal to the horse. The wild animals of Asia are the lion, which is, however, scarce; the tiger, which abounds in the desert regions of Hindoostan, and is one of the fiercest and most ravenous animals known. There are besides these, the leopard, the panther, the bear, the wild boar, monkeys of every kind, porcupines, &c., &c. In the hotter parts of Asia are abundance of serpents, and noxious insects innumerable. The mountains are the great nurseries of birds: and in the Himalaya, and other elevated chains, are found eagles, vultures, hawks, and various other species of minor importance. Here also is found the condor, the sovereign of the feathered tribes, which grows to such an immense size and strength, as to be able to carry away in its talons children of nine and ten years old. The climate of Asia comprises the extremes of both heat and cold, with all the intermediate gradations. The vegetable products are equally various: the plants and fruits exceed the possibility of enumeration. In the torrid zone spices, balsam, sugar and coffee, grow in great abundance: but the most remarkable of all is the tea plant. Habit has rendered this commodity a necessary of life in several parts of Europe, and especially in our own country; and accordingly a great commerce in it is carried on with China, which is the only place where its culture seems to be properly understood, and from whence large quantities are annually exported into most parts of the civilized world. China also produces in large quantities the bread-fruit and the bamboo; which also are widely diffused. The first, together with rice, forms the chief food of millions; the second is used in the east for building, and is converted into almost every necessary implement of domestic economy. This region conceals in its bosom the most beautiful diamonds, the finest gold, tin and several other metals, while the waves flow over the purest pearls and corals. The temperate zone produces the melon, the grape, the orange, and other fine fruits, as well as the most productive

farinaceous grasses, and the most charming flowers. In the north, blossoms the Alpine Flora of Dauria, and from the icy soil grows the dwarf-like Siberian cedar, till at 70. 0. vegetation entirely ceases.

ASIA MINOR, prov. of Turkey, bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, on the E. by the Euphrates, on the W. by the Sea of Marmora, the Hellespont, and the Grecian Archipelago, and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It extends 1000 m. in length by 500 in breadth, and presents a littoral of 1400 m. in length abounding in safe and spacious harbours. This once great, interesting, and celebrated territory, the land of the Trojans, the country of Mithridates, one of the cradles of Christianity, retains little of its ancient characteristics except its classical-sounding name, the present inhabitants of this cheerful clime being debased by ignorance and reconciliation to slavery. The surface presents an endless variety in form and quality, and is well supplied with streams. The principal mountains are Taurus, Northern and Southern, part of a chain extending possibly from India to the Ægean Sea, the highest point of which, Argis-Dag, is about 10,000 feet above the sea, and perpetually capped with snow; the Ala-Dag, Almadag, Ida and Olympus. In these mountains granite is found, but limestone is the more prevalent, and the marbles of Asia Minor were celebrated by the ancients. One district, called Katakekamene, or the burned country, lies E. of Thyatira, and exhibits decided marks of volcanic destruction. The number of rivs. in this prov. is considerable, but their size not so. The Meander, Pactolus, Simois, and Hermus of the ancients, are too celebrated not to be named, but are at the present day insignificant. The Halys and the Jekil-Irmak are navigable. The larger rivs. as well as the more rapid fall into the Black Sea. Many lakes exist in the interior, most of which are impregnated with salt, and do not possess any outlet for their waters, of these, Tazla, the surface of which is covered with crystals of salt, is about 30 m. in length. Lake Aksehr is situated on the same elevated table land, and on a second plateau, near Beysheri, are two more spacious lakes, the waters of which are salt and saponaceous. The chief vegetable productions are olives, orange trees, myrtles, laurels, mastic, tamarinds, vines, planes, cypress, juniper, savin, oak (*quercus infectoria*, whence the gall nut), the walnut, and many others as profitable as beautiful. In the animal kingdom, as displayed here, are found strong and fleet horses; the goats of Angora, and the cats, are valued for their long and fine hair. The antelope and ibex adorn the wilderness: jackalls, wolves, hyenas, and bears, are amongst the ferocious classes. Game also is abundant. Swans frequent the Cayster, as in olden times, red partridge the Hellespont: wild sheep browse upon Mount Taurus. Copper ore is found at Tocat, Kourch, and Gumish-Khana, and mineral indications are exhibited in all the great ranges; but the Lydian rivers of the ancients have lost their auriferous quality. The grand divisions of Asia Minor are the pachalics of Anadhouly, including 17 sandgiacats; the pachalics of Siwas, in which are 7 sandgiacats; pach. of Tarabozan, 7 sandgiacats; pachalic of Merasche, 5 sandgiacats; pach. of Adana, 2 sandgiacats: the mousselimlik of Cyprus, and the county of Itchil. The chief tra. are *Ismir*, or Smyrna,

Tireh, Mullah, Angouri, Isniakmid, Siwas, Areb-kir, Konieh, Kaisarieh, Adana, Lefcosiah, and Seinti. The gov. of this great district is usurped by a powerful oligarchy, owing a nominal obedience to the Porte; Greeks and Armenians inhabit the trading towns; Koords and Turcomans are scattered through the interior.

ASIA, tn. S. America, in Peru, prov. and 62 m. NNE. Lima, on the coast of the Pacific. Lat. 12. 50. s. Long. 76. 45. w.

ASIA ISLES, a group of three islets in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 1. 0. N. Long. 131. 30. E. They are completely covered with wood.

ASIAGO, a dist. Austrian states, in the Lombardo-Venetian territ. which contains 7 communes, extending from the Brenta and the Arco, to the Mts. of Marostica and Saint Michael, including a pop. of 30,000. They are evidently of Teutonic origin, and speak a dialect of the German language: they regard themselves as the descendants of those Cimbri who escaped the slaughter of their countrymen under the sword of Marius. Cattle and sheep are the principal exports of this territory, which is well wooded: they also make great quantities of cabinet work, joinery, and turnery ware. The chief place in the dist. is Asiago.

ASIAGO, tn. Austrian states, in the Lombardo-Venetian territ. prov. Vicenza; 56 m. NNW. Venice. Lat. 45. 52 N. Long. 11. 35 E. Pop. 4670. The principal manufacture here established is that of straw hats, and ribbons of the same material: this branch of industry is said to yield an annual produce of £150,000: this place is also celebrated for the beauty of its dyes.

ASIAKURD, tn. Asia, in Kurdistan; 25 m. NNW. Van.

ASIANO, tn. N. Italy, Piedmont dist. and 4 m. s. Vercelli. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 8. 25. E.

ASIKKALA, vil. Russia in Europe, in Finland, prov. Helsingfors; 42 m. ENE. Tavastehus. Lat. 61. 13. N. Long. 25. 18. E. It is on the shore of Lake Pajania.

ASILLO, tn. S. America, repub. La Plata, gov. Buenos Ayres, prov. La Paz; 12 m. NW. Asangaro; it is on Lake Titicaca; a very rich lead mine is worked near it.

ASIMAGOMY LAKE, N. America, in Upper Canada. Lat. 48. 35. N. Long. 85. 30. W.

ASIN, tn. Turkey in Asia, gov. Siwas; 20 m. s. Amasia.

ASINALUNGA, or SINALUNGA, tn. N. Italy in Tuscany, prov. Sienna.

ASINARA, CAPE, or CAPE FALCONE, the NW. extremity of the Island of Sardinia, on which there is a watch tower. Lat. 41. 1. N. Long. 8. 9. E. See ASINARA, island of.

ASINARA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, less than 1 m. NW. off the cape of the same name, in Sardinia, div. Sassari; it is 10 m. long by 6 m. in breadth; and on its NE. side is the tower of Oliva, a conspicuous sea-mark. Lat. 41. 10. N. Long. 8. 18. E. It is hilly; the soil is fertile; was very populous under the Romans; was devastated during the wars of Pisa and Genoa; and, with the exception of a few shepherds' and fishermen's cabins, some armed towers, and the light-houses, it still remains unoccupied.

ASINELLA, riv. S. Italy, running into the Adriatic Sea. See ASINELLA, tn.

ASINELLA, tn. S. Italy, king. Naples, prov.

Lower Abruzzo, at the mouth of the riv. of the same name. Lat. 42. 13. N. Long. 14. 40. E.

ASIR, tn. Asia, in Persia, prov. Irak; 30 m. s. Nehavend.

ASISJU, ASINJON, or Jugo, princip. Asia, in Japan, island of Kinsin, divided into five provinces, bound. N. princip. Bungo, w. Fingo, sw. Satzuma and Osummi, and E. the North Pacific Ocean: is hilly; unfertile; but grows flax; the mulberry also succeeds well.

AS ITUANOS, tn. S. America, in Brazil, prov. Seguro; 20 m. SW. San Joze do Porto Alegre. Lat. 18. 45. N. Long. 39. 40. W.

ASKA, tn. Asia, in Hindoostan, dist. Cicacole; 36 m. NW. Ganjam. Lat. 19. 44. N. Long. 37. 40. E.

ASKASY, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Circassia, prov. Great Abasia, at the mouth of a riv. and near the Black Sea. Lat. 44. 6. N. Long. 37. 40. E.

ASKAH, tn. Asia, in Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. N. Sircars; 37 m. N. Gangam.

ASKAIG, PORR, tn. Scotland, in the island of Islay. Lat. 55. 56. N. Long. 6. 3. W.

ASKAN, tn. Africa, in Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, prov. and 35 m. N. Maragga, or New Dongola. Lat. 19. 29. N. Long. 30. 44. E.

ASKAROON, tn. Asia, king. Persia, prov. Irak Adjemi; 55 m. NNW. Isphahan. Lat. 32. 57. N. Long. 50. 52. E.

ASKE, tshp. England, co. York, N. Riding, par. Eastby, wapentake of Gilling-West; Richmond (P. T. 233). No. of acres, 1670. Real prop. £2462. Pop. 105. Aske Hall, the seat of Lord Dundas, is in this dist.

ASKEATON, or ASKEATON, mkt. tn. and par. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Limerick, barony of Lower Conello; 144 m. Dublin, 14 m. WSW. Limerick. Pop. of par. 3184; of tn. 1515. Total 4699. Ljving, a vic. dioc. Limerick, archdioc. Cashel. This was anciently a fortified tn. of some importance, but has lost its military character and advantages: near it, are the ruins of a castle built by the Earl of Desmond, and the walls of a noble Franciscan monastery, founded in 1490. About 400 children are educated here gratuitously.

ASKEHOUG-OE, island, Norway, on the W. coast. Lat. 61. 31. N. Long. 5. 0. E.

ASKEHOVOE, island, Norway, off the W. coast of prov. Bergen. Lat. 61. 35. N. Long. 5. 0. E.

ASKELON, tn. Palestine. See ASCALAN.

ASKER, tn. Sweden, prov. Gothland, dist. Orebro. Lat. 59. 10. N. Long. 15. 35. E.

ASKER, tn. Norway, prov. Aggerhuys, dist. and 19 m. SSW. Christiana. Lat. 59. 50. N. Long. 10. 30. E.

ASKER-MOUKREM, tn. Asia, king. Persia, in Khuzistan; 24 m. s. Touster: the climate is remarkable healthy; the vicinity very fertile: an ancient canal runs close to this place; the banks are covered with rice plantations, sugar grounds, and forests of mulberry and orange trees.

ASKERNE, or ASKERON, tshp. England, co. York, W. Riding, par. Campsall, wapentake, Osgoldcross, liberty, Pontefract; Doncaster (P. T. 162). No. of acres, 800. Pop. 256. A sulphureous spring, the medicinal qualities of which are much celebrated, brings many visitors to this place. Ambrosius, the British prince, defeated Hengist the Saxon in this vicinity.

ASKERSUND, tn. Sweden, prov. Gothland, dist. and 30 m. sw. Örebro. Lat. 58. 55. N. Long. 14. 16. E. On the N. shore of Lake Wetter. Iron ore is raised here.

ASKERSWELL, par. England, hund. of Egerton, Bridport div. co. of Dorset. Real prop. £1044. Pop. 228. Number of acres, 2230. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Bristol, val. £123. per annum.

ASKERTON, tnsbp. England, par. Lanercost-Abbey, Ward of Eakdale, co. of Cumberland. Real prop. £7974. Pop. 473. Carlisle (P. T. 301). See LANERCOST.

ASKEW. See ASKEW.

ASKHAM, chap. England, liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. No. of acres, 1240. Real prop. £1698. Pop. 329. Tuxford (P. T. 135). Living, a perpet. cur. in the archd. of York.

ASKHAM, par. and tnsbp. England, West Ward, co. Westmoreland, adjoining the riv. Lowthe. No. of acres, 3000. Real prop. £3183. Pop. of par. 587; of tnsbp. 395. Penrith (P. T. 283). Living, a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle, valued at £123 per annum.

ASKHAM-BRYAN, par. England, in the Ainsty of the City of York. Real prop. £2397. Pop. 341. Number of acres, 1920. York (P. T. 196). Living, a cur. in archdioc. of York, valued at £123 per annum.

ASKHAM-RICHARD, par. England, in the Ainsty of the City of York. No. of acres, 960. Real prop. £1685. Pop. 234. York (P. T. 196). Living, a vic. in the archdioc. of York.

ASKILJAN, tn. Sweden, prov. W. Bothnia, dist. Umea, on the left bank of the Umea riv. Lat. 64. 53. N. Long. 17. 42. E.

ASKINI, tn. Norway, prov. Agderhuys, dist. Smaalehnen; 30 m. NNE. Frederikstadt. Lat. 59. 30. N. Long. 11. 16. E.

ASKINI, tn. Sweden, prov. Gottland, dist. and 7 m. s. Gottenburg. Lat. 57. 38. N. Long. 12. 2. E.

ASKLI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Anadolia; 48 m. SW. Kara-Hissar, on the road from Kanat-lissar to Smyrna, at the confluence of the Churuk-Chai and Askli-Chai rivs.

ASKLI-CHAI, or DIXHOUNAR, a riv. of some magnitude, Turkey in Asia, in Anadolia, dist. Kutahieh; it falls into the Meander, under the name of Buick-Ketchi, after a course of about 105 m. from SSE. to WSW. at 6 m. N. Eski-Hissar.

ASKMAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the purgunnah of Tulluckwarra; 1 m. E. of the Uswunt riv. and about 11 m. from Tulluckwarra.

ASK-OE, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, near the N. coast of the island of Laaland, to which it belongs. Pop. 125. Lat. 54. 54. N. Long. 11. 30. E.

ASKOE, ISLA OV. See ARKO.

ASK-OE, an island of Norway, on the W. coast, in the North Sea. Lat. 60. 27. N. Long. 5. 10. E.

ASKOLA, tn. Sweden, prov. Nyland; 10 m. N. Borgo. Lat. 60. 3. N. Long. 25. 34. E.

ASKOLA, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, prov. and 23 m. WNW. Erzeroum, on the right bank of the Euphrates. Lat. 40. 2. N. Long. 40. 35. E.

ASKOMELS, tn. Scotland, shire of Argyle,

Mull of Cantire; 1½ m. NNE. Campbelltown. Lat. 55. 26. N. Long. 5. 32. W.

ASKOW RIVER, in N. America, in the British possession, W. territory: it rises in the Rocky Mountains, and unites with the Red Deer riv. and, after their junction, is called the Saskatchewan riv.

ASKRIGG, mkt. tn. and chapelry, England, par. of Aysgarth, wapentake of Hang-West. co. York. N. Riding, upon the riv. Ure. Real prop. £2941. Pop. 737. Number of acres, 4790. 246 m. from London. It is now an inconsiderable, although anciently an important place. Living, a chapelry to Aysgarth. Fairs are held here on the 10th May, 1st Thursday in June, 28th October.

ASKTA, tn. Asia, in Japan, in the island of Ximo, princip. Fingo.

ASKUM, tn. Norway, prov. Gottenburg, on the E. shore of the Cattegat. Lat. 58. 25. N. Long. 11. 22. E.

ASKWITH, tnsbp. England, par. Weston, wapentake Claro, upper div. co. York, W. Riding. Real prop. £1846. Pop. 400. Number of acres, 3180. Otley (P. T. 200).

ASLACKBY, par. England, wapentake Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Real prop. £4862. Pop. 455. Number of acres, 4810. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Here are the ruins of an hospital of Knights Templars.

ASLACOE, wapentake England, in the parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. It is divided into E. and W. the first of which includes twelve par. the second eleven and a chapelry. Area of the E. div. 21,560 acres. Pop. 2585. Area of the second, 21,680 acres. Pop. 2254.

ASLACTON, par. England, hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk. Real prop. £1733. Pop. 359. Number of acres, 1310. Stratton (P. T. 100). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, valued at £60 per annum. Le Neve, the antiquarian, was born here.

ASLACTON, chap. England, par. Watton, wapentake Bingham, N. div. co. Nottingham. Real prop. £1931. Pop. 289. Number of acres, with Watton par. 3100. Bingham (P. T. 124). Living, a perpet. cur. and peculiar of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, in the same countv.

ASLANDOUS, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the right bank of the Araxes, at its junction with the Kara Sou riv. Lat. 39. 23. N. Long. 47. 18. E.

ASLAR, tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, dist. Coblenz, cir. Braunsfels; 2 m. NW. Wetzlar. Pop. 674. Situated on the Dille riv. Iron-works are established here.

ASLAU, paroch. vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, cir. Lauenburg-Buntzlau. Pop. 530.

AS LAVORICAS, vil. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 12 m. SSE. Villafranca de Xira. Lat. 38. 50. N. Long. 8. 51. W.

ASLEBEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony; 191 m. SW. Magdeburg. Lat. 51. 58. N. Long. 11. 18. E.

ASLING, tn. Austrian States, kingd. Illyria, gov. and cir. of Laybach; 19 m. SW. Clagenfurt. This tn. has a custom-house, markets, iron-works, tanneries, manufactories of worsted, yarn, and quarries of marble.

ASLONNE, tn. France, depart. Deux-Sèvres; 27 m. W. Poitiers. Pop. 2000.

ASMACOVO, tn. Western Greece, in Thessaly, on a branch of the Fanari, a tributary of the Salembria riv. Lat. 39. 9. N. Long. 21. 45. E.

ASMALOE, an island on the s. coast of Norway, in the Cattagat, at the entrance of the Gulf of Christiania: it belongs to the group of Ilval Cærne. Lat. 59. 3. N. Long. 11. 0. E.

ASMANABAD, tn. Asia, in Beloochistan; 36 m. NE. Bounpour, in a hilly district. Lat. 28. 5. N. Long. 60. 37. E.

ASMANSHAUSEN, vil. Germany, Duchy of Nassau, bailiwick, and 1 m. NW. Rüdeshelm. Pop. 500. It is situated on the Shoresyth Rhine; it is celebrated for a very fine sort of red wine.

ASMEZNAL, tn. Spain, prov. and 19 m. SW. Zamora.

ASMOOZ, tn. Switzerland, can. Grisons, situated on the Rhine.

ASNA, kingd. Africa. See **HOUSA**.

ASNA, or **ANNAH**, tn. Egypt. See **ESNAH**.

ASNABAD, tn. Asia, in Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad; 4 m. NE. Daroor.

ASNABRANCA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira; 37 m. NE. Coimbra. Lat. 40. 25. N. Long. 7. 57. W.

ASNAH, tn. Asia, in Hindoostan, prov. Orissa; 48 m. NW. Harierpoor.

ASNAMA, tn. Asia, in Hindoostan, in Orissa; 40 m. NW. Horriapoar.

ASNAR, vil. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. and 35 m. ENE. Cadiz. Lat. 36. 36. N. Long. 5. 40. W.

AS NESS, a headland of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Zealand, in the Great Belt. Lat. 55. 40. N. Long. 10. 57. E.

ASNIK, tn. Asia, in Great Bukharia, prov. and 60 m. E. Bulk; 225 m. SSE. Samarcand.

ASNIT, tn. Bahari, or Lower Egypt, on the right bank of the Damietta branch of the Nile. Lat. 30. 33. N. Long. 31. 20. E.

ASO, riv. Italy, in the States of the Church, rising at the base of Monte Viso, and flowing into the Adriatic Sea, near Pedaso. Lat. 43. 7. N. Long. 13. 47. E.

ASO, tn. Asia, in Japan, island of Nippon. See **ASONUSA**.

ASOLA, tn. Austria, kingd. Lombardy, prov. and 21 m. WNW. Mantua, chief place of its dist. pop. of tn. 3449: of dist. 7116. It is a fortified place, situated on the left bank of the Chiesa riv. over which is a wooden bridge: the silk manufacture is carried on here. This is a place of the most remote antiquity; Adula is said to have founded it 1728 years before the common era: Brennus destroyed it: Asolus, his nephew, rebuilt it, and called it after his own name: in A. D. 1375, it was almost depopulated by the plague.

ASOLO, tn. Austria, kingd. Lombardy, prov. and 19 m. WNW. Treviso, chief place of its dist. pop. 1021. It is built on a hill, and is surrounded by walls flanked by towers, and a ditch. It has an ancient cathedral and many public buildings, with various remains of antiquity, a bath, an aqueduct, &c.: the origin of this tn. was long previous to the records of history: in the centre of the tn. is a very large castle, now in ruins: it was the residence of Catharine Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus. Every Saturday a corn market is held here: E. of this place are the quarries of Rocca, where excellent building

stone is raised. The dist. or prefecture of the same name, of which this is the chief place, contains also 36 vils. and a pop. of 25,000.

ASON, riv. Spain, in prov. Asturias, sub-div. Santander, flowing into the Bay of Biscay, between the tns. of Laredo and Santona.

ASONA, or **ASONZ**, riv. Italy, in the States of the Church, rising in the Apennines, passing through the dists. of Ascoli and Fermo, and, after a course of 26 m. falling into the Adriatic, 7 m. SE. Fermo.

ASONUSA, tn. Asia, in Japan, on the island of Nippon, princip. Koudsuke; 85 m. N. Jeddo.

ASOONAD, Ras, a headland on the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 4. 40. N. Long. 47. 50. E.

ASOPE, riv. Greece, in the Morea, rising in the Polyphengos mts. and, after a course S. to N. falling into the Bay of Corinth, in the Gulf of Lepanto.

ASOPH, SEA OF. See **AZOF**.

ASOPO (anc. Asopus), riv. Greece, dist. Egribos, or Egripo, rising 7 m. SW. Thebes: it falls into the sea opposite the island of Negropont, after a course of 36 m. from W. to E.

ASOR, vil. Syria. See **ARSOUF**.

ASOUD, or **AYRIN**, riv. Turkey in Asia, pach. Aleppo, Syria; it rises 84 m. NNE. Antioch, and falls into the Lakes of Antioch, or Antakia, 24 m. NE. Antioch.

ASOUPAS, tn. Persia. See **ASPAS**.

ASOUPAS, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 62 m. N. Shiraz.

ASPACH, mkt. tn. Upper Austria, dist. or circle of Innviertel, situated upon a rivulet of the same name.

ASPACH, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, prov. Isar, near the right bank of the Glon riv. 18 m. NNW. Munich. Pop. 600. Lat. 48. 22. N. Long. 11. 29. E.

ASPACH, vil. France, arrond. canton and depart. Haut-Rhin; 1 m. N. Altkirch: has several mineral springs.

ASPADOR, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Roum, near the left bank of the Shawrmawggi riv. 49 m. NNE. Siwas. Lat. 39. 52. N. Long. 38. 3. E.

ASPALL, par. England, co. Suffolk, hund. Hartismere; 6 m. SSE. Eye (P. T. 81). No. of acres, 1240. Real prop. £977. Pop. 126. Living, a cur. archd. Sudbury, and dioc. Norwich.

ASPAL-STONEHAM, par. England, co. Suffolk, hund. Bosmere and Claydon; 3 m. Debenham (P. T. 83). No. of acres, 2450. Real prop. £3229. Pop. 612. Living, a rect. archd. Suffolk, and dioc. Norwich.

ASPANG, tn. Austria Proper, circle Lower Wienerwald; 20 m. SSW. Neustadt. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 16. 10. E. Pop. 723: it is situated on the Trasenbach.

ASPARN, tn. castle, and lordship, Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg; 11 m. SSE. Saa; 27 m. NNE. Vienna. Pop. 1150: on the Zaya.

ASPAS, tn. Sweden, prov. Nordland, Jamtland; 18 m. NNW. Ostersund. Lat. 63. 20. N. Long. 14. 20. E.

ASPAS, or **ASOUPAS**, tn. Persia, in Farsistan; 78 m. N. Shiraz.

ASPATRIA, par. and tnsbp. England, co. Cumberland, Allerdale Ward below Darwent; 8 m. N. Cockermouth (P. T. 304). No. of acres, 8610. Pop. of par. 1395. Living, a vic. dioc. Carlisle: church, ded. to St. Keutignern: pat. the Bp. of Carlisle.

ASPATRIA, tnsbp. England, par. Aspatria,

Ward of Allerdale below Darwent. Real prop. with Brayton £3238. Pop. 761. Cockermouth (P. T. 306).

ASPE, tn. Norway, prov. and 25 m. NW. Drontheim. Lat. 63. 42. N. Long. 9. 50. E.

ASPE, tn. Spain, in Valencia, prov. and 16 m. W. Alicant; 78 m. SSW. Valencia: pop. 5000; Situated on the Elda riv. in a hilly country; has quarries of beautiful marble.

ASPE, a valley in France, depart. Basses Pyrénées: it extends about 27 m. S. to N. from Mount Aspe to the Pyrénées, near Oleron. Great quantities of timber are felled here, which are floated down the Aspe riv.

ASPE, a riv. in France; also a mt. in France. See ASPÈ, valley of.

ASPECT, tn. France, depart. Haute-Garonne; 57 m. SW. Toulouse. Pop. 3220: situated on the Garonne riv. The manufacture of woollen cloths is carried on here.

ASPEDEN, par. England, co. Herts, hund. Edwinstree; 1 m. SW. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Real prop. £2739. Pop. 560. Living, a rect. archd. Huntingdon, and dioc. Lincoln: church, ded. to St. Mary: pat. the Earl of Hardwick.

AS PEDREAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 36 m. SE. Evora. Lat. 38. 13. N. Long. 7. 4. W.

ASPELAER, tn. Netherlands, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. and 16 m. SSE. Oudenard. Pop. 1040.

ASPENSTEDT, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony; 5 m. W. Halberstadt. Lat. 51. 55. N. Long. 11. 2. E.

ASPEREN, (anc. Caspingium) tn. Netherlands, S. gov. of prov. Holland; arrond. and 7 m. Gorcum, on the Linge riv. Pop. 865. Lat. 51. 53. N. Long. 5. 6. E.

ASPERG, tn. Germany, king. Wirtemberg, circle, Necker, bailiwick, and 3 m. WNW. Louisbourg. Lat. 48. 56. N. Long. 9. 8. E. Its ancient church possesses several remarkable remains of antiquity.

ASPERG, HORN, a castle on a steep rock, 1020 ft. above sea-level, near the tn. of Asperg; it is now used as a prison.

ASPERGES, ISLE AUX, a small island, British N. America, in the St. Lawrence riv. near the island of Montreal.

ASPERILLOS, tn. Spain, in Andalusia, prov. and 17 m. SE. Huelva. Lat. 37. 0. N. Long. 6. 32. W.

ASPERITTA, tn. Spain, in Estremadura, prov. and 85 m. NNE. Caceres. Lat. 40. 16. N. Long. 5. 50. W.

ASPERN, GROSS, a mkt. vil. Austria Proper, circle, Lower Manhartsberg; 4 m. NW. Enzersdorf, on the left bank of the Danube, a small distance below Vienna. Pop. 677. On the 21st and 22nd of May, 1809, a severe battle was fought here between the French under Napoleon, and the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, in which the latter claimed the victory: the vil. was then destroyed, but has been rebuilt since.

ASPERSKIRCH, tn. Austria; 5 m. SE. Peyerbach.

ASPERSTORF, tn. Austria; 2 m. NE. Sonneberg.

ASPERTON, tn. England. See ASPERTON.

ASPES, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the island of and dist. of Candia; 30 m. SE. Candia. Lat. 35. 2. N. Long. 25. 20. E.

ASPET, tn. France, depart. Haute Garonne

arrond. and 8 m. SSE. Saint-Gaudens; 56 m. SSW. Toulouse, chief place of its canton. Pop. 3700. Has many manufactories in iron and wood. Fairs, of two days each, February 24, June 8, August 2, and November 25.

ASPEYTIÀ, tn. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 15 m. S. S. Sebastian, situated on the Viola riv.

ASPHALTITES, LAKE, Syria. See DEAD SEA.

ASPHARA, or ESPEREH, tn. Asia, Independent Tatory, in Ferganah, at the foot of a mountain, on the Asphara riv.; 30 m. E. Khojend, 180 m. E. Samarcand.

ASPHARA, riv. Tatory. See ASPHARA, tn.

ASPHERON, Cape, Russia. See ABSEHARON.

ASPIAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, near the left bank of the S. Pedro riv. 5 m. SE. Moura. Lat. 38. 5. N. Long. 7. 20. W.

ASPIDO, riv. Italy, States of the Church, prov. Ancona; it flows into the Adriatic Sea, near Loreto.

ASPIRAU, vil. France, depart. Herault, arrond. Lodeve; 22 m. W. Montpellier.

ASPIR, sea-port, Africa, in Tripoli, on the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. 31. 20. N. Long. 15. 48. E.

ASPLAND'S ISLE, an islet in the group of New South Shetland Isles. Lat. 62. 5. S. Long. 57. 0. W.

ASPLEY, ham. England, co. Warwick, par. Wootton-Waven, hund. Barlichway; 1½ m. S. Henley-on-Arden (P. T. 101). Pop. with par.

ASPLEY, tnsbp. England, co. Stafford, par. Eccleshall, hund. N. Pirehill, near Eccleshall (P. T. 148). Number of acres, 540. Pop. 26.

ASPLEY-GUISE, par. England, co. Bedford, hund. Maanshead; 2 m. NW. Woburn (P. T. 41). Real prop. £2544. Pop. 1014. Living, a rect. archd. Bedford, dioc. Lincoln: church ded. to St. Botolph: pat. the Duke of Bedford.

ASPO, island, Russia in Europe, in the Gulf of Finland, gov. Viborg, dist. and 20 m. S. Frederiksham. Lat. 60. 16. N. Long. 27. 17. E. Pop. 100, chiefly fishermen.

ASP-OE, island, on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 63. 2. N. Long. 7. 57. E.

ASPOE, island, on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 61. 13. N. Long. 4. 45. E.

ASPRA, tn. Italy, States of the Church, dist. and 13 m. WSW. Rieti. Lat. 42. 21. N. Long. 12. 37. E.

ASPRASPITI, sea-port tn. Eastern Greece, prov. Negropont, dist. Egribos, on the N. coast of the Gulf of Lepanto, on a bay of the same name; 19 m. SW. Livadia. Lat. 38. 22. N. Long. 22. 46. E. Its port is much frequented.

ASPRASPITI BAY. See ASPRASPI, sea-port tn.

ASPREMONT, tn. Netherlands, duchy of Limburg, s. Liege.

ASPREMONT, vil. France, depart. Maese; 4½ m. SE. St. Michel; 8 m. ENE. Bar-sur-Ornain.

ASPREMONT, fort. Sardinian states, near Chamberry.

ASPRES-LES-CORPS, vil. France, depart. Haute-Alpes, arrond. and 18 m. NNW. Gap, on the Drac riv. Coal mines are worked here, and earthenware is manufactured.

ASPRES-LES-VEYNES, vil. France, depart. Haute Alpes, arrond. and 18 m. W. Gap, chief place of its canton. Pop. 900. Mineral springs rise near.

ASPRIERES, tn. France, depart. Aveiron, arrond. and 16 m. NNE. Ville-franche; 27 m. NW. Rhodes, chief place of its canton. Pop. 700. Mines of zinc are worked here: and at Vernet-le-Haut, in the vicinity, a mine of argentiferous lead is open, the ore of which yields 60 per cent. of metal.

ASPRI FELLEISIA, tn. Greece, in Thessaly; 31 m. NNW. Tricala. Lat. 39. 54. N. Long. 21. 36. E.

ASPRO, *Monte*, mt. s. Italy, king. Naples, prov. Upper Calabria. Lat. 38. 9. N. Long. 15. 55. E.

ASPRO, *Monte*, mt. Greece, in the Morea, near Cape Malia, on the peninsula which forms the s. shore of the Gulf of Kolokythia. Lat. 36. 35. N. Long. 22. 58. E.

ASPRONTE, *Aspremonte*, or *Aspremont*, tn. Italy, Sardinian states, dist. Levenzo, div. prov. and 7 m. NNE. Nice. Lat. 43. 47. N. Long. 7. 14. E.

ASPRONISI (anc. Therasia), a small island in the Greek Archipelago, near the W. coast of Santorini. Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 25. 23. E.

ASPROKOMO, tn. Greece, in the Morea; 4 m. NNW. Calamata. Lat. 37. 4. N. Long. 22. 8. E.

ASPROPOTAMO, or *Aspropotamos*, (anc. Achelous) riv. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumeli, dist. Ioanina, forming the N. boundary of the kingd. of Greece. It rises in Mt. Codjaca, about 24 m. E. Ioanina, runs N. to S. and, after a course of about 150 m. enters the Ionian Sea at Trigardon. During the rainy season it has a noble appearance, both on account of its impetuous rapidity, and its breadth being at that period about a mile and a half wide. Its water is white, and foaming as if chalk had been thrown into it, whence its name, "the White River." It is very full of fish, especially in spring. Homer calls it "the Prince of Rivers."

ASPULL, tnshp. England, co. Pal. Lancaster, par. Wigan, hund. Salford; 3 m. NE. Wigan (P. T. 199). Real prop. £3323. Pop. 2464. A church has been built here under the act for building new churches: pat. the rector of Wigan. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring collieries.

ASPY BAY, in British N. America, on the W. shore of Cape Breton Island, between Cape Egmont and Cape North. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 60. 25. W.

ASRAIL, an island of Lower Egypt, in Lake Menzaleh; 15 m. SE. Damietta.

ASRESSOUR, tn. Asia, in Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa; 42 m. Mehenedi, 25 m. NNE. Ketek, or Kottack.

ASSA, riv. S. America, rep. Colombia, prov. Oronoco, falling into the Paraguay riv.

ASSA, tn. Greece, in the island of Cephalonia; 16 m. NNW. Cephalonia.

ASSA, valley, Switzerland, can. Grisons, in the Lower Engadine. A remarkable intermittent spring rises in this valley.

ASSAB, a bay of Abyssinia. See *ASSAB*, tn. of.

ASSAB, tn. Africa, in Abyssinia, on the coast of the Red Sea, near to, and N. of the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, situated on the bay of the same name. Lat. 13. 0. N. Long. 42. 50. E.

ASSAB, a small island, with a bay of the same name, in the Arabian Gulf, on the coast of Abyssinia, near the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

ASSABAN, an isle in the Arabian Gulf, near

the coast of Arabia; 24 m. W. Loheia. Lat. 15. 38. N. Long. 42. 26. E. Inhabited by Bedouin fishermen.

ASSAD, *Hajar El*, tn. Africa, in Nubia, prov. Sennaar, on the right bank of the Nile. Lat. 16. 33. N. Long. 33. 8. E.

ASSAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, in the purgunnah of Pauneetah, on the S. bank of the Nurbuddah riv. one mile and a half from Bourpoorei Ghaut.

ASSAHAN, a dist. or country in the island of Sumatra, of which the tn. of Assahan is the capital. Tin is abundant in the interior: total population, about 70,000, among which are several tribes of Battas, who are cannibals.

ASSAHAN, a riv. in the island of Sumatra, in the dist. of the same name, on which Assahan, the capital, is situated. It is 4500 feet wide at its mouth, but is shallow, and its navigation is difficult on account of an extensive sand-bank.

ASSAHAN, a tn. on the NE. coast of the island of Sumatra. Lat. 3. 1. N. Long. 99. 52. E. About 80 prows are engaged in trading to Malacca, Penang, and Singapore: the principal imports are salt, opium, and cotton goods, fire-arms, and gunpowder: the exports, rice, dye-woods, rattans, wax, horses, and slaves: the prices of the first 20 to 30 dollars: of the last, of women, 40, children, 20, and old men 12 dollars per head: about 300, chiefly females, were formerly exported every year.

ASSAI, tn. Japan, prov. Oomi.

ASSAIN, small vil. Asia, in Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 39 m. NNE. Agra.

ASSALEE, vil. Hindoostan, Malwa, in the purgunnah of Mundesoon, situated on a Nullah; 8 m. from Narghur, and 6 m. from the tn. of Mundesoor.

ASSAM, *Asham*, or *Asam*; king. or dist. of Asia, between lat. 25. and 28 N. and long. 90. and 96. E. The boundaries are very imperfectly known, but we may regard them as being on the NW. Boutan, N. and E. Tibet, SE. and S. the Birman empire, and SSW. and W. Hindoostan. It adjoins Bengal at the NE. corner, about 91. E. long. whence it stretches in an E. direction to an undefined distance, but it is probable that about 96. E. Long. it comes into contact with several barbarous and unknown tribes, which occupy the intervening space from thence to the prov. of Yunan, in China. In this direction it follows the course of the Brahmaputra, being in fact the valley through which that river flows: the average breadth of this valley may be estimated at 60 m. although in a few places of Upper Assam, where the mountains recede furthest, the breadth considerably exceeds that distance. In its greatest dimensions, Assam may be estimated at 350 m. in length, but only 60 the average breadth; it is divided into three provinces, Camroop on the W. Assam in the centre, and Seediya at the E. extremity. The number and magnitude of the rivers in Assam probably surpass those of any other country in the world of equal extent: they are in general boatable at all periods of the year: in the rainy season the largest may find a sufficient depth of water: the total number is upwards of 60, all of which join the Brahmaputra; most of them bring down grains of gold in their course; a considerable number of persons obtain their livelihood by collecting it, each paying their rulers a gold rupee for the permission,

The history of this country is a series of usurpations, exactions, invasions, and evil government of every species, and from its proximity to the British territories, was a constant cause of inquietude to the frontiers: after bearing this inconvenience to the utmost limits of patience, the government of Bengal was compelled to interfere; and, in 1825, the Burmese, the Singhpho tribes, and other half-savage hordes, who had occupied a considerable portion, were expelled; and a force, under Colonel Richards, obtained complete possession of the country, which must henceforward be considered as virtually forming an integral portion of our eastern empire.

In former times, however, some regular and efficient government existed, and the great care and expense bestowed on the causeways, or raised roads, which were passable at all times, even when the plains were under water, show that the principles of political economy were duly understood: they are in most places 18 feet broad and 8 feet or more in height, and the principal road is said to have extended the whole length of Assam from Cooch Bahar to Seediya: these are now in many places obliterated, and in nearly all are overgrown with jungle, brushwood, and trees of considerable growth.

The animal and vegetable productions of Assam are nearly the same as those of Bengal, which country it resembles in its general appearance, and in the multitude of its rivers: all sorts of corn thrive abundantly: spices of many sorts are indigenous; cocoa-nuts, the sugar-cane, oranges, cotton, tobacco, opium, silk of several sorts, some extremely curious, pulse of all kinds, in fact all tropical productions; and also the seeds of English plants flourish luxuriantly. The Assamese are ingenious as workmen, but have hitherto laboured under disadvantages which a settled and mild protecting government only can remove: if a person wishes to have any article made, he furnishes the metal, and the workman receives a portion of it for his trouble, as they have no capital, and only a few wretched tools. Silk is seldom purchased, each family rearing, spinning, weaving, and wearing its own produce, while petty dealers traverse from district to district, and purchase whatever can be spared for exportation, or for the supply of those who do not breed their own silk-worms. The modes of making cheese and butter are yet unknown to the natives.

The commercial intercourse of Assam was formerly much more considerable than of late years; several marts were established on the confines of Tibet, and caravans were accustomed to frequent them: the articles of exchange were silver bullion, gold, salt, spices, rice, silk, iron, lac, musk, borax, otter skins, buffaloe horns, pearls, coral, and slaves. Capital punishments used to extend to every branch of a rebel's family, parents, brothers, sisters, wife and children; and it is supposed that this circumstance was the cause of those rafts which formerly were seen floating down the rivers in the British territory, which were stuck full of poles, on which were placed a great number of human heads. All the domestic servants are slaves; every man of rank has several, mostly procured among the necessitous classes, who mortgage themselves or their children in times of dearth: some used to

be exported, and before the British supremacy, it is supposed that upwards of one hundred of pure caste were annually sold in Bengal.

No accurate estimate of the population has hitherto been formed, but it is known to be extremely scanty in proportion to the extent of surface, more than three-quarters of the whole country being covered with jungle. The principal places are Jorhaut, Gerghong, Rungpoor, and Gohati; but they scarcely deserve the name of towns, being mere collections of hovels; for, in this miserable country, under the former anarchy, there were no shops, and scarcely any markets: indeed the general misrule, the injustice incessantly exercised, and the horrid cruelties perpetrated by all who had the power, excite surprise that all the lower classes who had the means did not emigrate into the neighbouring British territories, where they might have resided in complete security, and been settled on immense tracts of unoccupied land: and in one part the peasantry gave up all idea of having their residence near their fields, but kept their wives and children in the British territory, going over the frontier every morning to pursue their agricultural occupations, and returning to their respective homes in the evening.

The climate, combining excessive moisture with intense heat, is very fatal to European constitutions; even the native troops have suffered severely. Our knowledge of this country is still very limited; but, if the insalubrity of the country should not totally forbid the active operation of British commerce, the skilful employment of agricultural resources, and the penetrating investigation of skill, science, and industry, as to its mineral, animal, and vegetable productions, and their improvable capabilities, there is every prospect that the increased comfort of the natives will keep pace with the growing prosperity of the public resources.

ASSAM, ASSÈM, or LASSAM, vil. in the island of Java; 419 m. S. Batavia: a navigable riv. runs through this place, which possesses considerable trade.

ASSAN, tn. Turkey in Asia, gov. and 40 m. Diarbekir.

ASSAN, tn. Eastern Archipelago, on N.E. coast of the island of Sumatra. Lat. 3. 5. N. Long. 99. 57. E.

ASSA NAGGA, a watering-place, halting-place, or station for the caravans, in the Desert of Nubia, kingd. Dongola; 96 m. N. Gooz; 135 m. S. Chiggre. Lat. 19. 30. N. Long. 34. 46. E.

ASSANCALEE, tn. Asia, in Armenia, 27 m. or one day's journey from Erzeroum, on the Araxes: it is a fortified place, built on an isolated rock in the midst of an extensive plain.

ASSAPOOR, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the purgannah of Ghurnee, from which it is distant 6 m. and from Peeplia 1 m. Pop. 250.

ASSAQUIN-CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S. Virginia, falling into the York riv. between the cos. of Hanover and New Kent.

ASSARAUTEE NULLAH, Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, takes its rise near the vil. of Kimana, in the dist. of Indore, and flowing westerly for 3 m. then, sweeping northward, unites with the Sappo riv. near the road leading from Dewass to Indore.

ASSARLI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Romania; 44 m. ESE, Filippopoli.

ASSARLO, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Roumeli, dist Tchirmen; 33 m. NW. Adrianople: on the left bank of the Maritza riv.

ASSAZY, vil. Asia, in Arabia, prov. Yemen, on the frontiers of the ter. of, and 43 m. NW. Aden. It is the residence of a hereditary sheik.

ASSAUNEN, tn. Prussia; 40 m. SE. Konigsberg.

ASSAWUN, tn. Asia, in Hindoostan, prov. Oode.

ASSAWUD, vil. Hindoostan, Malwa, situated upon the Chumbul riv. 7 m. from Nagulwarra, in the purgunnah of Tall Mundawul.

ASSAZY, riv. Africa, in Guinea, rising in the kingd. Okandy, or Kandie, where it is called the Ogonaona; flows through the kingds. of Acheira, Okota, Enings, Gaelout, Ajumba, and Ongoby, or Oungobai, bounds that of Orungu, and, after a course of 690 m. NE. to SW. falls into the Atlantic Ocean, above Cape Lopez.

ASSCHE, tn. Netherlands, prov. s. Brabant, arrond. and 8 m. N. Brussels, chief place of its canton. Pop. 3746. Has a considerable trade in hops, corn, and seeds.

ASSE, riv. France, depart. Basses-Alpes, rising W. Castellane, passing Senez, Bareme, and Mez, and flowing into the Durance riv. below Oraison, after a course of 54 m. E. to W. of which 42 m. are useful for the floatage of timber: its bed is extremely rocky, and the wood is sent down at the mercy of the torrent.

ASSE, riv. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, co. Marck, running into the Lippe riv.

ASSEBURG, an ancient castle in Germany, duchy of Brunswick, near Wolfenbittel, in a dist. of the same name.

ASSEE, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Kourdistan; 10 m. S. Zaco. Lat. 37. 1. N. Long. 42. 35. E.

ASSEECOOMAH, tn. and district, Western Africa, N. of the Gold Coast, and the country of the Fantees: this ter. has been overrun by the Ashantees.

ASSEEN, tn. Asia, in Persia, prov. Lar; 10 m. N. Gambroon.

ASSEERGHUR, tn. Hindoostan. See **ASER-GRUR**.

ASSEERPOON, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the purgunnah of Munnapah; 12½ m. from Sunject, and 3 m. from Munussah. Pop. 250.

ASSEEZ, RAS. See **ASCHAZE**, RAS.

ASSEGAAY BUSH, settlement, S. Africa, dist. Albany; 18 m. W. Graham's Town. Lat. 26. 30. E.

ASSEL, tn. Hanover, duchy of Bremen, jurisdiction, Kehlingen; 7 m. NW. Stade, near the Elbe riv. Lat. 53. 41. N. Long. 9. 23. E.

ASSEL, or **HONEY RIVER**, a riv. Palestine, rising in prov. Kerek, and falling into the S. extremity of the Dead Sea.

ASSELBY, tnsph. England, co. York, E. Riding, par. Howden, wapentake of Howden-shire; 2 m. WBS. Howden (P. T. 180). Real prop. £1091. Pop. 297.

ASSE-LE-BÉRANGER, vil. France, depart. Mayenne, arrond. Le Mans; 3 m. E. Evron; houses, 100.

ASSE-LE-BOISNE, vil. France, depart. La Sarthe, arrond. Mamers; 27 m. NE. Le Mans; 9 m. from Fresnai; houses, 270.

ASSE-LE-REBOUL, vil. France, depart. La Sarthe, arrond. Mamers; 15 m. NW. Mans. Pop. 1320. Linen manufactures are established in this place.

ASSEIRA, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, on the S. bank of the Nurbuddah, in the prov. of Goaudwauna; 6 m. N. of Soosapoor.

ASSELER-SAND, an uninhabited island belonging to Hanover, duchy of Bremen, in the riv. Elbe, below Hamburg. Lat. 53. 42. N. Long. 9. 26. E.

ASSELHEIM, vil. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, prov. Rhine, near Spire.

ASELLA, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho; 17 m. ENE. Braga. Lat. 41. 41. N. Long. 8. 1. W.

ASELBN, par. vil. Prussia, co. Marck, bailiwick, Unna; 9 m. SE. Paderborn.

ASELOU, or **BENDER ASELOU**, tn. and seaport. Asia, kingd. Persia, on the Persian Gulf, at the embouchure of the Nahon riv. 66 m. W. Lar.

ASELS, tn. Denmark, prov. Jutland, on the island of Mora, in the Liim Fiord. Lat. 56. 42. N. Long. 8. 40. E.

ASSEM, the capital of the kingd. of Ardra, in Africa. See **ANDRA**.

ASSEM, **CARRANG**, tn. on the island of Bally, in the Eastern Archipelago. Lat. 8. 30. S. Long. 115. 30. E.

ASEMINI, vil. Island of Sardinia, div. and 6 m. NNW. Cagliari. Lat. 39. 26. N. Long. 9. 4. E. Pop. 1300. The soil is fertile, but the air is insalubrious.

ASEM-KALASI (anc. Jassus), tn. Turkey in Asia, in Anadolia, sandj. Menteshe; 12 m. W. Melasso; 87 m. S. Smyrna, at the extremity of an extensive gulf of the same name, (anciently called Jassus sinus): numerous antiquities are found here.

ASSEN, tn. Holland, chief place of prov. Drenthe, and of the arrond. and canton of the same name. Pop. 1100. Lat. 53. 0. N. Long. 6. 33. E. It is situated on the Hoorn-Diep, or riv. it has a local jurisdiction, under the high court at the Hague; also, a board of agriculture, and a college: it is well-built, and has a communication with the Zuyder zee by a canal, opened in 1780, which joins the Havelto riv. and was 10 years in progress. Sepulchres of the ancient German warriors have been found here. Peat and free-stone are exported in considerable quantities. The arrond. of Assen is divided into four cantons: Assen, Dalen, Hooeven, and Meppel.

ASSEN, tn. Holland, prov. of N. Holland; 8 m. NNE. Haarlem. Lat. 52. 28. N. Long. 4. 44. E.

ASSEN-BADRIE, vil. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Kars, on the road from Harlonne to Keh: houses, 100.

ASSENDELFT, vil. Holland, N. gov. of prov. Holland, arrond. and 8 m. NNE. Haarlem; 10 m. NW. Amsterdam. Pop. 2190.

ASSENDON, tnsph. England, co. Oxford, par. and hund. Pitron; 4 m. NNW. Henley-upon-Thames (P. T. 35). Pop. with par. of Pitron. A spring in this par. which only flows in rainy weather, is then so copious as to inundate the surrounding meadows.

ASSENEDE, tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arrond. Eeclou, chief place of its canton; 13 m.

NNE. Ghent. Pop. 3120. Lat. 51. 14. N. Long. 3. 45.

ASSENHEIM, tn. Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, bailiwick, Friedberg; 13 m. NE. Frankfurt on the Maine. Pop. 3957. Lat. 50. 20. N. Long. 8. 45. E. It is situated at the confluence of the Nidda and Usbach rivs. is the seat of a local jurisdiction. Great quantities of wines are made here, and an extensive coal mine is worked.

ASSENOIS, tn. Belgium, prov. Luxemburg; 4 m. SW. Bastogne. Lat. 49. 58. N. Long. 5. 40. E.

ASSENS, seaport tn. Denmark, in the island of Funen; 22 m. WSW. Odensee. Pop. 1450. Lat. 55. 17. N. Long. 9. 54. E. Many distilleries are established here, and a considerable trade in grain is carried on: the usual ferry from Funen to Sleswick, across the Arroë Sund, is at this port, which is on the Little Belt, and is very secure.

ASSENS, tn. Switzerland, can. Vaud; 5 m. NW. Lausanne. Lat. 46. 36. N. Long. 6. 36. E.

ASSEN-TCHELEB, vil. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Kars, on the road from Keh to Alaga Khan: houses, 50.

ASSENTE, kingd. Africa. See ASHANTEE.

ASSEQUINS, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. and 3 m. E. Aveiro.

ASSER, fort. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. Gundwana.

ASSEREE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad; 45 m. SSE. Damaun. Lat. 19. 47. N. Long. 73. 5. E.

ASSER, Ras, a headland, Africa, in Berbera, being the S. foreland of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 11. 46. N. Long. 51. 30. E.

ASSERAGE, tn. N. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. Upper Abruzzo; 8 m. NE. Aquila. Lat. 42. 25. N. Long. 13. 34. E.

ASSERAN, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Khorasan. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 53. 18. E.

ASSERIGO, or ASSEORO, tn. Italy, kingd. Naples, prov. Abruzzo Ultro, dist. and 8 m. NE. Aquila. Pop. 584. It is supposed that this tn. was founded by the Emperor Galba, and inhabited by the workmen employed by the Roman State in the neighbouring mines: traces of the founderies, forges, and furnaces used in smelting the metals, are still visible.

ASSERIN, vil. Russia in Europe, gov. Revel; 25 m. E. Weissenberg, on the shores of the Baltic.

ASSES EARS, two islands near the island of Kiusiu, Japan, in the Tung-Huang, or Eastern Sea. Lat. 32. 2. 30. N. Long. 128. 36. 30. E. They are about a mile apart: the largest is two miles in circumference; they are extremely rocky.

ASSES EARS, a small island in the Chinese Sea. Lat. 21. 55. N. Long. 114. 7. E.

ASSESE, tn. Belgium, Netherlands, prov. and 9 m. SE. Namur. Lat. 50. 22. N. Long. 5. 1. E.

ASSEVAN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude; 19 m. W. Lucknow. It is now nearly deserted.

ASSEWAN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude; 1 m. Meahgunge, near a lake. Lat. 26. 49. N. Long. 86. 31. E.

ASSEY, par. Ireland, prov. Leinster, co.

Meath, barony, Lower Dece, near Trim (P. T. 32). Pop. 108. Living, a rect. in the archd. Meath, archdioc. Armagh. The church is in ruins.

ASSEZ-RAS. See RAS ASSEKASE.

ASSFORDBY, par. co. Leicester. See ASSFORDBY.

ASSHRUFF, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Mazanderan. Lat. 36. 40. N. Long. 53. 28. E. ASSIABURD, or ASIABURD, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. Van; 48 m. SE. Bidlis.

ASSILA, tn. Japan, in the island of Kiusiu, princip. Figo; 90 m. SSE. Nangasaki.

ASSIMINIA, vil. Western Africa, in Guinea, kingd. Ashantee; 15 m. S. Coomassi, on the road from that city to the coast: it is built with regularity.

ASSIN, kingd. Western Africa, on the Gold coast, in Guinea, tributary to the King of Ashantee: bounds. S. Fantee, W. Ashantee and Tufel, N. Achim; its frontiers are 45 m. N. of the coast: the riva. which run through it are the Birrim, the Ainchu, the Anninee, and the Boserpra.

ASSIN, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Roum, dist. and 35 m. SE. Amassiah. Lat. 40. 8. N. Long. 36. 45. E.

ASSINA, tn. Western Africa, in Soudan, about 300 m. NE. Whydah, Lat. 9. 16. N. Long. 5. 50. E.

ASSINCEIRA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. and 4 m. SSE. Thomar, on the Nabao riv.

ASSINEE, a riv. Africa, in Guinea, formed by a branch of the Tando riv. it passes through the kingds. of Savi, Dankara, and Amanea, and falls into the Atlantic, on the Gold Coast; 81 m. WNW. Cape Three Points.

ASSINGTON, par. England, co. Suffolk, hund. Babergh; 3 m. N. Neyland (P. T. 57). No. of acres, 3450. Real prop. £3829. Pop. 641. Living, a dioc. vic. archd. Sudbury, dioc. Norwich. Church, ded. to St. Edmund.

ASSINIBOINS, or ASSENEBOYNE RIVER, riv. in the W. ter. of British N. America, rising in the region occupied by the tribes of Indians of the same name, about Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 103. 0. W. and after a course of about 480 m. first SE. and then NE. it falls into the S. extremity of Lake Winnipeg: at about 30 m. before it falls into the lake, it receives the Red River, and is sometimes called by that name: both these riva. are navigable for canoes to their sources, although a few rapids intervene. The Assiniboin receives a considerable number of tributary streams, but they are yet very imperfectly known; the chief of them are the Calling Riv. the Souris, or Mouse Riv. and the Red River. The North West Company, and the Hudson's Bay Company, have several establishments on this riv. as factories for the purchase of furs from the native Indians. The Red Riv. rises near the head waters of the Mississippi: so that possibly a canal of only a few miles in length would accomplish the great and useful object of connecting the Hudson's Bay, or even the Northern Polar Ocean, with the Caribbean Sea.

ASSINIBOINS, a tribe of North American Indians of the Sioux nation, estimated at about 4200 in number, residing in the country through which flows the riv. of the same name: W. and SW. of Lake Winnipeg, and on the banks of the Milk Riv. and the White Earth Riv. which

runs into the Missouri: their hunting grounds abut on the Chippewa lands. These Indians breed a great number of horses: they have a race of large dogs which they harness to their sledges: they exist on bisons, deer, and bears, with which their country abounds: they are extremely adroit in the use of the bow; they tell a story of one of their principal warriors who was said to have sent an arrow completely through a bison, so that it has pierced into another animal of the same species which was on the further side of the beast first struck. Their other arms are a lance, fire-arms, and a sort of large knife which they procure in exchange for the peltry with which they supply the English North West Company. They are passionately fond of singing, and many of them attempt poetical composition.

ASSINT, or **ASSYNT**, an extensive par. Scotland, situated on the Minch Channel, in the North Sea, co. Sutherland; the tn. of Assint is 30 m. WNW. Dornoch. Real prop. £3859. Pop. 3161. Living, in the presbytery of Dornoch, synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The church is at Achnapiglash; but there is another place of worship at Torbreck, near Loch Inver, and a new one has also recently been built by the parliamentary commissioners. The coast is high and rugged, the surface of the dist. is wild and broken. Quarries of beautiful white marble and of limestone are worked: rearing cattle and fishing are assiduously followed: the poems of Fingal are here repeated, or chanted in Gaelic. The dist. was formerly a forest of the Thanes of Sutherland.

ASSINT LOCH, there are two lakes, each of this name, in the above par.

ASSINT, tn. Scotland, in the par. of the same name. See **ASSINT**, par.

ASSINT POINT, or **Row Storr**, a cape of Scotland, on the W. coast of the shire of Sutherland. Lat. 58. 13. N. Long. 5. 18. W.

ASSISI, tn. Italy, States of the Church, prov. and 13 m. SSE. Perugia. Lat. 43. 5. N. Long. 12. 34. E. Pop. 4000. Is built on a mountain: is a bishop's see, holding immediately from the Pontiff: the tomb of St. Francis Assisi, whence it derived its name and its origin, is shown in the cathedral: it also has 20 churches, some possessing noble paintings: Metastasio was born here: an annual fair is held here in August.

ASSITA, tn. Japan, in the island of Ximo; 22 m. W. Udo.

ASSLAR, tn. Prussia, on the borders of Hesse Darmstadt; 9 m. W. Giessen. Lat. 50. 35. N. Long. 8. 25. E.

ASSO BAY, in the island of Cephallonia. See **VISCARDO** and **ATERRA**.

ASSO, FORT, in the island of Cephallonia; erected on a headland connected with the main land by a low and narrow sandy isthmus.

ASSO, tn. in the island of Cephallonia, on the NW. coast, situated on the Bay, and defended by the Fort of the same name. Lat. 38. 23. N. Long. 20. 32. E. The harbour is now filled up.

ASSO, tn. Austrian States, kingd. Lombardy, prov. and 9 m. ENE. Como, dist. Canzo.

ASSODNAGUR, or **ASSEDNAGUR** (**ASSADNAGARA**, THE CITY OF LIONS), tn. and a dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor. Lat. of tn. 18. 6. N. Long. 74. 55. E. Chief tns. Punderpoor, Khattnow, Nansereh, and Salpa: the surface is much

varied, but, as there are many mill-streams which are applied to the purposes of irrigation, it is populous and fertile.

ASSOLA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 75 m. NE. Aurengabad.

ASSOMPTION, or **ASSUMPTION**, island, N. America. See **ANTICOSTI ISLAND**.

ASSOMPTION, or **ASSUMPTION**, riv. British N. America, in Lower Canada, dist. Montreal; flowing into the riv. St. Lawrence. on the left bank, opposite to Montreal island: it is not navigable, but rafts of timber are floated on it down to the St. Lawrence.

ASSOMPTION, or **ASSUMPTION**, vil. Lower Canada, built on both banks of the riv. of the same name, about 10 m. above its junction with the St. Lawrence. See **ASSUMPTION**, riv.

ASSON, vil. France, depart. Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. and 13 m. SE. Pau; 3 m. S. Nâi; on a riv. of the same name: extensive iron-works are carried on here, and great quantities of limestone are raised in the neighbourhood.

ASSON, riv. France. See **ASSON**, vil. of.

ASSON-THORPE, ham. England, co. York, W. Riding, par. Fishlake, Strafforth and Tickhill, wapentake; 4 m. NW. Thorne. Real prop. £546. Pop. 62.

ASONET, vil. N. America, U. S. tnshp. of Freetown, co. Bristol, State of Massachusetts, on the E. side of Taunton riv. 8 m. S. of Taunton; 30 m. S. of Boston; 446 m. from Washington.

ASSONUSA, tn. Japan, in the island of Niphon, princip. Osiu; 171 m. NE. Jeddo.

ASSONAFROU, riv. Africa, in Guinea, on the Gold coast: it rises in kingd. Kerrapay, which it separates from Bouroum, crosses Aquambo, and, after a course of 45 m. NE. to SW. joins the Flou riv.

ASSOUAN, tn. Upper Egypt. See **SYENE**.

ASSOUDA, tn. Africa, kingd. Asben, in the Sahara, chief place of the ter. of Ahir, about 135 m. N. Agades. The inhabitants are Mahomedans; the caravans stop here to rest, and to replenish their provisions: this station presents a beautiful and fertile appearance: numerous flocks of cattle are seen feeding among fields covered with abundant crops of maize.

ASSOUDO, tn. Western Africa, in Guinea; 150 m. NNE. Whydah. Lat. 7. 58. N. Long. 3. 54. E.

ASSOUR, tn. Africa, in Nubia, kingd. Dongola, prov. and 12 m. NE. Tchendy, on the right bank of the Nile. Magnificent ruins were discovered at this place by M. F. Caillaud in 1821.

ASSPACH, tn. Austria Proper, cir. Upper Wienerwald, dist. Ips; 9 m. N. Waidhofen; 12 m. SW. Grein. Pop. 568.

ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, LAKE, British America, Lower Canada, co. of Saguenay: it is 10 m. long, and 6 m. broad: receives the waters of several lakes, amongst which are Neucote, Ashratsi, and Miskahouska; the two last are united by the Red Carp riv. which rises in Ashratsi Lake. There is a king's post at the N. extremity of the lake.

ASSUAPMOUSSOIN, or **ASUAP**, (the Indian's Ambush), an important riv. of Lower Canada, rising in the unknown lands in the Saguenay country, and flowing from NW. to SE. receives the Shecoubish, the Twashega, and

Salmon rivs. and falls into the w. side of the Lake St. John. Lat. 49. 27. N. Long. 73. 55. W. The timber on the riv. banks includes elm, ash, cedar, fir, balsam, red spruce, white and red pine, yellow birch, poplar, and white birch. Below the "Portage au Saumon," the water falls in two cascades; 30 m. below the Portage of Pemouka, the land becomes poor, fit only for hunting the caribou and the moose, and, at the Grand Rapida, is totally unfit for cultivation, being traversed by a range of rocky mountains. The company of the King's Posts, have a trading post on this river, 45 m. from its mouth, but from this post to Lake St. John, the Assuapmoussouin is one continued rapid.

ASSUAY, or ASUAY, the southernmost prov. of the repub. Colombia, bounds. N. prov. Del Escudor; W. prov. Guayaquil; S. Brazil; S. Peru. Cuenca is the capital. Pop. estimated at 195,000.

ASSUAY, tn. S. America, repub. Colombia, prov. and 70 m. NE. Cuenca. Lat. 2. 10. S. Long. 78. 45. W.

ASSUBO GALLA, a tribe of Galla, in the NE. part of Abyssinia. See GALLA.

ASSULA, tn. Western Africa, in Guinea; 130 m. NNE. Whydah. Lat. 7. 46. N. Long. 3. 35. E.

ASSUM, tn. Sweden, prov. Gothland, dist. and 35 m. S. Malmö. Lat. 55. 40. N. Long. 13. 54. E.

ASSUMAR, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, dist. and 16 m. SSE. Portalegre. Lat. 39. 0. N. Long. 7. 11. W. Pop. 1200.

ASSUMPCAO, a chain of mounds, of S. America, in Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes. The Rio Cabo Verde, Rio Pardo, and the Jacuby rise among them.

ASSUMPCAO, riv. S. America, in Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes; it joins the Rio Verde, a tributary of the Parana riv.

ASSUMPCAO, riv. S. America, in Brazil, prov. Seguro, running into the Atlantic, between Cape Frio on the S. and Cape Buxios on the N. Lat. 22. 55. S. Long. 42. 15. W.

ASSUMPCAO, tn. S. America, in Brazil, prov. Goyaz, on the left bank of the Tocantins riv. Lat. 9. 40. S. Long. 48. 35. W.

ASSUMPCAO, tn. S. America, in Brazil, prov. Guayana, on the left bank of the Putumayo riv. a tributary of the Marañon. Lat. 2. 50. S. Long. 69. 15. W.

ASSUMPCAO, NUESTRA SENHORA D', tn. S. America, in Brazil, prov. and 37 m. N. Pernambuco: about 150 native families reside here: it is built on an island 15 m. in length.

ASSUMPCAO, NUESTRA SENHORA D', tn. S. America, in Paraguay, on the left bank of the Paraguay riv. Lat. 25. 15. S. Long. 57. 35. W. Pop. 7000. It is the capital of this state, of which, from the peculiar regulations of the government, so little is known to Europeans. In 1538 a small fort was built here, which, from its advantageous situation, rapidly attracted a considerable population. It has several public buildings, but the greater part of the private houses are built of earth: the inhabitants are mostly of Portuguese descent: the adjacent country is extremely fertile: there is one particular specimen of the vegetable kingdom which merits notice: it is called Maté, or Matté, an herb, sometimes also called Paraguay tea: like the Chinese leaf, it is prepared by infusion, and

is a favourite beverage in almost every part of S. America.

ASSUMPCAO, NUESTRA SENHORA D', VILLA FORTE, or CEARA, tn. S. America, in Brazil, capital of the prov. Ceara, 6 m. SE. the embouchure of the Ceara riv. 480 m. NW. Pernambuco. Lat. 3. 31. S. Long. 38. 28. W. This is the most ancient tn. in the prov.: it is defended by a fort, in which the governor resides.

ASSUMPCION, tn. S. America, repub. Colombia, prov. Del Escudor, on the left bank of the Putumayo riv. Lat. 2. 10. S. Long. 71. 35. W.

ASSUMPCION, tn. S. America, repub. Colombia, on the island of Margareta. Lat. 11. 3. N. Long. 63. 55. W.

ASSUMPTION ISLAND, an islet in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of California.

ASSUMPTION, or ASSONGONG, island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrões, situated between the islands of Mang and Agrigan. Lat. 19. 45. N. Long. 145. 54. E. It is about 12 m. in circuit, of a conical shape, and 600 ft. high: it is evidently of volcanic formation, and is covered with lava, &c., from a crater in the centre of the island: it produces cocoa-nuts, oranges, the bread-fruit, and water melons: the Spaniards have planted rice there, and introduced horses, neat cattle, swine and lamas: there is anchorage near the shore, but it is unsafe.

ASSUMPTION, tn. and settlement, N. America, U. States, in co. Lafourche, state Louisiana; 50 m. S. of Baton Rouge; 1350 m. from Washington, and having a pop. of 5500: situated upon the Lafourche riv.

ASSUMPTION, one of the Seychelles' islands, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 9. 45. S. Long. 47. 47. E.

ASSUMSTADT, tn. Germany, grand duchy of Baden, circle of the Main and Tauber, bailiwick, and 5 m. SSE. Boxberg. Pop. 1030. It is celebrated for excellent fruit.

ASSUNGEY, riv. S. America, in Brazil, flowing into the Ribeira riv. Lat. 25. 0. S. Long. 49. 0. W.

ASSUNGIOVA, or USUMTSIOVA, tn. Turkey in Europe, 2 days' journey W. Adrianople, on the Assum riv.: its great fairs are well attended.

ASSY, or AASSY, riv. Syria. See ORONTES.

ASSY, or ASSY-EN-MULTANI, tn. France, depart. Oise, arrond. and 19 m. ESE. Senlis.

ASSYE, a small tn. Hindoostan, prov. Berar: 28 m. N. Jaulna, or Jalnah; 38 m. NE. Aurangabad. Lat. 20. 13. N. Long. 75. 55. E. Celebrity of no ordinary character was conferred on this otherwise unimportant place, by the remarkable victory obtained by General Wellesley (since the Duke of Wellington), on September the 23d, 1803, in a severely-contested engagement with the combined armies of Dowlet Rao (Sindia) and the Rajah of Nagpoor: the British army amounted to 4500, of which 2000 were Europeans: the allied army amounted to 30,000 men, advantageously posted in a very strong position, with an enormous train of artillery: in despite of this apparently overwhelming disparity, the British attacked the Maharattas and were completely victorious, but with a loss of upwards of one-third of their number killed or wounded: the confederates, although they fought with great obstinacy, ultimately fled in total rout, having suffered a prodigious slaughter, losing 98 pieces of cannon, 7 standards, an in-

mense quantity of ammunition, and the entire of their camp equipage. This victory, which was so complete as to terminate all further resistance from these powers, is rendered more astonishing by the circumstance, that above 10,000 of Sindia's infantry had been disciplined by French and European officers, and were chiefly officered by them at the period of this action.

ASSYN, or ISSINN, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, in Laristan; 12 m. N. Gambroon, or Benda-Abassi.

ASSYZ-RAS, a headland in the Arabian Gulf. See ASCRAZ, RAS.

ASTA, tn. Holland, Netherlands, prov. Gelderland; 4 m. SE. Calenburg.

ASTA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor; 16 m. S. Currer.

ASTA, tn. Peru, prov. Lima; 65 m. SSE. Pisco.

ASTABAT, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, in Armenia; 20 m. SE. Nascivan: it is situated on the Araxes; it is a very neat place, almost every house having a well: a peculiar root, called rouas, used in dyeing a remarkably fine red colour, is grown in considerable quantities in the surrounding country.

ASTAFFORT, or ESTAFORT, tn. France, depart. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. and 10 m. S. Agen, chief place of its canton. Pop. 2500. Situated on the Gers riv.

ASTAFOROVSK, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Vologda; 60 m. WNW. Solvitchevodsk. Lat. 61. 8. N. Long. 43. 25. E.

ASTANE, tn. Asia, in Chinese Tatar, territ. Calmucks; 21. m. N. Hami. Lat. 42. 2. N. Long. 93. 39. E.

ASTAPA, tn. Spain. See ESTEPA-LA-VELJA.

ASTARA, riv. Asia, kingd. Persia, flowing into the Caspian Sea.

ASTARA, tn. Persia, on the riv. of the same name; 70 m. N. Reschid; 100 m. E. Tabriz. Lat. 38. 20. N. Long. 49. 0. E.

ASTARAH, tn. Russia in Asia, gov. Georgia, prov. Shirvan; 3 m. distant from the W. coast of the Caspian Sea; 39 m. NE. Ardebil, on the riv. of the same name: it has a small port, and exports corn, fruits, and silk.

ASTARAKAT, tn. Asia, kingd. Persia, prov. Segistan; 100 m. N. Zareng; 220 WNW. Candahar.

ASTAVA, tn. Russia in Asia, in Circassia. Lat. 38. 27. N. Long. 48. 49. E.

ASTAVA, tn. Russia in Asia, gov. Irkoutsk, on the SW. coast of Lake Baikal; 20 m. SE. Irkoutsk. Lat. 52. 5. N. Long. 104. 25. E.

ASTBURY, par. England, co. Pal. Chester, hund. Northwich; 2 m. S. Congleton (P. T. 162). No. of acres, 18,070. Pop. 14,673. Living, a rect. dioc. Chester, with the chap. of Congleton annexed: church, ded. to St. Mary. This par. includes the tn. and chap. of Congleton, and nine tshps. the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the silk manufacture: great quantities of lime are raised and burnt here.

ASTCHICOU, or ATCHIKOUNIPI, a lake in British N. America, in New Britain, Labrador; 35 m. N. Quebec: it is 150 m. in length, by 60 in breadth; its waters are discharged into the St. Lawrence riv. by a chain of lakes: its borders have hitherto been very imperfectly explored.

ASTEASU, tn. Spain, Guipuscoa, prov. and 11 m. SW. Saint-Sebastian; 3 m. NNW. Tolosa.

ASTEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Dowlatabad; 50 m. SSE. Aurungabad.

ASTEIA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on the left bank of the Drin riv. Lat. 42. 6. N. Long. 20. 16. E.

ASTELL'S ISLAND, Australia, in the NW. part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, near Cape Arnheim.

ASTEN, vil. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, arrond. and 13 m. SE. Eindhoven. Lat. 51. 25. N. Long. 5. 44. E. Pop. 2280.

ASTERBY, par. England, co. Lincoln, in the N. div. of Gartree wapentake; 7 m. N. Horn-castle (P. T. 136). Real prop. £884. Pop. 231. Living, a disch. rect. archd. and dioc. Lincoln: church, ded. to St. Peter: pat. Lady Southwell.

ASTERELLO, EL, tn. S. America, in Chili, prov. and 130 m. S. Valdivia. Lat. 41. 45. S. Long. 73. 35. W.

ASTERWEIN, tn. Prussia, prov. Oberland; 6 m. E. Osterrod.

ASTERY, riv. England, co. Sussex, falling into the English Channel near Hastings.

ASTFELD, vil. Germany, duchy of Brunswick, dist. the Hartz, circle Harzburg; 1 m. SE. Langelsheim; 2 m. NW. Goslar: pop. 500: the great smelting foundry of Julius-hutte is in this vil.

ASTHALL, par. England, co. Oxford, hund. Bampton; 3 m. E. Burford (P. T. 72). Real prop. £2436. Pop. 352. Living, a disch. vic. dioc. Oxford: church, ded. to St. Nicholas; pat. Eton College. This par. includes the tshp. of Asthall-Leigh.

ASTHEIM, vil. Germany, grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Stackenbourg, bailiwick Russelsheim; 2 m. from the Rhine; 14 m. NW. Darmstadt. Pop. 650.

ASTHOLM, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia, on the coast of Sweden. Lat. 62. 25. N. Long. 17. 33. E.

ASTI, the ASTESAN, or COUNTY OF ASTI, a prov. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, div. Alessandria; bounds. N. and NE. prov. Casala, E. provs. Alessandria and Acqui, S. and SW. prov. Alba, and W. prov. Turin; extent, about 27 m. by 15 m. Pop. 107,677. It is extremely fruitful in corn, wine, and silk; neat cattle are raised in great numbers. Limestone and gypsum are abundant. This prov. is divided into the 13 following dists. or mandements; Monbercelli, Castel-nova d'Asti, Rocca d'Arazzo, Cocconato, Montafia Asti, Baldichieri, Montechiaro d'Asti, Canelli, Castiglione d'Asti, Portacomaro, Villanuova d'Asti, and Santo Domiano d'Asti.

ASTI (anc. Asta, or Hasta Pompeia), the capital of the last-named prov. a bishop's see, and seat of a court of justice: situated near the confluence of the Belbo and Tanaro riva. 28 m. SSE. Turin. Lat. 44. 56. N. Long. 8. 10. E. Pop. 21,225. This is an ancient city, large, well built, and surrounded by very old fortifications: the cathedral is erected on the spot once occupied by a temple of Diana. It has also 8 churches, besides other religious establishments: its manufactures, chiefly of silk goods, are prosperous: its two annual fairs are numerous attended: its wines are much esteemed. Asti, during the middle ages, constituted a republican form of government, and attained very great power as one of the most leading states of Italy: it suffered severely during the war in Italy, at the close of the last century.

ASTIER, Sr., tn. France, depart. Dordogne, arrond. and 10 m. wsw. Perigueux. Pop. 2220.

ASTIGARRAGA, tn. Spain, in Guipuscoa, prov. and 4 m. sse. St. Sebastian, on the right bank of the Urumea riv.

ASTIGARRETA, tn. Spain, in Guipuscoa, prov. and 19 m. sw. St. Sebastian; 4 m. NW. Villafraanca.

ASTILLE, tn. France, depart. Mayenne, arrond. and 9 m. sw. Laval: houses, 340.

ASTLEY, chap. England, co. Pal. Lancaster, par. Leigh, hund. West Derby; 5 m. ene. Newton (P. T. 251). Real prop. £4059. Pop. 1832. Living, a cur. dioc. Chester: church, ded. to St. Stephen: pat. the Vicar of Leigh, and the principal landholders and inhabitants.

ASTLEY POINT, the s. headland of Holkham Bay, in Stephen's Passage, on the w. coast of N. America. Lat. 57. 39. N. Long. 133. 25. w.

ASTLEY, chap. England, co. Salop, par. St. Mary, liberty of the tn. of Shrewsbury. Real prop. £2522. Pop. 239. Living, a cur. attached to that of St. Mary: pat. the curate of St. Mary.

ASTLEY, par. England, co. Warwick, hund. Knightlow, Kirby div. 4½ m. wsw. Nuneaton (P. T. 100). Real prop. £3277. Pop. 340. Living, a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry: church, ded. to St. Mary. Astley Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Dorset, father of Lady Jane Grey, is in this par.: although much dismantled, it is still tenanted.

ASTLEY, par. England, co. Worcester, hund. Dodingtree lower div. 5 m. s. Bewdley (P. T. 129). Real prop. £3220. Pop. 849. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, exempt from visitation: church, ded. to St. Peter: a hermitage in a cliff near Redstone Ferry in this par. which in papal times was a favourite pilgrimage for devotees of rank, has since been altered to a public-house.

ASTLEY-ABBOTS, par. England co. Salop, hund. Stottesden; 2 m. N. Bridgnorth (P. T. 139). Real prop. £3571. Pop. 666. Living, a cur. archd. Salop, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

ASTOMIA, tn. Turkey in Europe, on the N. coast of the Island of Candia, dist. and 12 m. E. Retimo; 24 m. W. Candia.

ASTON, ham. England, co. Bucks, par. Ivinghoe, hund. Cottesdon; 1 m. nne. Ivinghoe (P. T. 33). Pop. 406.

ASTON, tnsbp. England, co. Pal. Chester, par. Great Budworth, hund. Bucklow; 3 m. nne. Northwich (P. T. 173). No. of acres, 2830. Pop. 409.

ASTON (by Budworth), tnsbp. and chap. England, co. Pal. Chester, par. Runcorn; 3 m. nne. Frodsham (P. T. 191). Real prop. £4073. Pop. 940. Liv. a cur. annexed to vic. of Runcorn, dioc. Chester.

ASTON (with Thornton), ham. England, co. Derby, par. Hope, hund. High Peak; 6½ m. nne. Tideswell (P. T. 160). Real prop. £1194. Pop. 104.

ASTON, tnsbp. N. Wales, co. Flint, par. Hawarden, hund. Mold; 1½ m. nsw. Hawarden (P. T. 195). Pop. 237. Very extensive iron-works employ the chief part of the inhabitants: Hawarden, the seat of Sir Stephen C. Glyn, Bart. is in the same par.

ASTON, par. England, co. Hereford, hund. Wigmore; 4 m. sw. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Real

prop. £522. Pop. 56. Living, a disch. vic. dioc. Hereford: church, ded. to St. Giles.

ASTON, par. England, co. Hertford, hund. Broadwater; 3 m. sse. Stevenage (P. T. 33). Real prop. £2434. Pop. 494. Living, a rect. dioc. Herts: church, ded. to St. Mary.

ASTON, tnsbp. N. Wales, co. Montgomery, par. Lydham, hund. Montgomery; 3 m. w. Church Stretton (P. T. 158). Real prop. £735. Pop. 84. No. of houses, 22.

ASTON (with Cote), ham. England, co. Oxford, par. and hund. Bampton; 5 m. ssw. Witney (P. T. 65). Real prop. £3496. Pop. 718.

ASTON, tnsbp. England, co. Stafford, par. Muckleston, hund. Firehill North; 4 m. ne. Drayton-on-Hales (P. T. 153). No. of acres, 910. Pop. 283.

ASTON, par. England, co. Warwick, hund. Hemlingford, Birmingham div. 2 m. nne. Birmingham (P. T. 109). Real prop. £52,142. Pop. 32,118. Living, a vic. to which is annexed the chap. of Deritend, dioc. Coventry: church, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul. This vil. may be deemed a suburb, or rather a part of Birmingham, as it is inhabited by the artisans employed in the manufactories of that place.

ASTON, par. and tnsbp. England, (with Aughton,) co. York, W. Riding, wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill; 6 m. sse. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Real prop. £4012. Pop. 565. No. of acres, 2870. Living, a rect. dioc. York, pat. the Duke of Leeds: church, ded. to All Saints: it contains the monument of the Rev. W. Mason, the friend of the poet Gray: he was rect. of this par. and died in 1797.

ASTON-ABBOTS, par. England, co. Bucks, hund. Cottesloe; 5 m. nne. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Real prop. £4459. Pop. 303. Living, a vic. dioc. London: church, ded. to St. James, pat. the Earl of Chesterfield.

ASTON-BLANK, par. England, co. Gloucester, hund. Bradley; 4 m. nne. North Leach (P. T. 81). Real prop. £2637. Pop. 295. Living, a disch. vic. dioc. Gloucester: church, ded. to St. Andrew: pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ASTON-BOTTERIL, par. England, co. Salop, hund. Stottesden; 8½ m. sw. Bridgnorth (P. T. 139). Real prop. £1926. Pop. 268. Living, a rect. dioc. Hereford: church, ded. to St. Michael, pat. the Marquis of Cleveland.

ASTON-CANTLOW, par. England, co. Warwick, hund. Barlichway, Stratford div. 4 m. ne. Alcester (P. T. 103). Real prop. £5509. Pop. 940. Living, a disch. vic. dioc. Worcester: church, ded. to St. John the Baptist.

ASTON-BY-SUTTON, tnsbp. England, par. Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow. No. of acres, 1490. Real prop. £3272. Pop. 166. Frodsham (P. T. 191).

ASTON, CAPE, in British N. America, on the w. coast of Baffin's Bay, being the s. headland of Bruce Bay. Lat. 70. 0. N. Long. 67. 30. w.

ASTON-CHETWYND, tnsbp. England, par. Edgmond, in Newport, div. of Bradford, a Hundred, co. Salop. Real prop. £4486. Pop. 246. Newport (P. T. 142).

ASTON-CHURCH, or CHURCH ASTON, chap. England, par. Edgmond, Newport div. of Bradford, W. Hundred, co. Salop. Pop. 454. Newport (P. T. 142).

ASTON-CLINTON, par. and tnsbp. England, co. Bucks, hund. Aylesbury; 3 m. wbn. Tring (P. T. 31). Real prop. £3526. Pop. 1001.

Living, a rect. dioc. Lincoln: church, ded. to St. Michael: pat. Jesus Col. Oxford. This par. includes also the ham. of St. Leonard.

ASTON-EYRE, tnsbp. England, co. Salop, par. Morvill, hund. Stottesden; 3 m. **WNW**. Bridgnorth (P. T. 139). No. of acres, 1330. Pop. 120. Living, a chap. and cur. annexed to the cur. of Morvill, dioc. Hereford.

ASTON-FLAMVILLE, par. and tnsbp. England, co. Leicester, hund. Sparkenhoe; 3 m. **SE**. Hinckley (P. T. 99). Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1531. Pop. 1703. Living, a rect. dioc. Lincoln: church, ded. to St. Peter: pat. Countess de Grey.

ASTON, GLEN, a valley in Scotland, shire of Ayr, [abutting on the shires of Dumfries and Kircudbright.

ASTON-GRANGE, tnsbp. England, co. Pal. Chester, par. Runcorn, hund. Bucklow; 4 m. **E**. Frodsham (P. T. 191). Acres, 550. Real prop. £849. Pop. 36.

ASTON-INGHAM, par. England, co. Hereford, hund. Greytree; 6 m. **SE**. Ross (P. T. 120). Acres, 2300. Real prop. £2543. Pop. 591. Living, a rect. dioc. Hereford.

ASTON-LE-WALLS. See **ASTON-ON-THE-WALLS**.

ASTON-MAGNA, ham. England, co. Worcester, par. Blockley, hund. Oswaldslow, upper div. 5 m. **NW**. Moreton-in-the-Marsh (P. T. 86). Pop. with Blockley.

ASTON-MIDDLE, tnsbp. England, co. Oxford, par. Aston-Steeple, hund. Wootton; 3 m. **SE**. Deddington (P. T. 69). Real prop. £1540. Pop. 121. See **ASTON-SKEEPIE**.

ASTON (juxta) **MONDRUM**, tnsbp. England, co. Pal. Chester, par. Acton, hund. Nantwich; 4 m. **N**. Nantwich (P. T. 164). No. of acres, 950. Pop. 152.

ASTON-NORTH, par. England, co. Oxford, hund. Wootton; Deddington (P. T. 69). Acres, 1230. Real prop. £3303. Pop. 305. Living, a disch. vic. dioc. Oxford: church, ded. to St. Mary.

ASTON-ON-CARRON. See **ASTON-UPON-CARRON**.

ASTON-ON-THE-WALLS, par. and tnsbp. England, co. Northampton, hund. Chipping-Warden; 8 m. **NNE**. Banbury (P. T. 69). Acres, 1270. Real prop. £3050. Pop. 240. Living, a rect. dioc. Peterborough: church, ded. to St. Leonard: pat. St. John's Col. Oxford. This par. includes also the ham. of Appletree.

ASTON-ROWANT, par. England, co. Oxford, hund. Lewknor; Tetworth (P. T. 42). Acres, 2980. Real prop. £1948. Pop. 946. Living, a disch. rect. dioc. Oxford, with the chap. of Stocken-church: church, ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul: pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ASTON-SANDFORD, par. England, co. Bucks, hund. Ashendon; 4 m. **ENE**. Thame (P. T. 44). Acres, 650. Real prop. £845. Pop. 82. Living, a rect. dioc. Lincoln: church, ded. to St. Michael.

ASTON-SOMERVILLE, par. England, co. Gloucester, Kiftsgate hund. lower div. 4 m. **SE**. Evesham (P. T. 99). No. of acres, 1320. Real prop. £2440. Pop. 103. Living, a rect. dioc. Gloucester. This manor has been in the family of Lord Somerville upwards of six hundred years: his lordship is pat. of the living.

ASTON-STEEPLE, par. and tnsbp. England, co. Oxford, hund. Wootton; 4 m. **SE**. Deddington (P. T. 69). Real prop. 1677. Pop. 562. Liv-

ing, a rect. dioc. Oxford: church, ded. to St. Peter, pat. Brazenose Col. Oxford. This par. includes the tnsbp. of Aston-Middle. Acres, in both, 1870.

ASTON-SUBEDGE, or **SUBERAGE**, par. England, co. Gloucester, hund. Kiftsgate, upper div. 2 m. **NNW**. Campden (P. T. 90). Acres, 850. Real prop. £986. Pop. 103. Living, a rect. dioc. Gloucester, pat. the Earl of Harrowby.

ASTON-TIRROLD, par. England, co. Berks, hund. Moreton; 3 m. **SW**. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Real prop. £1567. Pop. 343. No. of acres, 2030. Living, a rect. dioc. Salisbury: church, ded. to St. Michael, pat. Magdalen Col. Oxford.

ASTON-UPON-CARRON, or **ASTON-ON-CARRON**, tything England, co. Gloucester, par. Ashchurch, hund. Tewkesbury, lower div. 2 m. **SE**. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Real prop. £1053. Pop. 167.

ASTON-UPON-TRENT, par. England, co. Derby, hund. Morleston and Whitechurch; 6 m. **SE**. Derby (P. T. 126). Acres, 1710. Real prop. £3329. Pop. 620. Living, a rect. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry: church, ded. to All Saints.

ASTON-UPTHORPE, ham. England, co. Berks, par. Blewbury, hund. Moreton; 5 m. **WSW**. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Real prop. £1408. Pop. 172. A chap. to the vic. of Blewbury, and a peculiar of the see of Salisbury: pat. the vic. of Blewbury.

ASTON-WHEATON, or **WHEATON ASTON**, tnsbp. and chapelry England, par. of Lapley, hund. of Cattlestone, West div. co. Stafford. No. of acres, 2170. Pop. in 1821, (no separate returns since) 718. About 130 men in this tnsbp. find occupation on the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. (See **LAPLEY**). Penkridge (P. T. 131).

ASTON, tnsbp. British N. America, co. Drummond, Lower Canada. It is watered by the Becancour and Riviere Blanche. The soil, in general, is good, and the timber consists of oak, elm, pine, beech, birch, and maple. The tnsbp. has been surveyed, and a great extent granted and located, and there are settlers in the front ranges. A new line of road leads from the ferry, opposite the three rivers, to the southern tnsbp. of the co. of Drummond.

ASTORGA (anc. Asturica Augusta), an episcopal city of Spain, prov. and 30 m. **WSW**. Léon, about 1 m. from the right bank of the Tuerio riv. in a fertile plain. Lat. 42. 26. N. Long. 5. 59. W. It is a very ancient place, but its fortifications and citadel are now in ruins; it has many religious buildings, churches, and convents; its cathedral is a Gothic edifice. Lake Sanabria, 3 m. in length by 5 in breadth, is near this place: the Tuerio runs through it with such impetuosity as to give it the appearance of a stormy sea: it abounds in trout and other excellent fish.

ASTORGA, tn. S. America, in Chili, prov. Santiago, dist. Rancagua; 42 m. **SE**. Santiago. Lat. 33. 55. S. Long. 70. 15. W.

ASTORIA, a fort and commercial establishment, on the left bank of the Colombia riv. on the W. coast of N. America, 16 m. from the Pacific Ocean: it is built on an eminence, close to an excellent port which can receive vessels of 200 tons burthen: it was established, in 1811, by some citizens of the United States, for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade; but, at

the end of a few years, they relinquished it to the English North-West Company, to whom it still belongs.

ASTOUN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad; 8 m. Teary. Lat. 24. 36. N. Long. 78. 50. E.

ASTOVE, an island in the Ethiopian Archipelago, about 130 m. NW. Amber Point, the N. extremity of the Island of Madagascar. Lat. 10. 9. S. Long. 47. 36. E.

ASTRA, ASTER, or ASTR, riv. Persia, running into the Caspian Sea. See ASTRABAD, prov. and city of.

ASTRABAD, or ASTER-ABAD (anc. Hyrcania), a prov. Asia, kingd. Persia, bounds. W. the Caspian Sea; S. a chain of mounts. which separates it from provs. Damgan and Bistan; N. the Attruc, or Ashor River, which separates it from Tatory; its E. limits are imperfectly defined, extending to about Long. 58. 0. N. It is generally regarded as forming part of the prov. Maganderan.

ASTRABAD, or ASTER-ABAD, (see the preceding article), capital of the above-named prov. of Persia; 48 m. E. Asshruff, or Ebefer; 186 m. NE. Teheran. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 53. 23. E. It is situated at the NW. extremity of the prov. on the Caspian Sea, at the mouth of the Aster Riv. on a very fine bay of the same name: it was destroyed by Tamerlane, and suffered severely under Nadir Shah in 1744, when, in punishment for an unsuccessful revolt, that monarch constructed two pyramids of human heads, the remains of his subjects decapitated for their rebellion. Here are several manufactures established, both silk, cotton, and woollen; and the beautiful red, called Turkey red, is produced by a peculiar species of madder which grows luxuriantly in the vicinity: a considerable commerce centres in this tn. principally with the Russian dominions.

ASTRABAD, or ASTER-ABAD BAY, in Persia. See the two preceding articles.

ASTRABAD, or ARABAT, a sandy, narrow, long strip, or tongue of land, Russia in Europe, commencing on the NE. coast of the Crimea, near the tn. of Arabat, and extending in a NW. direction along the NE. coast, towards the Steppe of the Crimea; the expanse of water, inclosed between this tongue of land and the NE. shore of the Crimea, is called the Stagnant Sea.

ASTRACAN, or ASTRACHAN, gov. Russia in Europe, situated between Lats. 44. 54. and 52. 17. E. and Longs. 43. 0. and 52. 0. E. bounds. N. gov. Orenburg; E. the Ural Riv. which separates it from Tatory; SE. the Caspian Sea; S. gov. Caucasus; W. gov. Don Cozaks; NE. gov. Saratof: its greatest length, NE. to SW. is 660 m. its greatest width, NW. to SE. 260 m. Pop. 190,000. Its superficies is one immense naked steppe, or table land: the Volga runs across it, and forms innumerable deltas of islands by the various channels whereby it reaches the Caspian. There are many salt lakes, which not only supply the dist. but also furnish great quantities for export: the winter is very severe: the summer is scorching; the climate is peculiarly subject to violent whirlwinds which do great damage: much of the soil is very barren, but in the vicinity of the rivers it is excellent: numerous herds of cattle are raised: the camel is bred here: antelopes, and other wild beasts of chase, and all sorts of game are plentiful,

The Cozaks are divided into the Astracan and the Ural Cozaks: they are organized into ten regiments, but only receive pay when in actual service. Here are manufactures of silks and cottons, tanneries, salt, and saltpetre-works; they make and export isinglass, caviare, dry and salted fish, peltry of many kinds, lard, tallow, gunpowder, pig and bar iron, liquorice, wine, grapes, raisins, and other dried fruits. Astracan, the capital, is the only place of any note or importance in the whole of this province: it is divided into four districts, Astracan, Krasnoi-iar, Jenotaevsk, and Tchernoi-iar: it was conquered by the Russians in 1454, who obtained possession of the capital in 1554: it 1785, it was incorporated with the gov. of Caucasus, or Caucasia: in 1801, it was constituted a separate government.

ASTRACAN, tn. Russia in Europe, chief place of the gov. and dist. of the same name, and an archbishop's see; 870 m. SE. Moscow; 1275 m. SSE. St. Petersburg; 47 m. NNE. the principal outlet of the Volga, in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 46. 21. N. Long. 48. 5. E. Pop. variously estimated, from 50,000 to 70,000. It is built on Sietza, one of the numerous islands formed by the branches of the Volga as it falls into the Caspian. This was anciently the capital of a nation of Mongol Tartars, whose dominions extended as far as Moscow; but it was then situated higher up the Volga. It is hardly possible to conceive a situation more admirably adapted for unlimited commerce: situated on a navigable river whereby it has a direct water communication with the modern capital of Russia, and thereby with the whole commercial world, while to the N. and E. the Caspian and its tributary rivers open an intercourse with Persia, Caubul, Tatory, China, Beloochistan Sinde, and Hindoostan, so that every circumstance seems to designate this spot as the centre of an unrivalled and most lucrative trade, in which Asia and Europe meet to interchange their respective products: it now forms an entrepôt of every article of commerce, whether grown in this prov. or imported from other parts of the world: here are three commercial exchanges, or bazaars, according to the eastern manners, for the Russians, the Persians, and the Tartars. In 1613, an Austrian monk first planted a very superior sort of Persian grape, for his own indulgence: this has flourished so extremely, and the produce is so highly prized, that the ripe fruit is sent to St. Petersburg for the supply of the royal family and the highest classes, carefully packed in boxes, filled up with millet and swung on chains, so as not to bruise the delicious contents.

The inhabitants of Astracan are of various nations, as its central situation would indicate; they include Russians, Armenians, Tartars, Persians, Greeks, Hindoos, Mooltaneese, Cozaks, Calmuks, Kirghiz, Hebrews, Germans, French, Scotch, and English: the trade with Persia is carried on by the Armenians: the Tartars and Calmuks are mostly nomade tribes: the Kirghiz reside in the open country: the Hindoos are jewel merchants: the Cozaks are chiefly stationed in the fortresses: the natives of Mooltan reside in a particular quarter of the city, and follow their own peculiar religious rites.

Here is a large cathedral, an archi-episcopal palace, 2 convents, 25 Russian churches, two

for the Armenians, one for the Protestants, one for the Roman Catholics, and several synagogues and mosques: there is, also, a college, a public school, and botanic and pharmaceutic gardens, and other important public institutions. Manufactures of every kind are actively carried on, and some of them, particularly Morocco leather, Russia leather, (so much esteemed for book-binding,) shagreen, and caviare, are of unrivalled excellence: this latter luxury is the produce of the sturgeon, a fish caught in immense quantities in the Caspian, and furnishing subsistence for the inhabitants, and this peculiar article of export for commerce; other sorts of excellent fish are also obtained in great abundance.

The city is 3 m. in circuit; great part is built of wood: the streets are badly paved, and very muddy in wet weather. It was at first built higher up the Volga; was removed after 1554; besieged by the Turks, 1569; taken also by Stenkorasin, 1692.

ASTROPE, or **ASTHORPE**, ham. England, co. Northampton, par. and hund. King's Sutton; 6 m. w. Brakley (P. T. 63). Pop. with par.

ASTROS, tn. Greece, in the Mores, near the w. coast of the Gulf of Napoli. Lat. 37. 26. N. Long. 22. 45. E.

ASTRUP, tn. Denmark, prov. Jutland, dist. Halds; 7 m. N. Wiborg. Lat. 56. 32. N. Long. 9. 26. E.

ASTUDILLO, vil. Spain, prov. and 16 m. NNE. Palencia. Mineral springs rise in the neighbourhood.

ASTURA, tn. E. Greece, in the island of Negropont, or Egripos; 34 m. SSE. Egripos. Lat. 38. 19. N. Long. 24. 18. E.

ASTURA, Cape, on the E. coast of the island of Negropont, N. tn. Astura. See **ASTURA**, tn. of.

ASTURAGAMICOOK, riv. North America, Lower Canada, which falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ASTURIA, or **ASTURIAS**, a maritime prov. of Spain, Lat. 43. 15. N. Long. 6. 0. W. The principal tns. are Oviedo and Santander, and the prov. is divided into two parts which take their names, Asturias d'Oviedo, and Asturias de Santander from these tns. respectively. The prov. is bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, on the E. by Biscay and Old Castile, on the S. by the prov. of Leon, and on the W. by Galicia. It averages 30 m. in width from N. to S. and 120 m. in length from E. to W. and contains about 400 sq. leagues. Pop. in 1810, 364,268. Asturias d'Oviedo, the western division, occupies two thirds of the prov. The prov. abounds in mountains and forests, the former high, steep, and the summits covered with snow in winter, they nevertheless yield good pasturage, and an infinite variety of trees, particularly apple, from the fruit of which a considerable quantity of cider is made and exported; on the pasture land great quantities of cattle are reared, especially horses, which are remarkable for their strength. In the mountains are found mines yielding gold, lead, copper, iron, magnesia, arsenic, cobalt, lapis lazuli, alum, rock crystal, vermilion and marble. Amber and coral are found on the coast. There are not many manufactories in the prov. the principal are engaged in making fire-arms, hardware, and linen; but a considerable trade is carried on in salt fish and mules. The eldest son of the king of Spain takes his title of Prince

of Asturias from this prov. which was formerly a principality. Don Henriquez, son of John I. of Castile, in 1388, was the first on whom the title was conferred. The chief seaport tn. is Santander. The Asturians are descended from the Ancient Goths.

ASTURICA AUGUSTA, the ancient capital of the Asturi, now Asturians, the inhabitants of the Asturias or country on the E. of the Galician mountains, in Spain, (Hispania Tarraconensis).

ASTWELL, ham. of England, partly in Syresham par. and partly in Wappenham, hund. of King's Sutton, and co. of Northampton. Brackley (P. T. 63). Real prop. £2006. Pop. 110.

ASTWICK, par. of England, in the hund. of Biggleswade, and co. of Bedford: it is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Acres. 570. Real prop. £711. Pop. 97. Biggleswade (P. T. 45).

ASTWOOD, par. of England, in the hund. of Newport, and co. of Bucks. Newport Pagnell (P. T. 51). Real prop. £1438. Acres, 1300. Pop. 268. It is a vic. in the archd. of Bucks, and dioc. of Lincoln.

ASUMCION, riv. of Mexico, it joins the Gila in Lat. 33. 40. N. Long. 111. 30. W.

ASUNCION, tn. of S. America, Misiones and of La Plata. Lat. 28. 25. S. Long. 57. 32. W.

ASUNCION, ASSUMPCAO, or NEUSKA SENORA DE LA ASUNCION, tn. of S. America, prov. of Paraguay. Lat. 25. 15. S. Long. 57. 35. W. It was at first a small fort, built on a promontory of the E. bank of the Paraguay, about 18 m. from the first mouth of the Pilcomayo; it is now the chief tn. of the diocess. The pop. formerly consisted of about 2000 Spaniards, and several thousands of Indians and Mestizoes. The adjacent country is fertile and the climate temperate. The current of the La Plata is very strong, in so much that boats take two months to go from Buenos Ayres to Asuncion, notwithstanding the great prevalence of the southerly winds.

ASUNCION, ENSA DE LA, S. America, on the coast of La Plata. Lat. 39. 0. S. Long. 61. 0. W.

ASUO, tn. of S. America, prov. Rio Grande, empire of Brazil. Lat. 5. 45. S. Long. 37. 20. W.

ASWAD, or **ABU**. See **ABU**.

ASWAD, riv. of Turkey in Asia, pach. of Aleppo, and kingdom of Syria. Lat. 35. 30. N. Long. 36. 32. E.

ASWADY, BABA, riv. of W. Africa. Lat. 7. 0. N. Long. 0. 30. E.

ASWARBY, par. England, in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts. Kesteven, co. of Lincoln; a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Acres, 1940. Real prop. £1563. Pop. 113.

ASWARDBY, par. of England, in the hund. of Hill, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 650. Real prop. £709. Pop. 80. Spilsby (P. T. 132). A disch. rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

ASWARI, riv. of Abyssinia. Lat. 10. 50. N. Long. 37. 48. W. a tributary to the Abawi or Nile.

ASWEILER, tn. of S. Germany, duchy of Oldenburg. Lat. 49. 36. N. Long. 7. 10. E.

ASYLUM, tn. of N. America, U. States, co. of Lucerne, State of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna; 59 m. NW. of Wilkesbarre; 284 m. from Washington.

ASYN KALESI, tn. of Asia Minor. Lat. 37. 14. N. Long. 27. 40. E.

ASYN KALESI GULF, Turkey in Asia, in the Archipelago, on the coast of Asia Minor. Lat. 37. 12. N. Long. 27. 40. E.

ASYNT. See **ASSYNT**.

ASZOD, tn. of Austria, gov. of Pest, prov. of Hungary. Lat. 47. 40. N. Long. 19. 30. E.

ATABAPO, or **ATABAPU**, a considerable riv. of Colombia, it rises in the prov. of Oroonoco, between the Oroonoco and Rio Negro, and falls into the former in Lat. 3. 30. N. Long. 68. 10. W.

ATABAPO, S. **FERNANDO DE**. See **S. FERNANDO DE ATABAPO**.

ATACAMA, prov. of S. America, repub. Bolivia: it is bounded on the N. by Arica, N.E. by Lipes, S.E. by Salta and Tucuman, and W. by the S. Pacific Ocean; it is divided into high and low Atacama. Pop. 2500. Great part of this prov. is desolate and uninhabited.

ATACAMA, S. **FRANCISCO DE**, seaport tn. of S. America, repub. of Bolivia, chief tn. of the prov. of the same name, about 30 leagues from the sea-coast. Lat. 21. 52. S. Long. 69. 40. W.

ATACAMES, or **TACAMAS**, seaport tn. of S. America, prov. of N. Chinca, depart. of Del-Escudor, repub. of Colombia, capital of a jurisdiction, on a bay of the same name, on the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 0. 51. N. Long. 79. 35. W.

ATACANAR, tn. S. America, prov. of Cuenca, depart. Assuay, and republic of Colombia. Lat. 2. 34. S. Long. 79. 0. W.

ATAHHAN-KILA, tn. of Persia, prov. of Balkh, and gov. of Turkistan. Lat. 36. 19. N. Long. 63. 40. E.

ATAIR, or **ATTAIR**, tn. of Hindoostan, prov. of Agra. Lat. 26. 43. N. Long. 78. 32. E. 46 m. S.E. of Agra city.

ATAKA, **GRBEI**, a mount. of Central Egypt, near the Gulf of Suez. Lat. 29. 54. N. Long. 32. 20. E.

ATAKA, **RAS**, prom. Central Egypt, on the coast of the Gulf of Suez. Lat. 29. 51. N. Long. 32.

ATAKEMBO, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 18. 0. S. Long. 175. 0. W.

ATTAK-KURI, tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 45 m. S.E. of Erekl.

ATALAEVA, tn. of Russia, prov. of Kazan. Lat. 55. 10. N. Long. 48. 55. E.

ATALAIA, or **ATALAYA**, tn. of Portugal, prov. of Alentejo. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 7. 15. W.

ATALAVA DE AMIADA, tn. of Portugal, prov. of Alentejo, on the riv. Sever. Lat. 39. 29. N. Long. 7. 10. W. 27 m. N.E. Port Alegre.

ATALAVA DE DARTIC, or **DARTOC**, tn. Spain, island of Minorca, Mediterranean sea. Lat. 39. 29. N. Long. 3. 55. E.

ATALAYA, tn. of Portugal, Estremadura; 6 m. S.E. of Thomar.

ATALAYA, seaport tn. of Spain, on the coast of Santander, Asturias, Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43. 28. N. Long. 3. 45. W.

ATALAYA SORTEIHA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira. Lat. 40. 1. N. Long. 7. 22. W. 13 m. N.E. of Castel Branco.

ATALAYA, seaport tn. S. America, prov. Pernambuco, empire of Brazil. Lat. 9. 55. S. Long. 36. 0. W. Pop. 1560. Ipecacuhana and cotton are produced here.

ATALAYA POINT, S. America, empire of Brazil, on the coast of the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 0. 50. S. Long. 47. 30. W.

ATALAYAS, tn. S. America, prov. Tucuman,

repub. of La Plata. Lat. 25. 59. S. Long. 64. 2. W.

ATALAYAS, **SANTIAGO DE LAS**, tn. of Spain, chief tn. of the subdiv. of San Juan de los Llanos, prov. of Grenada; 27 m. from the tn. of Gor. Pop. 1080.

ATALAYOR DE ALLAYOR, seaport tn. of Spain, in the island of Minorca, Mediterranean sea. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 4. 15. E.

ATALHA, **ALDEA DE**, tn. of Portugal, prov. of Alentejo, on the riv. Caya. Lat. 38. 55. N. Long. 7. 6. W.

ATAMILLO, tn. of Spain, subdiv. of Cuid ad Real, prov. of New Castile. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 4. 45. W.

ATAMME, **HELLET EL**, tn. of Nubia, prov. of Darfur. Lat. 14. 9. N. Long. 28. 7. E.

ATAMUT, tn. of Persia, 40 m. N.E. of Casbin, in the prov. of Irak.

ATANJAUA, tn. of S. America, repub. of Upper Peru; it lies in the valley of Jauja. It is of considerable importance from its vicinity to the famous silver mines of Pasco, or Lauricocha, to which it supplies provisions.

ATAPEIMAS, a dist. of S. America, prov. of Nueva, repub. of Colombia, on the riv. Oroonoco. Lat. 3. 40. N. Long. 67. 30. W.

ATAPUERA, tn. of Spain, near the city of Burgos, prov. of Burgos, in Old Castile. Don Garcia, king of Navarre, was killed here, in a battle fought with his brother, Don Ferdinand, in 1053.

ATAQUAS, **KLOOR**, tn. of S. Africa, in the Georgian mountains. Lat. 33. 50. S. Long. 22. 12. E.

ATAQUIBES, tn. of Spain, prov. of Valladolid; 10 m. S.E. of Medina del Campo. Lat. 41. 12. N. Long. 4. 43. W.

ATARES, **LOS**, tn. of Spain, prov. of Cuid ad Real. Lat. 39. 18. N. Long. 4. 38. W.

ATATA, an islet in the harbour of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 21. 10. S. Long. 173. 50. W.

ATATAUCA, tn. S. America, prov. Oaxaca, repub. Mexico. Lat. 17. 40. N. Long. 97. 15. W.

ATATCHI, mtn. Asia, bordering on the Oural, near the Stephes of Kirghiz. Here are mines of iron, beds of brown and red jasper, and veins of quartz.

ATAXORA, tn. Spain, prov. of Navarre, within 13 m. of Olita.

ATBARA, or **ATBARI**, a dangerous pass in the mtn. of the same name in Africa, prov. of Sennar, Abyssinia.

ATBARA, or **TACAZZE**, or **SITTRET**, a large riv. of Nubia; rises in Abyssinia, runs 300 m. in a NW. direction, joins the Mogren, or Mareb, in Lat. 17. 40. N. Long. 34. 30. E. This union is called Mogren, and runs 35 m. WNW. and falls into the Nile, S. of Goos.

ATBARA, or **ATBARI**, an extensive district of Africa, in the prov. of Sennar, Abyssinia. Lat. 14. 50. N. Long. 35. 0. E.

ATBAS, chain of mountains in Siberia, prov. of Yakutsk, near Omekon, a Russian station.

ATCHA, or **ATCHAN**, one of the Andreanovs islands, in the Aleutian archipelago, N. Pacific ocean. It is a volcanic island. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 173. 42. W.

ATCHAFALAYA, bay of N. America, state of Louisiana, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 29. 20. N. Long. 91. 30. W.

ATCHAFALAYA, riv. of N. America, a branch

of the Mississippi, from which it separates 3 m. below the junction of the Red riv. in lat. 31. 20. N. long. 92. 40. W. and runs in a s. direction through Louisiana, upwards of 200 m. where it falls into the bay of the same name, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

ATCHAM, par. of England, in the Welling-ton div. of the hund. of Bradford s. co. of Salop, Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). No. of acres, 3490. Real prop. £4144. Pop. 463. A disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. The church and parsonage are remarkable for their picturesque position on the Severn's banks.

ATCHEKATCH, tn. of Turkey in Asia, 15 m. sw. of Trebisond, gov. of Trebisond, on the Black Sea.

ATCHENCOIL, tn. of Hindoostan, prov. of Travancore, about 50 m. E. of the city of Travancore.

ATCHERA, tn. of India: it is of considerable extent in the S. Concar or Bhoonslah country; 56 m. N. of Goa, prov. of Bejapoor. Lat. 16. 11. N. Long. 73. 37. E. In 1818 it was taken by the British, which completed the conquest of Salsee, a district that previously belonged to the Peshwa.

ATCHI KOUNIPI, lake of British America, whose waters are conveyed to the St. Lawrence by a chain of small lakes, 150 m. long, by 60 m. broad.

ATCHINSK, a considerable tn. of Asiatic Russia, gov. of Tobolsk, prov. of Tomsk. Lat. 56. 49. N. Long. 57. 50. E. It is built on the riv. Tchulin, a branch of the Ode, 759 m. from Tobolsk.

ATCHIPOV, tn. of Asiatic Russia, gov. of Tobolsk. Lat. 62. 55. N. Long. 72. 20. E.

ATCHIRSKAI, tn. of Asiatic Russia, on the riv. Irtisch, gov. of Tobolsk; 30 m. SE. of Omsk.

ATCHISK, tn. of European Russia, gov. of Perm. Lat. 56. 49. N. Long. 57. 50. E.

ATCH - LENCH, ham. England, par. of Church-Lench, Backenhurst hund. Worcester co. Evesham (P. T. 99). Real prop. £515. No. of acres, with Sheriff's-Lench, 1240. Pop. 82.

ATCHOUFF, seaport tn. of European Russia, gov. of Taurida, on the sea of Azof. Lat. 45. 47. N. Long. 37. 45. E. It is inhabited by Cossacks.

ATCHUNNOO, tn. of Turkistan, at the foot of the Indian Caucasus. Lat. 45. 47. N. Long. 37. 45. E.

ATCOOK, riv. of N. America, Lower Canada, tributary to the Trois Pistoles riv.

ATECA, tn. Spain, dist. Calatayud, Arragon. Lat. 41. 28. N. Long. 1. 48. W. 6 m. W. of the city Calatayud.

ATEE. See **ATHER**.

ATELLA, tn. of Italy, prov. of Basilicata, kingd. of Naples, with the title of duchy. Lat. 40. 53. N. Long. 15. 42. E. Pop. 1500.

ATEMAR, tn. of European Russia, gov. of Penza. Lat. 54. 5. N. Long. 45. 15. E.

ATENA, tn. of Italy, principato Citra, kingd. of Naples. Lat. 40. 28. N. Long. 15. 30. E.; near the riv. Sede. Pop. 2100. 27 m. N. Policastro.

ATENS, tn. N. Germany, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, on the left bank of the Weser. Lat. 53. 30. N. Long. 8. 21. E.

ATEQUIPA, tn. S. America, intendancy of Arequipa, republic of Peru, at the mouth of the Chico riv. in Lat. 15. 46. S. Long. 74. 30. W.

ATERRA Cape, of Cephalonia, or Cefalonia, one of the Ionian Isles, (Greece). It is a headland forming the W. side of Asso Bay; the coast to the southward for 14 m. is high and precipitous. Lat. 38. 21. 30. N. Long. 20. 24. 15. E.

ATESCA, tn. N. Italy, Lower Abruzzo, kingd. of Naples, situated upon the riv. Sangra, in Lat. 42. 9. N. Long. 14. 25. E. Pop. 6090.

ATESHAN JUBLIEL, tn. Nubia, situated on the left bank of the riv. Nile, NW. of Goos, in Lat. 18. 7. N. Long. 34. 6. E.

ATESTUMA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Beira, on the s. bank of the Douro riv. and on the high road from Oporto to Lamego. Lat. 41. 7. N. Long. 8. 16. W.

ATFIEH, tn. Egypt, the capital of the prov. of Athsheheli. It is situated, according to Savary, on the E. bank of the Nile, in Lat. 29. 27. N. Long. 31. 22. E. This was probably the Aphroditopolis of the ancients; 12 m. SE. of Cairo.

ATH, or **AERX**, a small city of Belgium, in Hainault. It is fortified, embraced by a deep fosse, is remarkable for its college, and noted for its manufactures. It lies on the high road from Tournay to Brussels, on the banks of the riv. Dende; 16 m. NW. of Mons, and 26 SW. Brussels. Pop. 7800. Lat. 50. 37. N. Long. 3. 47. E. Notwithstanding its strong defences it surrendered to the French under Catinat in 1697, to the Dutch in 1709, to the French again in 1745 and 1794. Fairs, 9th Jan. 29th Aug.

ATHA, tn. China, in Corea, on a tributary to the Oula riv. in Lat. 41. 2. N. Long. 124. 25. E.

ATHABASCA, or **ATHAPESCOU**, or the Lake of the Hills, N. America, British dominions, in the Indian territories. Lat. 59. 0. N. Long. 108. 0. W. It is 200 m. in length, 15 m. broad, situated about 180 m. SW. of Slave Lake, and does not discharge its waters into that great reservoir, but is confluent with Slave River, to augment the more southern inland seas. The N. shores of this lake consist of syenitic rock, thinly covered with soil, and just capable of sustaining a few mosses, shrubs, firs, and poplars. The S. shores, opposite the fort, are alluvial, and the E. rise into barren sand hills. The chief outlet of the waters is Stony River, which, at the distance of 14 m. mingles its waters with those of Peace River, and form the Slave River.

ATHABASCA, riv. N. America, British possessions, Indian territory. Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 112. 0. W. It rises in the rocky mountains, runs first N. next E. through a great extent, receiving the waters of the Lesser Slave River, the Pembina, Red Deer, Clear Water, and Red Willow Rivers. It falls into the Lake of the Hills, opposite the NW. Fort Chipewyan. Above the confluence of the Clear River, it is usually called Riviere à la Biche. Its banks in some places are adorned with trees, in others precipitous, and rising to the height of 300 feet.

ATHABASCA, ter. British N. America, inhabited by the Chipewyan Indians. Lat. 57. 0. N. Long. 110. 0. W.

ATHABOLI, **ANTEBOLI**, or **ARGASTOBILI**, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Romania, situated upon the Black Sea; 68 m. NE. of Adrianople.

ATHAN, Sr. par. Great Britain, S. Wales, i the hund. of Cowbridge. Real prop. £1840 Pop. 312. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff.

ATHANEASY, par. Ireland, bar. Small-

County, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Pop. 547. Bruff (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick.

ATHAPESCOW. See ATHABESCA.

ATHASSEL, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Cashel (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in archdioc. of Cashel. Fitz Adelm de Burgo founded an Augustinian abbey here, the picturesque ruins of which still survive.

ATHBOY, mkt. tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Lune, co. East-Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. of tn. 1959, of par. 5317; 39 m. NW. of Dublin. Fairs held on 4th May, 4th August, 7th Nov. Liv. a vic. dioc. of Meath. Earl Darnley and others have contributed to the education of the poor in this parish.

ATHEDEE NULLAH, riv. Hindoostan, Malwa, rising in the mountains; 3 m. s. of Kaislah Gaut, in the Bugwanee dist. and after a tortuous course of many miles falls into the Touah River; 10 m. below Babye.

ATHEE, tn. France, arrond. Chateau-Gou-tier, depart. Mayenne, prov. Maine and Perche, on the riv. Oudon. Pop. 1000. 16 m. SW. of Laval.

ATHEE, or ATRE, tn. France, arrond. Tours, depart. Indre and Loire, prov. Tourraine, situated upon the riv. Cher. Pop. 873. 9 m. SW. of Amboise.

ATHEES, BOURG DES, tn. N. America, N. York; 42 m. NW. of Geneva, and 78 m. s. of Fort Niagara.

ATHELAMPTON, or ATHELHAMPTON. See ADMISTON.

ATHELINGTON, or ALLINGTON, par. Eng-land, hund. Horne, co. Suffolk. Real prop. £711. Pop. 129. Eye (P. T. 80). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. of Norwich. The Lord Chancellor patron.

ATHELNEY, or ÆTHELINGAY, the Isle of Nobles, islet, England, par. Lyng, hund. Anders-field, co. Somerset, embraced by the rivers Tone and Parrot, and forming a distinct portion of the hund. This was the retreat of King Alfred during the Danish occupancy of his country, and here he is said to have built an abbey. A golden spear-head, and other curious antiquities, now preserved in the museum at Oxford, were found here in 1674.

ATHELSTANEFORD, vil. and par. Scot-land, co. Haddington. Real prop. £9344. Pop. 931. Haddington (P. T. 15). The vil. is 5½ m. s. of North Berwick, and 3½ m. NE. of Haddington: possesses a new church, and an extensive brewery. Liv. in the presbytery of Haddington. Area of par. 4 m. square, occupying the sloping braes from Garlston Hills. The district is agricultural, but cloth is manufac-tured at Gilmerton. Blair, author of "The Grave," a poem, and Home, who wrote the tragedy of Douglas, were ministers of this par. The latter was obliged to retire from his mi-nistry in consequence of having written the play here mentioned, and passed the remainder of his years in an elegant mansion in the vicinity, built after his own design. The ruins of a Danish fort, and the vestiges of a chapel be-longing to the knights of St. John, are still ex-tant at this place.

ATHENASSY. See ATHANEASY.

ATHENREE, or ATHENRY (ATH-AN-REE) tn. Ireland, par. and bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Lat. 53. 17. N. Long. 8. 40. W. Pop. 1319: 121 m. from Dublin. Fairs, 5th May, 2d July, 28th October. It was planted

formerly by an English colony, enclosed with walls, attained such eminence in 1484, that Gal-way, compared to it, is styled a village; pos-sessed a college, and was an incorporated town. In 1595 the inhabitants were put to the sword by McWilliam Oughtter.

ATHENRY, par. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, in the bar. of Athenry, Clare, Dunkellin, Killconnel, and Tyaquin. Pop. 12,580. Liv. rect. and vic. in archdioc. of Tuam. About 500 children receive gratuitous instruction in this par. A monastery was founded here in the 13th century, by Birmingham, Lord Athenry.

ATHENRY, bar. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, including 7 para. 1 mkt. tn. and a pop. of 9444 souls.

ATHENS, ATHINIAH, or SATINES, tn. Eastern Greece, the capital of Attica, situated on the little riv. Ilissus and Cephissus; 5 m. from the sea, at the foot of a steep rock called the Acropolis, and spreads into a plane on the NW. and W. Pop. 12,000. It is surrounded by a thick, irregular wall, 3 m. in circumference, and 10 ft. high, passing along the brink of precipices, and vestiges of the ancient wall are occasionally discovered through it. Mr. Galt describes Athens (in 1810) as follows:—"This celebrated city looks as if two or three ill built villages had been rudely swept together at the foot of the N. side of the Acropolis, and enclosed by a garden wall, three or four miles in circumference. The buildings occupy about four-fifths of the en-closure, the remainder produces barley. The dis-tant appearance of the Acropolis somewhat resembles Stirling Castle, in Scotland, but it is inferior in altitude and general effect. Besides the metropolitan, the tn. has thirty-nine parish churches, and is the seat of an archbishop, whose annual income may probably exceed £300 sterling, and who would, in England, rank as a respectable parson. In the immediate vicinity of the city are twelve monasteries, which, if not extravagantly, are at least comfortably endowed, for the kind of people that inhabit them. The baths and coffee-houses are the only places of public amusement." The only trade of Athens is the export of oil, carried on at the Porto Leoni (the ancient Piræus), a small gulf capable of floating from three to four hundred small vessels. On its shore are a custom-house, a few dwelling-houses, and a small Greek church. Lat. of the Temple of Minerva 37. 53. 1. N. Long. 23. 46. 14. E. Of the Piræus or port, Lat. 37. 55. 36. N. Long. 23. 39. 16. E. The foundation of Athens is ascribed to Cecrops, B. C. 1556; and Codrus, its last king, was prob-ably contemporary with King David. About B. C. 550, it was the most powerful and civil-ized city of the Grecian republic, and success-fully resisted the arms of Persia. At this pe-riod poetry, painting, sculpture, and architec-ture arrived at the summit of human excellence in this little capital. B. C. 80, it was taken and despoiled by Sylla, who destroyed the harbour works, and it never after recovered its lustre. A. D. 50, it was visited by the Apostle Paul. A. D. 420, paganism was abolished here, and Justinian even closed the schools of philosophy. Its silk manufactory was abolished, and in 1546 Athens became the prey of Omar, and was made an appendage of the Turkish harem. In 1687 it was besieged, and some of its ablest

buildings destroyed by the Venetians, but was unluckily restored to the Turks again in 1688. In 1822, the city was besieged and taken by the insurgent Greeks, but surrendered again 1827. In 1830, it was included in the territory allotted to the new kingd. of Greece, and will probably become the capital of that kingd. and residence of the court of Otho I. The most magnificent ruins of Central Athens that still remain, are the peristyle of the Parthenon, the pœcile or lantern of Demosthenes, the tower of the winds, Adrian's gate, and a wall of a theatre. On the rock of the Acropolis are the remains of the renowned Parthenon, the frieze of which was stripped of its statues by Lord Elgin.

ATHENS, co. U. S. in Ohio. Pop. 9763. The capital of this co. is Athens.

ATHENS, tn. U. S. in Ohio, capital of co. Athens; 41 m. w. Marietta; 52 m. e. Chillicothe. Lat. 39. 23. n. Long. 182. 7. w. It is situated on a high peninsula, formed by a large bend of the Hocking riv. navigable for small craft up to the town, which is 40 m. from its mouth. The Ohio university is established here, with an endowment of 46,000 acres, producing 2300 dollars annually: a college was built in 1817.

ATHENS, tn. U. S. co. Limestone, in Alabama, situated in the central part of the co. and is the present seat of government.

ATHENS, tn. U. S. in Georgia, co. Clarke; 7 m. n. Watkinsville, 92 m. wnw. Augusta, 197 m. nw. Savannah. Pop. 1100. Franklin's college, since styled the university of Georgia, was incorporated and established here in 1784, and opened in 1803: it is under a president, four professors, and two tutors. No. of alumni, 256; of students, 114; of volumes in libraries, 4250.

ATHENS, tn. U. S. in Maine, co. Somerset; 20 m. nne. Norridgewock. Pop. 1200.

ATHENS, tn. U. S. in New York, co. Greene, on the w. bank of the Hudson riv. opposite the city of Hudson; 28 m. s. Albany. Pop. 2425. Several manufactures are carried on here, and it has a prosperous trade.

ATHENS, tn. U. S. in Ohio, co. Harrison; 125 m. e. Columbus.

ATHENS, tn. U. S. in Pennsylvania, situated at the confluence of the Susquehannah and Tioga riva.

ATHENS, tn. U. S. in Vermont, co. Windham; 26 m. sse. Windsor. Pop. 415.

ATHENSTEDT, vil. of Prussia, on the confines of Brunswick; 12 m. w. of Halberstadt, in Lat. 51. 56. n. Long. 10. 55. e. situated on the left bank of the Halsemma riv.

ATHERE, riv. Hindoostan, Malwa, rising 4 m. w. of Kaislah Gaut, in the Bugwanee district, and, after receiving several small nullahs, passes close by Dooloria, beyond which it is increased by the Nurbuddah; 2 m. w. of Nandapah Gaut.

ATHERFIELD POINT, England, Isle of Wight, on the s. coast, between Brixton and Chale bays. Lat. 50. 36. n. Long. 1. 13. w. The coast here is rocky and dangerous.

ATHERINGTON, par. England, hund. of North Taunton, co. Devon. Real prop. £2140. Pop. 592. Torrington (P. T. 194). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

ATHERSTONE, mkt. tn. England, par. Mancetter, hund. of Helmingford, co. Warwick,

Real prop. £8008. Pop. 3870. Lat. 52. 35. n. Long. 1. 35. w. 105 m. from London. Fairs on 7th April, 18th July, 19th Sept. 4th Dec. It is on the high road from London to Derby, near to the Coventry canal, has a spacious market-hall, and manufactories of hats, shalloons, and ribbons. Living, a chapelry to Manchetter par. valued at £109 per annum. A free grammar school was founded here by Sir W. Devereux in 1573. Several councils were held at this place by the contending parties for the crown of England, immediately before the decisive battle of Bosworth-field, which is only 9 m. distant.

ATHERSTONE-UPON-STOUR, par. England, hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, on the riv. Stour, near to its confluence with the Avon. Pop. 87. Acres, 1100. Stratford-upon-Avon (P. T. 93). Liv. rect. in dioc. of Worcester.

ATHERTON, or **СНОВБЕРГ**, tnsbp. and chapelry England, par. Leigh, hund. w. Derby, co. Lancaster, near to a branch of the Bridgewater canal. Real prop. £7558. Pop. 4181. Newton (P. T. 192). Here are meeting-houses of dissenters, and a free school. Cotton factories and iron-works are established at this place. Living, a perpet. cur. in Leigh par. valued at £150 per annum. Fairfax was defeated by the royal arms near Atherton, 1643.

ATHERTON. See **ARETON**.

ATHIE, or **ATHURS**, tn. France, depart. Somme, prov. of Picardy, on the banks of the Amignon riv. 30 m. e. of Amiens; 6 m. se. of Peronne.

ATHIES, tn. France, depart. of Aisne, prov. Isle of France, upon the riv. Aisne. Pop. 500.

ATHILOS, vil. Turkey in Europe, in the sandshak of Salonica, prov. of Macedonia, grand div. of Ejalet Rumuli, situated upon the Gulf of Cassandra, in Lat. 40. 5. n. Long. 23. 29. e.

ATHINA, tn. of Asiatic Turkey, in Trebisond, situated upon the Black Sea, in Lat. 41. 11. n. Long. 40. 57. e.

ATHIS, tn. France, arrond. Dumfront, dep. Orne, prov. Normandy, the head of a canton. Pop. 4000. 18 m. from Dumfront. It is noted for cloth and silk; Ferté Macé, for cottons and ribbons, Flers, for tools and snuff-boxes, Tinchebrai, for iron-works and paper-mills, all in this canton.

ATHLACCA, par. Ireland, bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, on the riv. Maig. Pop. 1381. Bruff (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Limerick. Gratuitous education is afforded to 150 children in this par.

ATHLEAGUE, vil. Ireland, par. Athleague, bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 488. Roscommon (P. T. 95). Lat. 53. 33. n. Long. 8. 12. w. Fairs, June 11, Sept. 24.

ATHLEAGUE, par. Ireland, par. Athlone, co. Roscommon, and Killion, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 5361. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Elphin. About 200 poor children are taught here.

ATHLINE, vil. Scotland, in the island of Lewis, situated upon Loch Seaforth, in Lat. 57. 58. n. Long. 6. 35. w.

ATHLITE, or **ATHLETE**, or **CASTEL PELEGRINO**, tn. Palestine, pachalic of Acre. Lat. 32. 45. n. Long. 34. 58. e. 8 m. s. of Cape Carmel. It is situated on a small peninsula jutting into the Mediterranean sea. It has a bay affording a good roadstead, is surrounded by extensive ruins, around which are rich and fertile plains, and in the vicinity are valuable quarries.

ATHLONE, mkt. tn. and borough, Ireland, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. The borough extends into the par. of Killroom and St. Peter, bar. of Athlone, and St. Mary, in bar. of Brawney, co. Westmeath. Pop. of borough, 11,496. Lat. 53. 26. N. Long. 7. 52. W. 75 m. from Dublin. Fairs held, Monday after Jan. 6, March 21, Wednesday before Ascension day, first Monday in September. The town stands on both sides of the Shannon, over which there is a bridge, connecting the English and Irish sections, and, from its central position in the kingdom, it is adopted as a military position, having two magazines, armoury of 15,000 stand, and barracks for 2000 troops. It is governed by a sovereign, and sends one member to the imperial parliament. A branch canal, between the town and Battery hill, auxiliary to the Shannon navigation, contributes to improve the trade. In 1690, Athlone resisted the assault of the English army, and, in 1691, surrendered to De Ginkle, afterwards created earl of Athlone. Here are some ecclesiastical ruins. See **KILLROOM**, **St. PETER's**, and **St. MARY's**.

ATHLONE, bar. Ireland, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, including fifteen parishes, one vil. and the borough of Athlone. Pop. 56,865.

ATHLUMNEY, par. Ireland, bar. Skryne, or Skreen, co. E. Meath, prov. Leinster, on the banks of the Boyne. Pop. 1148. Navan (P. T. 30). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Meath.

ATHINET, or **ANLID**, par. Ireland, bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 475. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Limerick. Croom (P. T. 131.)

ATHNOWEN, par. Ireland, bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Cork. Cork (P. T. 166.) Part of the corp. of Killnaglory.

ATHOL, or **ATHOLLE**, dist. Scotland, Perthshire. Lat. 56. 45. N. Long. 4. 0. W. It is bounded on the N. by Badenoch, on W. by Lochaber, on E. by Mar, on S. by Stormont, Perth Proper, and Breadalbane. It is approached through the pass of Killicrankie, extends 45 m. in length by 30 m. in breadth, and is in the bounds of the ancient Caledonian forest. The surface is rough, mountainous, wooded, and possesses many beautiful valleys. Athol forest is celebrated hunting ground: *Athol brose*, made of honey and whiskey, is a strong drink taken frequently for colds in Scotland: and in the midst of one of the noblest forest scenes in Britain stands Blair Castle, the seat of the noble family of Murray, Dukes of Athol, the chief proprietors of the district.

ATHOL BLAIR. See **BLAIR ATHOL**.

ATHOL-FOREST, Scotland. Lat. 56. 53. N. Long. 3. 50. W. See **ATHOL**.

ATHOL, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Worcester, Massachusetts, situated upon Miller's riv. 33 m. NW. of Worcester; 72 m. WNW. of Boston; and 429 m. from Washington. Pop. 1425. Cotton and paper are manufactured here.

ATHOL, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Warren, New York, on the W. side of the Hudson; 81 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 1000.

ATHOL CAPE, Greenland, on the northern coast of Baffin's Bay, in Lat. 76. 30. N. Long. 70. 0. W.

ATHOS, MOUNT, now **HAGION OROS**, or **MONTESANTO** (Holy Mountain), and **AYONOURI**, in European Turkey, in the prov. of Salonica. Lat. 40. 6. N. Long. 24. 18. E. It forms the extre-

mity of a peninsula, 7 m. long and 3 m. wide, running into the Archipelago. Its summit is 6778 feet above sea level, is visible from the Asiatic coast, 80 m. distant, at sun-set, when it appears like a mass of burnished gold. On its sides are 20 convents, 500 chapels, many villas, cells, grottos, sheltering 6000 monks, mostly Russians, and of the order of St. Basil. This numerous religious community is wholly separated from the world, live under strict regulations, exclude females, employ their leisure in cultivating olives and vines, in carving statues of saints, in carpentry, masonwork, &c., and dispose of their labours at the market of Karkin and the fortified harbour of Alavara. Their libraries are replete with valuable books and manuscripts, their cemeteries adorned with splendid monuments, and it has long been the nursery of the Greek priesthood. Their monasteries are the only ones in the Ottoman Empire possessing bells. They collect alms to pay their taxes to the Pacha and the Porte. Xerxes caused a canal, half a league wide, to be cut through the isthmus which connects Mt. Athos with the mainland, to conduct his fleet to Thessaly.

ATHRAN, riv. Sweden, bail. Halland, falling into the Cattégat in Lat. 57. 10. N. Long. 12. 45. E.

ATHY, mkt. tn. Ireland, in par. Churchtown, St. John and St. Michael, bar. Narragh and Rheban W. co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, on the riv. Barrow, which is navigable, and spanned here by a bridge, and adjoining a branch of the Grand Canal. Pop. 4494. Lat. 53. 0. N. Long. 7. 2. W.: it is 40 m. from Dublin. Fairs, 17 Mar., 25 April, 9 June, 25 July, 10 Oct., 11 Dec. The assizes are held here and at Naas alternately: about 300 children are taught here gratuitously. Here are some ecclesiastical ruins.

ATHY ST. JOHN, par. Ireland, bar. Narragh and Rheban W., co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, in the dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough. Pop. 2388. See **ATHY**.

ATHY ST. MICHAEL, par. bar. Narragh and Rheban W., co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough. Pop. 1935.

ATI, tn. N. America, in the depart. of Sonora, independ. state of Mexico, situated on the Ascension riv. in Lat. 31. 10. N. Long. 111. 20. W.

ATIATIS, island, Ethiopic, or Southern Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of S. America, in Lat. 0. 5. S. Long. 50. 36. W.

ATIBAYA, riv. S. America, prov. Sao Paulo, empire Brazil, a tributary to the Tieta riv. which latter falls into the Rio Grande.

ATICO, MORRO DE, a tn. Bolivia, in Upper Peru, in the intendency of Arequipa. Lat. 15. 36. S. Long. 73. 51. W.

ATIENÇA, or **ATIENZA**, tn. Spain, prov. Old Castile; 20 m. N. of Siquenza, in Lat. 41. 14. N. Long. 2. 57. W.

ATIGGIO, tn. Italy, States of the Church, in the marquisate of Ancona; 12 m. S. of Camerina.

ATIM, tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. of Tobolsk, Siberia, at the foot of the Malian mountains, in Lat. 60. 28. N. Long. 62. 55. E.

ATININENI, lake, S. America, Guiana, in Brazil. It discharges its overflow by the rivers Anany and Jaumabi into the Rio Negro, one of the chief supplies of the Amazon. Lat. 3. 0. N. Long. 62. 0. W.

ATINO, or **ATINA**, vil. S. Italy, prov. Lavora, Naples, on the Melfa riv. which is a tributary to the Garigliano. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 13. 47. E. This was formerly a bishopric.

ATIPALLI, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore territory; 8 m. NW. of Ouessoor.

ATIRA, Indian settlement, S. America, prov. Paraguay, empire Brazil; 20 m. E. of Ascension. Lat. 25. 15. S. Long. 57. 13. W.

ATITAN, volcanic mountain, N. America, republic of Mexico, in the vicinity of Guatemala.

ATKAFINNA, riv. of N. America, Florida, falling into the Gulf of Mexico, in Lat. 29. 54. N. Long. 84. 18. W.

ATKAN, island, in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Aleutian group. Lat. 53. 35. N. Long. 186. 30. E. See **ALEUTIAN ISLES**.

ATKARSK, tn. of European Russia, prov. Saratov, on the riv. Melviditz, a few leagues westward of the Volga. Lat. 51. 59. N. Long. 44. 50. E.

ATKINSON, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Rockingham, New Hampshire; 20 m. NW. of Newbury Port; 29 m. SW. of Portsmouth; and 483 m. from Washington. It was incorporated in 1767, and possesses an academic institution. Pop. 760.

ATKINSON, POINT, N. America, U. States, Western territory, protruding into the Gulf of Georgia. Lat. 49. 20. N. Long. 236. 5. E.

ATKIS, vil. Japanese Islands, in Matsumai, or Jesso Proper, sometimes called Atkesi. It is the chief village of the Ainos, and situated on the NE. coast of the island.

ATKUERI, tn. Turkey in Asia, gov. of Armenia; 20 m. E. of Aghalzighee.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, NORTH. Lat. 50. 0. N. Long. 30. 0. W. SOUTH, Lat. 28. 0. S. Long. 10. 0. W. The waters between the W. coast of Europe and Africa, and the E. coast of America, and the communication between the Frozen Oceans and Polar extremities of the earth. The name Atlantic is derived from Atlas, (q. v.). In its narrowest part, i. e. between Europe and Greenland, it is 1000 m. across; under the northern tropic it attains a breadth of 60 degrees of long. or 4170 m. exclusive of the Gulf of Mexico. The aqueous surface of the Atlantic and its dependent gulf, bays, &c. occupies about the seventh part of the surface of our globe, sweeping round the W. S. and N. part of the Eastern Continent, from Lat. 72. N. to 35. S. or through 107 degrees of Lat. One of the most remarkable features in the Atlantic is its currents. It partakes of the general current flowing from the Poles towards the Equator, arising from increased evaporation in the Equatorial regions, and heightened temperature of the waters, which renders them specifically lighter than the waters in higher latitudes, as well as from the supplies produced by the melting of the Polar ice. The existence of the current is proved by the masses of ice carried down as far as the 40. of Lat. The interruption of the general current, by the American coasts, occasions the "Gulf Stream:" the current of the Gulf of Mexico sweeps along its shores, and hastens northward through the channel between Florida and the Bahama Islands. It next turns along the American coast, with a decreasing velocity until it reaches the Great Bank of Newfoundland, whence it suddenly takes an E. direction, and, with a still decreasing velocity, flows towards Europe, the Azores,

and Africa. The current is distinguished from the main body of the waters by its higher temperature, greater saltiness, indigo colour, and quantity of sea-weed borne along on its surface. Dr. Franklin first caused it to be laid down on a chart, and Humboldt ascertained its velocity in 27. N. lat. to be 80 m. in 24 hours: issuing from the Gulf of Florida its velocity varies from 3 to 5 m. an hour. The breadth of the stream, near the Bahama Bank, is 15 leagues: in the parallel of Charlestown 50 leagues; in Lat. 40. 25. it is 80 leagues: at the W. Azores, 160 leagues: at Cape Blanco, the stream flows SW. and mingling with the current of the tropics, re-commence their course from E. to W. A floating body would return to the place where it commenced its motion in these waters, in two years and ten months. The surface of the Atlantic, in the Gulf of Mexico, is 6 or 7 metres, i. e. from 19 to 22 feet, higher than the surface of the Pacific Ocean on the opposite side of the isthmus of Darien. The depth of this great ocean is different in different latitudes, often beyond the power of human ability to fathom. In 1817, Captain Scoresby plumbed the Greenland Sea, to the greatest known depth that a line has reached, i. e. to 7200 feet. The saltness and specific gravity of the waters differ in various parts, and gradually diminish from the Equator to the Poles. In the seas, encircling the British Isles, the salt is estimated at $\frac{1}{40}$ th of the weight of the water, but the proportion of saline contents is about the same in all latitudes; the variation being, according to a number of experiments, from 0.0451, to 0.35, saline matter. The temperature of the waters is highest between 5. 45. and 6. 15. N. lat. where it has been found to vary from 82. 5. to 84. 5. of Fahrenheit. The icebergs that float from the north sensibly affect the temperature of the waters, and in June and July, they endanger the navigation between England and N. America. The mean superficial temperature is not very different from that of the incumbent atmosphere. It is about 81. at the equator, 70. at lat. 26. N. and 60. at lat. 45. N. The temperature diminishes as the depth increases; at 380 fathoms, it was found to be 45. 5. while it was 80. at the surface. For islands, capes, &c. of the Atlantic, see the distinctive name of each.

ATLAS, mount. Turkey in Europe. A majestic and insulated eminence, the summit of which is 5000 feet above sea-level, impending over the fertile basin of Salonica.

ATLAS, a chain, or group of mountains, in N. Africa, consisting of two extensive and lofty ranges, the southern, adjoining the desert of Sahara, and crossing Morocco, is called the Great Atlas; the other, inclining N. towards the Mediterranean Sea, is called The Less. Both run E. and W. and are connected by intermediate hills, ranging N. and S. and enclosing many fertile valleys, and table lands. This description of Desfontaines disagrees from Ptolemy's, who makes one Atlas chain terminate at Cape Felneh, the other at Cape Cantin, mere lateral branches of what are here called the Greater and the Less Atlas. Abulfeda, the Arabian, says, that the Atlas Mountain extends to Lesser Syrtis. In the E. part of Morocco, these mountains are covered with perpetual snows in Lat. 32. from which it follows that their summits must be elevated about 12,000 feet above sea-level. The

summits of Jurjura and Felizia, in Algiers, are released from the snow in May, and covered again in September. The Wanashiare, in one of the intermediate chains, Lat. 35. 55. is capped with snow the whole of the year, and the lower summits of the Gariano, to the E. are covered with snow for three months. In Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, the chain is of limestone formation, with heaps of shells and marine productions, and the beautiful Numidian marble, in use amongst the Carthaginians and Romans, in Mosaic pavements, was quarried here. Copper, lead, and iron mines are worked in Morocco and Algiers, where the formation is granitic: quartz and mica are found at Bana; sandstone is used for building at Algiers, and in the desert of Barca, where the Atlas terminates, the structure is calcareous, overlaid with basalt, particularly in Mount Harutch. Antimony is found on the confines of Taflet, and sulphur in large quantities opposite Tefrodant. There is a doubt amongst geographers as to the identity of ancient and modern Atlas. One hypothesis makes the Atlas of Hesiod, Homer, and Herodotus, to be the Peak of Teneriffe, and that of the geographers, in North Africa. The vicinity of these lofty mountains is called the Atlantic Regions, and produces figs, olives, corn, and valuable woods. The soil of the plains is light, sandy, interspersed with rocks, but the Atlantic valleys are clothed with a compact, fertile surface, watered abundantly by mountain rills, falling towards the Mediterranean. Amongst the vast forests are found different species of oak, ilex, coccifera, ballota, the acorns of which are eaten by the inhabitants, the mastic, cypress, wild olive, arbutus unedo, and tall-broom. The animals found here are common to all Africa, but the giraffe, zebra, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, are not amongst them.

ATLAS, tn. N. America, U. States, in the Illinois ter. on the right bank of the Mississippi Riv. Lat. 39. 45. N. Long. 90. 55. W.

ATLIM, or ATLINSKI, tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. Tobolsk, Siberia, situated on the right bank of the Obi Riv. in Lat. 62. 15. N. Long. 66. 50. E.

ATLISCO, tn. N. America, intendency of Puebla, repub. of Mexico, situated on the proverbially fertile plains of Altisco; 20 m. s. of La Puebla de los Angeles. M. Humbolt saw a cypress tree at this place, 73 feet in circumference, nearly equal to the Baobab of Senegal in magnitude, and superior to it in beauty.

ATLOW, chap. England, par. Bradburne, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £1603. Pop. 517. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Living, perpet. cur. in dioc. of Chester, worth £150. per annum.

ATMUHL, a large riv. Germany, in Bavaria, rising in the Steiger Wald Mountain.

ATNAHS, tribe of Indians, North-West region of N. America, inhabiting the summit of Tacoutché Tessé; their language resembles that of the Chipiwans and other Canadian tribes.

ATOCAMA. See ATACAMA.

ATOGUI, riv. S. America, prov. of Parana, in Brazil, one of the numerous tributaries to the Rio Parana.

ATOKO, island, W. coasts of Greece, one of the Ionian group. It is two miles long, lies two leagues S. of the N. point of Ithaca, has some good arable land, and pasture for sheep and

goats. Lat. of N. point 38. 30. 15. N. Long. 20. 49. 0. E.

ATOL-ADOUMATIS, or ATTOL TILLA DOUMATIS, island in the northern group of the Maldives and Archipelago of Hindoostan. Lat. of S. extremity, 1. 48. 0. N. Long. 73. 32. 0. E. The "One-and-a-half-degree" Channel separates this isle from Suadine Atol. It is 40 m. in breadth, in the narrowest part, and is considered safe; ships should borrow towards Adoumatia with a N. wind, and towards Suadine with a southerly wind; with a NW. wind, when steering E. the parallel of 1. 30. to 1. 36. is to be preferred.

ATOL-COLLOMANDOUS, or ATTOL TILLA DOU-MADONE, the southern group of the Maldivian Islands, in the Archipelago of Hindoostan. Lat. of SW. extremity, 2. 12. 0. N. Long. 73. 21. 0. E. It is separated from Atol-Adoumatia by the channel of Collomandous.

ATOL-GAFOR, one of the Maldivian Islands, in the Archipelago of Hindoostan. Lat. of N. side, 4. 50. 0. N. Long. 73. 33. 0. E.

ATOLLOUS. See ATOL-COLLOMANDOUS, &c.

ATOLE, LAKE, N. America, depart. of Zulua, repub. of Colombia, communicating with the great lake, or estuary of Maracaybo.

ATOLL. See ATOL-COLLOMANDOUS.

ATOLONISCO, tn. N. America, depart. of Durango, prov. New Biscay, repub. of Mexico; 150 m. NW. of Victoria de Durango.

ATOOI, or ATOWAY, or TAUAI, island, in the N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Sandwich cluster, discovered by Captains Cook and King in 1778. Area, 525 square miles. Pop. 10,000. Celebrated for the cultivation of the yam, and visited by ships to obtain a supply of that article; it has a good roadstead at Wymoa: some of the inhabitants speak English; Europeans have settled here: and the King and Queen of all the Sandwich Islands visited England in 1824, where they died. The inhabitants of this isle are more skilful in the management of their plantations than their neighbours: deep ditches, close squared hedges, and good roads, are found everywhere. The sea has invaded parts of the island which were in high cultivation in Cook's time. Pine canoes, of beauty and durability, are made here. Lat. 22. 0. N. Long. 162. 22. E.

ATOUGUIA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, situated upon the sea-coast, in Lat. 39. 22. N. Long. 9. 19. W. 4 m. S. of Peniche.

ATOYAQUE, riv. of N. America, rep. Mexico, depart. Oaxaco, falling into the Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 18. 0. N. Long. 102. It is spanned by a natural rocky bridge called Ponto de Dio.

ATPAR, mkt. and fair tn. N. Wales, par. Llanyfriog, hund. of Troed yr Aur, co. Cardigan, situated upon the riv. Teifi. It forfeited its privilege of contributing, with Cardigan, to send a member to Parliament, in 1742. The Bishop of St. David's is lord of the manor; distance, from London, 230 m.

ATRATO, riv. S. America, depart. Choco, repub. Colombia. It rises in the Choco mountains, and, after a course of 250 m. falls into the Gulf of Darien, SE. of the isthmus of Panama. Lat. 5. 50. N. Long. 76. 45. W. It is united by the canal of Raspidura, navigable by boats in the rainy season, to the Rio San Juan, a stream that discharges itself into the Pacific Ocean; the chain of the Andes is interrupted

at this precise spot, and the surface of the canal elevated but a little above either sea.

ATRE, riv. England, co. Cornwall, a tributary to the Tamar riv. into which it falls, not far from Launceston, at Bodwelly.

ATRI, or ATRIA, tn. Italy, Abruzzo Citra, kingd. Naples, situated on a conspicuous hill; 30 m. N. of Aquila. Lat. 42. 38. N. Long. 13. 58. E. 10 m. S. of Zeramo. The emperor Adrian was born here.

ATRI, or ATRIA ZEL, tn. Bahari, or Lower Egypt, situated upon the E. branch of the Nile. Here are the ruins of the Athribis. Lat. 30. 28. N. Long. 31. 16. E.

ATRI, tn. Lower Egypt, prov. of Sharkieh, situated upon the canal of Moez in Lat. 30. 54. N. Long. 31. 47. E.

ATRI, or ATROPALDO, tn. S. Italy, Upper Principato, kingd. Naples, situated upon the Sabato riv. Lat. 40. 55. N. Long. 14. 52. E.

ATROPICHE, riv. S. America, prov. Nueva Guiana, depart. of Oroonoco, repub. of Colombia, one of the southern tributaries to the Oroonoco riv.

ATSCHAUGHS, ter. S. America, La Plata, between the Cusu Leuvu and the Sieu Leuvu riva. on the confines of Patagonia.

ATSHAR, tn. Asia, in prov. Acsu, Little Bukharia, Chinese Tartary; 30 m. from Aksu, in Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 77. 55. E.

ATSION, vil. N. America, U. States, co. Burlington, New Jersey; 30 m. S. of Philadelphia. There are iron-founderies in the vicinity.

ATSKASKOI, vil. Asiatic Russia, Siberia, situated upon the Irtsch riv.

ATTACOR, tn. Hindoostan, situated in the Carnatic; 35 m. NW. from Vellore.

ATTAH-WAH-PISKAT, riv. British N. America, in New South Wales, falling into James's Bay, to the S. of the riv. Equan.

ATTAIR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra, to the S. of the Chumbul, in Lat. 26. 43. N. Long. 78. 30. E. It lies 46 m. to the S. of Agra.

ATTAKAPAS, tn. N. America, U. States, Louisiana, 1415 m. from Washington.

ATTAKAPAS, dist. N. America, U. States, Louisiana, situated upon the Gulf of Mexico, W. of the Atchafalaya riv. one of the outlets of the Mississippi. Pop. about 10,000.

ATTAKENI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. of Anadolu; 44 m. NW. of the seaport tn. of Erekli, or Eregri, on the Black Sea.

ATTALENS, vil. Switzerland, canton of Vaud, or Leman, on the confines of Friburg, in lat. 46. 32. N. long. 6. 50. E. 21 m. from Friburg.

ATTALIA, or ANTALIA, or SATALIA. See ADALIA.

ATTANAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Fassadining, co. Kilkenny, and bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. upon the banks of the riv. Nore. Pop. 750. Durrow (P. T. 70). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory. 150 poor children are instructed here.

ATTANCOURT, vil. France, arrond. of Vassy, depart. of Upper Marne, prov. of Champagne, upon the riv. Blaise; 30 m. S. of Chalons-sur-Marne. Here are chalybeate springs.

ATTARA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad; 16 m. N. of Calinger. Lat. 25. 19. N. Long. 80. 30. E.

ATTARAM, riv. India, in Siam, falling into the Gulf of Martaban, a few leagues N. of Amherst.

ATTAROUS DJEBEL, mount. Palestine, prov. of Kerek. pachalic of Damascus, situated between the Wady el Djebel, and the Wady Zerka-Mayn, on the E. coast of the Dead Sea, in Lat. 31. 48. N. Long. 35. 53. E.

ATTAVEESEE, dist. India, in the S. div. of the prov. of Guzerat, between lat. 20 and 21. N. It is watered by many rivulets, was mortgaged to the British in 1802, by the Giucowar, and produced a revenue of 6½ lacks rupees, per annum. Chief tns. Baunsda, Dhurrampoor, and Damaun.

ATTEA, tn. Ireland, bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Newcastle (P. T. 145). Lat. 52. 27. N. Long. 9. 13. W.

ATTELLARA, or ATTELLARI, riv. island of Sicily, it is discharged into the Mediterranean, between the tn. of Syracuse and Cape Passaro.

ATTELN, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, adjoining the ancient principality of Paderborn.

ATTELSDORF, tn. S. Germany, in the prov. of Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Maine.

ATTENAGAI, tn. India, island of Ceylon, 50 m. S. of Candy, the capital, and 30 m. NE. of Columbo.

ATTENBOROUGH, par. England, hund. Broxtow, S. div. co. Nottingham. Acres, 1930. Pop. 1094. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Living, a disch. vic. in the archdioc. of York. This was the birth-place of Ireton, the son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell.

ATTENDOM. See ATTENDORN.

ATTERBURY, tnsph. England, par. Norton-Bishop, wapentake, Aslaoce East, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Superficial area, 1190 acres. Real prop. £942. Pop. 112. Market-Rasen (P. T. 148).

ATTERCLIFFE, tnsph. England, with Darvall, par. Sheffield, S. div. of wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. Riding. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £5244. Pop. 3741. Living, a perpet. cur. in the vic. of Sheffield, estimated at £40 per annum. Sheffield (P. T. 162). Lat. 52. 25. N. Long. 1. 27. W. Of the labourers in this tnsph. not agricultural, 126 are boatmen and miners.

ATTERSEE, lake, Austria, archduchy of Austria, circle of Hansruck, situated above the riv. Ems. Its area covers 7288 iochs, or Austrian acres, and its waters ultimately make their way through the riv. Agar and Traen, to the Danube. Lat. 47. 55. N. Long. 13. 35. E.

ATTERSOOMBA, tn. India, prov. Gujerat; 25 m. E. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 23. 3. N. Long. 73. 2. E.

ATTERT, tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the high road between Alon and Bastogne. Lat. 48. 44. N. Long. 5. 47. E.

ATTERTON, ham. England, par. Wetherly, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Real prop. £1092. Pop. 76. Atherstone (P. T. 105).

ATTERWASCH, vil. Central Germany, gov. Frankfort-on-the-Oder, prov. Brandenburg, kingd. Prussia; 12 m. SW. Guhen.

ATTERY. See ATRR.

ATTARAM, a stockade in India, beyond the Ganges, in Siam, or Yoodarapye, situated on the Attaram riv. which falls into the bay of Martaban.

ATTICA, prov. of ancient Greece, now in the S. div. of the newly formed kingd. of Greece.

Lat. 38. 0. N. Long. 23. 50. E. of which Athens is the capital. In form a peninsula, 60 m. in length, united with Bœotia, on the N. with Megaris, on the W. and extending into the Ægean sea, to the promontory Cape Colonna, the ancient Sunium, on the summit of which stand the ruins of the temple of Minerva, 200 ft. above the sea, in Lat. 37. 39. 12. N. Long. 24. 1. 34. E. Attica anciently contained a territory of 847 sq. miles, with 500,000 inhabitants, of whom 365,000 were slaves. The sea-coast population was about 180,000, and there were not less than 20,000 occupied in the mines. Cimon and Pericles raised their country to the highest rank in civilization and refinement; but the latter introduced also a corruption of morals that led to the final overthrow of the Athenian power by the Lacedæmonians, about 444 years B. C. (See ATHENS). Vespasian reduced Attica into a Roman prov. in which form it continued until the division of the Roman empire, when it was attached to the empire of the East. It was conquered and wasted by Alaric the Goth, A. D. 396. In the modern organization of the kingdom of Greece, the ancient divisions have been restored, and Attica is again, after upwards of twenty centuries, the metropolitan prov. of a nation. The chief riva. are the Cephissus, Eridanus, and Ilissus. Most conspicuous mounts. Laurium, famous for its silver-mines, and situated near Cape Colonna; Pentelicus, containing quarries of white marble; and Hymettus near Athens, celebrated for its honey. Its chief towns are Athens and Marathonas (Marathon). The climate is warm, water scarce, but the soil fruitful. Oil is the most valuable production of Greece, and that of Attica is superior to all other: the plants, whence it is extracted, are exposed frequently to a destructive dew or mist, that rises from the Archipelago, and, floating in the air awhile, then descends with an extraordinary penetrating power to the very roots, and causes destruction to the plant. The annual export of oil from Attica is estimated at the value of 300,000 piastres, that from the Morea at 400,000. The surface is covered every where with aromatic plants, to which is attributable the excellence of its honey: it is sweeter than that of other countries, possesses an aromatic fragrance, is of red colour, and perfectly transparent. The uncultivated hills are over-run with thyme, serpillum, and sweet marjoram. Goats thrive here, and the Albanian shepherds pasture their flocks here in summer. The wool of Attica would rival that of Spain, if an improved breed of sheep was introduced.

ATTICA, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Genesee, state of New York. Pop. 3500: 20 m. S. of Batavia, and 440 m. from Washington.

ATTICAMEOTS, dist. British N. America, adjoining the Three Rivers, dist. on the W. Caibotia, in Lower Canada, watered by the Ashupkakigan River, and by several small lakes. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 75. 0. W.

ATTICUSHAY, vil. British N. America, East Maine, on the E. shore of James's Bay, S. of Whale River.

ATTICHY, or ATTICHI, tn. France, arrond. of Compagne, depart. Oise, prov. Isle of France, situated upon the riv. Aisne. Pop. 1000: 12 m. NW. of Soissons.

ATTIEN, tn. Turkey in Asia, Island of Cyprus, in the Levant; 15 m. from Larnica.

Honey is produced here and exported in considerable quantities.

ATTIER. See ATTANAUGH.

ATTIGNY, or ATTIGNI, tn. France, chief tn. of a canton, arrond. Vouziers, depart. Ardennes, prov. of Champagne, upon the banks of the riv. Aisne; 30 m. N. of Rheims. Pop. 1500. This was anciently a place of celebrity, the kings of the first and second race selecting it as their summer residence. In the year 822, Louis Debonnaire, to expiate the murder of his nephew, Bernaud, publicly prostrated himself at the feet of the bishops, and did penance here. Attigny is now an insignificant place.

ATTIK-KUS-SI-SIS-TIK, riv. British N. America, in New South Wales, a tributary to the Severn, which ultimately falls into Hodgson's Bay. Lat. 55. 30. N. Long. 90. 0. W.

ATTINGA, or ATTANCAL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Travancore, in the Mysore country, where the Tamburettis generally dwell. It is adjacent to Anjengo, and 80 m. from Cape Comorin.

ATTINGEN, tn. S. Germany, prov. Upper Danube, kingd. of Bavaria, seated near the right bank of the Westach River, and on the high road from Augsburg to Kaufbeuren. Lat. 48. 13. N. Long. 10. 48. E.

ATTINGHAUSEN, vil. Switzerland, canton of Uri, situated upon the riv. Reuss. Pop. 400. Lat. 46. 52. N. Long. 8. 36. E.: 5 m. W. of Altdorf, the birth-place of Tell. Walter Fues, the father-in-law of Tell, and celebrated patriot of 1307, was born here.

ATTINGTON, ham. England, extra-parochial, hund. of Thame, co. Oxford. Real prop. £840. Pop. 10. Tetworth (P. T. 42).

ATTLEBOROUGH, or ATTLESUBON, mkt. tn. and par. England, hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 5800. Real prop. £9577. Pop. 1339. m. d. Friday; 94 m. from London, 14 m. from Norwich, and 6 m. from Hingham. This was the ancient Saxon capital of the co. and in the reign of Henry IV. the executors of Sir Robert Mortimer, knt. founded here a collegiate church, appropriated to the exaltation of the holy cross, and assigned it for a master and four secular priests. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich; pat. the Lord of the Manor. Fairs, Thursday before Easter, Thursday after Holy Thursday, and 15th Aug. Lat. 52. 32. N. Long. 1. 2. E.

ATTLEBOROUGH, ham. England, par. Nuneaton, Atherstone div. of Shropshire, hund. co. Warwick. Nuneaton (P. T. 100). Stockford hamlet is also in Nuneaton parish.

ATTLEBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Bristol, state of Massachusetts; 15 m. NW. of Taunton, 28 m. SW. of Boston, and 428 m. from Washington. Pop. 3521. Lat. 42. 0. N. Long. 71. 20. W. Cotton and woollen factories are established here, and iron stone is found in the vicinity.

ATTLEBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Bucks, state of Pennsylvania; 4 m. NW. of Bristol, and 163 m. from Washington.

ATTLEBRIDGE, par. England, hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1046. Pop. 117. Reepham (P. T. 117). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Norwich; pat. the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

ATTLEBURY, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Dutchess, state New York; 352 m. from Washington.

ATTOCK, VANARES, or BENARES, tn. Hin-

doostan, on the E. bank of the Indus. Lat. 33. 50. N. Long. 71. 55. E. It takes its modern name from Atac, a limit or prohibition under which the Indians are placed of passing over the river, on the penalty of degradation. This was also the Taxila of the Greeks, and the site of the ancient Benares, where Alexander, Tamerlane, and Nadir Shah entered India with their armies. At fort Attack-Afghan, the seat of the government of Afghan, the Indus is 260 yards broad in summer, with a deep channel, rapid stream, and steep rocky banks, polished like marble; and here the great rocks of Kemalia stand up conspicuously in the riv. The original fortress was built by the Emperor Acbar, about 1581: the modern is a rectangular structure, 400 yards in breadth by 800 in length, built entirely of polished stone. It is commanded by an adjoining hill, and exposed to the gaze of the opposite shore. The tn. fell rapidly to decay after it came into the possession of Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Lahore, in 1818. There is a fort on the Afghan side of the Indus, opposite to Attock, which was erected by Nadir Shah, and the ruins of a noble aqueduct, constructed to irrigate the adjoining lands. See *INDUS RIVER*.

ATTOO, or Arru, isle, N. Pacific Ocean, one of the cluster forming the Aleutian Archipelago. Lat. 52. 33. N. Long. 173. 0. E. at the entrance of the Sea of Kamatchatka. It is 50 m. long, and encumbered with lofty snow-clad mountains.

ATTOOR, tn. Hindoostan, Banamaul; 50 m. N. Trichinopoly, 70 m. NW. of Pondicherry. Lat. 11. 30. N. Long. 78. 45. E.

ATTOOR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Dindigul; 10 m. from the capital.

ATTORE, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in Soat Purgunnah; 20 m. E. of the capital. Annual revenue, 25 rupees.

ATTOU. See *ATROO*.

ATTOUTI, one of the Sandwich Islands, remarkably fertile. Pop. 54,000.

ATTOWAH PEEPLEEA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, situated on a nullah. It is the head of a purgunnah, of the same name, belonging to Bauglee; 9 m. NW. of Oonchode, 24 m. SE. of Dewass. No. of houses, 500. Lat. 22. 47. N. Long. 76. 24. E.

ATTRI, riv. Hindoostan, Bengal, a principal tributary to the Ganges. Lat. 26. 20. N. Long. 88. 50. E.

ATTRUCK, riv. Persia, rising in the Mountain Chain to the N. of Khorassan, and, after a lengthened course W. falling into the Caspian Sea at Koorosooftre. It is the boundary between Tatory and Khorassan.

ATTU. See *ATROO*.

ATTUAS, tn. N. America, in the dist. of New Hanover and New Georgia, U. S. territ. situated on the right bank of Frazer's River, which falls into the Gulf of Georgia in the N. Pacific Ocean.

ATTUATUCA, fortress, Germany, Lower Rhine, the ancient capital of the Eburones and Treviri, who dwelt in the Great Forests. They fought successfully under Ambiorix, but were at last defeated by Cæsar, and surrendered their rude country to the Tungri.

ATTUED, tn. Sweden, prov. of East Gothland; 20 m. SE. of Linköping. Here is an abundance of valuable iron stone.

ATTUIE, tn. Arabia, prov. of Tehema, upon

the coast of the Arabian Gulf; 80 m. SW. of Sodouan. Lat. 17. 52. N. Long. 41. 41. E.

ATTYAH, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Islapoor, prov. Bengal; 45 m. NW. of Dacca. Lat. 25. 0. N. Long. 89. 49. E. the capital of dist.

ATTYMAS, par. Ireland, bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, on the banks riv. Moy. Pop. 3276. Foxford (P.T. 173). Liv. a vic. in the archdioc. of Tuam. About 100 poor children receive instruction here.

ATUATUCA. See *ATTUATUCA*.

ATUKUATUCHOUAN, lake, British N. America, dist. of Quebec, on the W. side of the St. Lawrence River, into which its waters are ultimately conveyed. Lat. 47. 30. N. Long. 71. 50. W.

ATUMMAYO, riv. S. America, prov. of Jaen, depart. of Asuay, repub. of Colombia, a tributary of the Marañon River. Lat. 5. 5. S. Long. 77. 30. W.

ATUNAUILLICAS, vil. S. America, prov. Los Charcas, Upper Peru; 5 leagues W. of Potosi, in a mountainous dist. Lat. 20. 0. S. Long. 68. 40. W.

ATUNCANAR. See *ATACANAR*.

ATUNXAUXA, tn. S. America, dist. of the same name, intendency of Lima, repub. of Peru, situated upon the banks of the Xauxa River, in lat. 11. 44. S. long. 75. 48. W.; 75 m. E. of Lima, in a rich pastoral dist. It lies upon the principal route between the sea-coast and the prov. of La Plata, Cusco, Paz, and others, and enjoys an extensive share of commerce, in the sale of agricultural and mineral productions; the latter derived from the rich silver mines in the mountainous vicinity.

ATUPINSKOI CAPE, Asiatic Russia, in the prov. of Tchuktchi, gov. of Irkoutsk, Siberia, projecting into the Sea of Beering. Lat. 60. 50. N. Long. 174. 30. E.

ATURAYOS, ter. S. America, intendency Nueva Guyana, repub. of Colombia, on the embouchure of the Essequibo River. Lat. 6. 20. N. Long. 58. 30. W.

ATURES, ter. and tribe S. America, intendency Boyaca, repub. Colombia, on the S. bank of the Vichada River. Lat. 4. 40. N. Long. 68. 30. W.

ATURES, tn. of the Aruros, ter. S. America, intendency of Nueva Guyana, repub. of Colombia. Here is the first great cataract of the Oroonoco River, which totally interrupts navigation. Lat. 5. 35. N. Long. 68. 0. W. There are two other cataracts higher up the riv. equal in height and completeness of obstruction to this.

ATWADE. See *ST. NICHOLAS-AT-WADE*.

ATWATER, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Portage, state of Ohio; 140 m. NE. of Columbus.

ATWICKE, or Atwick, par. and tashp. England, wap. of Holderness, N. div. co. of York, E. R. situated upon the sea-coast. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £1961. Pop. 285. Hornea (P.T. 179). Liv. a dist. vic. archdioc. of York. Value £80 per ann. pat. the Lord Chancellor.

ATWOOD'S KAY, or SAMANA, W. Atlantic Ocean, to the E. of the Bahama Islands, one of the Passage Islands, called Samana in the Spanish charts. Lat. of E. point, 23. 3. 10. N. Long. 73. 45. 0. W. Of S. reef, lat. 23. 1. 45. N. long. 73. 51. 0. W. It extends about 10 m. in length from E. to W. and is rather narrow. The

coast is enclosed by a white shoal, bordered with reef. There is an opening in the reef at the W. end, where vessels may enter and anchor in the white ground, close to shore, in eight fathoms. No soundings are to be found off the edge of the white ground. There are two islets off the E. end, about a league and a half distant, encircled by reefs.

ATYBACH, vil. Central Germany, gov. of Weilburg, duchy of Nassau, containing a population of about 4500.

ATYMANNSDORF, vil. Germany, bailiwick and gov. of Erfurt, prov. of Saxony, kingd. of Prussia; 5 m. E. of Erfurt.

ATZOLA, tn. N. America, in the intendency of Oaxaca, repub. of Mexico. Pop. about 1500.

ATZUMI, tn. Japan, situated on the Island of Nippon, 100 m. from Meaco, the ecclesiastical capital of Japan. Lat. 35. 24. N. Long. 152. 25. E.

AU, tn. S. Germany, bailiwick Rastadt, circle of Murg and Pfalz, and great duchy of Baden, on the right bank of the Rhine, in Lat. 48. 57. N. Long. 8. 14. E. Pop. 1000: 10 m. N. of Rastadt.

AU, tn. S. Germany, court or justice of Mosburg, circle of Isar, kingd. of Bavaria, on the high road from Munich to Ratisbon, on the right bank of the Albens riv. in Lat. 48. 31. N. Long. 11. 45. E. 10 m. N. of Freising. Pop. 800.

AU, tn. S. Germany, circle of the Isar, kingd. Bavaria, in the mountainous country of Isar-Berg, near the sources of the Isar and Ammer, 40 m. S. of Munich, in Lat. 47. 34. N. Long. 11. 7. E.

AU, tn. S. Germany, court of Landshut, circle of Isar, kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon a tributary to the Isar; 14 m. N. of Landshut. Lat. 48. 38. N. Long. 12. 12. E.

AU, vil. Switzerland, in the canton of Argovia, or Aargau, situated on the left bank of the riv. Reuss, in Lat. 47. 12. N. Long. 8. 21. E. 10 m. S. of Bremgarten.

AU, riv. of N. Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, gov. of Stade, kingd. of Hanover, falling into the estuary of the Oste, near Neuhaus, in Lat. 53. 45. N. Long. 9. 2. E.

AU, tn. Austria, prov. of Austria, on the S. bank of the Danube. Lat. 48. 12. N. Long. 15. 25. E.

AU, or AUBACH, riv. S. Germany, circle of Lower Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, a tributary to the Maine, rising in a limestone district of Ober Mennichau, and passing the vil. of Thurnau.

AUA, tn. Persia, Irak-Adjemi; 204 m. N. Ispahau.

AUARA, riv. S. America, ter. of the Cauanas, repub. of Peru, falling into the Madeira riv. from the W. in Lat. 8. 0. S. Long. 63. 0. W.

AUAZU, seaport tn. S. America, prov. Rio Grande, empire Brazil. Lat. 5. 0. S. Long. 36. 30. W.

AUB, or AUW, tn. S. Germany, bailiwick Aub, prov. Rezat, kingd. Bavaria, situated upon the Gollach riv. a tributary to the Tauber; 9 m. W. of Efferheim, in Lat. 49. 33. N. Long. 10. 10. E. Pop. 3200. 15 m. N. Rothenburg. Here is an endowed hospital.

AUBAGNE, tn. France, arrond. Marseilles, depart. of the mouths of the Rhone, prov. of Provence; 20 m. W. of Aix. Pop. 6620. Earthenware is manufactured here, and wine produced in the

vicinity. Faira, 2d Feb. 3d June, 22d Sept. 8th Dec. The birth-place of Barthelemi.

AUBAIS, tn. France, depart. Garde, prov. Languedoc; 12 m. SW. of Nismes.

AU-BARQUE, POINT, N. America, U. States, Michigan territory, extending into Lake Huron, on the E. side of Saginaw Bay. Lat. 43. 55. N. Long. 82. 35. W.

AUBE, depart. France, prov. Champagne: bounded on the N. by the depart. of Marne, on the E. by Upper Marne, on the SE. by Cote d'Or, depart., on the NW. by that of Seine and Marne. No. of square leagues, 806. Pop. 241,762. Revenue of the land, 27,472,515 francs. Chief tn. and arronds. Troyes, Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Seine, Nogent-sur-Seine. The surface is undulating, and divided naturally into two distinct regions; the one called Champagne Pouilleuse, or the miserable, in the NW. consists of an uneven surface, covered with a thin stratum of alluvial land, producing scanty crops of oats, secale, and buckwheat, while much of the district is considered as not worth the labour of cultivation. The inhabitants here present an impoverished appearance. The SE. portion of the department consists of an alluvial soil of considerable depth, also resting on a chalky base, and it is of such a thick, fertile, tenacious quality, that twelve horses are not unfrequently employed to draw the plough: Champagne Pouilleuse would grow resinous trees, larch would thrive there amazingly. The lower country yields abundantly poultry, bees, excellent vines, two-thirds of which are exported; horses are abundant and of a good breed, oxen and sheep of an inferior one: the grain harvests are three times more plentiful than those of the other departments, and the potato crop still more productive, relatively: while the population is lower than the average of the same area in other parts of France. The manufactures consist of hardware, linen, woollen, stuff, silk, glass, leather, and paper. The chief rivers are the Seine and the Aube, passing from SE. to NW. and the roads to Dijon, Befort, Sens, Chalons-sur-Marne, and Paris, intersect the department in various directions. The extent of roads to every square league is 1225 metres, and of inland navigation 224 metres. Lat. 48. 20. N. Long. 4. 10. E.

AUBE, riv. France, rising in the arrond. of Langres, depart. of Upper Marne, prov. of Burgundy, and taking a direction from SE. to NW. crosses the depart. of Aube, to which it lends its name, and falls into the Seine, a little above Marcilly. It is not navigable, nor is the Seine at their confluence. Lat. 48. 15. N. Long. 4. 30. E. The Aube was important in the last war against France, as a line of military operation.

AUBE, riv. France, watering the prov. of Champagne and Picardy, and discharging its waters finally into the Oise. Lat. 48. 38. N. Long. 4. 22. E.

AUBENAS, tn. France, arrond. of Privas, depart. Ardèche, prov. Languedoc. Pop. 350; 15 m. SW. of Privas; 390 SE. of Paris. Lat. 44. 38. N. Long. 4. 25. E. Here are silk-mills and cloth works: stuffs and coarse cloths, for home consumption and export, are manufactured extensively: wine, corn, olives, chestnuts, are sold here; this is the principal market for the productions of Ardèche, and there is a silk fair held here twice in each year, and cattle from thence.

AUBENTON, tn. France, arrond. Vervins, depart. of the Aisne, prov. Isle of France, situated upon the Aube rivulet, 18 m. W. of Rocroy. Pop. 1500. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 4. 13. E.

AUBEREDE, tn. France, depart. of Upper Pyrénées, prov. of Gascony, the chief of a canton.

AUBERG, tn. Austria, prov. of Austria, situated upon the N. bank of the Danube: in Lat. 48. 20. N. Long. 14. 10. E. Lintz stands on the opposite side of the river.

AUBERIVE, tn. France, arrond. Rheims, depart. of Marne, prov. of Champagne, 20 m. E. of Rheims, and 20 m. N. of Chalons-sur-Marne, in Lat. 49. 25. N. Long. 4. 30. E.

AUBERIVE, vil. France, arrond. of Vienne, depart. of Isere, prov. of Dauphiny; 40 m. NW. of Grenoble.

AUBERIVE, vil. France, arrond. of Langres, depart. Upper Marne, prov. Champagne, near to the source of the riv. Aube; 22 m. S. of Châmont.

AUBEROCHE, tn. France, arrond. Haute Vezère, depart. Dordogne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 5 m. E. of Perigueux. A battle was fought at this place between the French and English, in which the former were victorious, A. D. 1346.

AUBERRES, tn. France, in the arrond. of Clermont Ferrant, depart. of the Puy de Dome, prov. of Auvergne; 5 m. SE. of Clermont Ferrant. Pop. 650.

AUBERT, GALLION, a fief, N. America, par. of St. Francis, co. of Beauce, Lower Canada, situated on the riv. Chaudière: bounded on the SW. and SE. by the tnshp. of Shenley, NS. by the Chaudière, NW. by the Seigniory of Vaudreuil: area, 2 leagues square. The surface is hilly and broken, but the soil fertile: the inhabitants, chiefly Germans, are employed in agriculture, and raise and dress much hemp: here are grist and saw mills. Timber is abundant and of an excellent quality. The banks of the riv. Chaudière are thickly settled. The fief takes its name from Dame Aubert, to whom it was granted in 1736.

AUBETERRE, tn. France, arrond. Barbesieux, depart. of Charente, prov. Ania, Santogne and Angoumois: pop. 950; 25 m. S. of Angouleme. Lat. 45. 15. N. Long. 6. 9. E. It is agreeably situated upon the banks of the riv. Dronne, at the foot of a hill crowned with a noble castle. The church is excavated in the rock which sustains a part of the town.

AUBETSIES, riv. N. America, U. States, in the Michigan territory, and falling into Lake Michigan, at Gravelly Point, in Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 85. 30. W.

AUBETTE, riv. France, depart. of Lower Seine, prov. of Normandy, falling into the Seine near to Rouen.

AUBEVILLIERS, Ls, vil. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France; 5 m. NE. of Paris.

AUBEVILLIERS, vil. France, arrond. Mont Didier, depart. of the Somme, prov. Picardy; 15 m. SE. of Amiens.

AUBIERS, tn. France, arrond. Chatillon-sur-Sevre, depart. Deux Sevre, prov. Poitou; 20 m. N. of Niort.

AUBIGNAC, tn. France, arrond. Issoudun, depart. Inche, prov. of Berri, containing a population of 4000; 22 m. NE. of Chateauroux.

AUBIGNAN, tn. South of France, arrond. of

Orange, depart. of Vaucluse, prov. of Venaissin. Pop. 1500; 15 m. NE. of Avignon. Excellent oil is produced here.

AUBIGNE, tn. France, arrond. La Fleche, depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine and Perche; 15 m. NE. of La Fleche. Pop. 1100.

AUBIGNY, or **AUBIGNÉ**, tn. France, arrond. Sable d'Olonne, depart. of Vendee, prov. of Poitou; 20 m. NE. of Sable d'Olonne, and 10 m. S. of Bourbon-Vendee.

AUBIGNY, or **AVIGNON**, tn. France, arrond. of Sancerre, depart. of Cher, prov. of Berri, situated upon the riv. Nerre, a tributary to the Sauldre riv. Pop. 3000; 18 m. N. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 30. N. Long. 2. 27. E. It is the chief place of a district, and possesses manufactures of woollen, linens, glass, wax, leather, and iron. The Dukes of Richmond inherit the lordship of Aubigny from their ancestress, the Duchess of Portsmouth, upon whom it was conferred in 1685.

AUBIGNY, tn. France, arrond. Saint Pol, depart. Pais de Calais, prov. of Artois; 9 m. W. of Arras. Pop. 800.

AUBIGNY, tn. N. America, Lower Canada, in the Seigniory of Lauzon, and co. of Dorchester. It was laid out in 1818, by Sir John Caldwell, called Aubigny, in compliment to the Duke of Richmond, stands near the confluence of the riv. Chaudière with the St. Lawrence, and is opposite to, and may be considered part of Quebec, to which steam boats are crossing incessantly. Here are a Protestant church, a good hotel, about 100 dwelling houses, and many villas of the Quebec merchants. The passage from Quebec to Aubigny occupies 15 minutes.

AUBIN, tn. Switzerland, canton of Neuchâtel, situated in a rich pastoral, agricultural, and wine district, and possessing the advantage of several manufactures; 24 m. SW. of Neuchâtel.

AUBIN, Str., or **AUDIEU**, mkt. tn. England, in the Island of Jersey, par. of St. Brelade; 3 m. from St. Hilliers. Lat. 49. 7. N. Long. 2. 15. W. Market day, Mond. situated upon St. Aubin's Bay, which is sheltered by a pier, is naturally safe and commodious, and much frequented as an asylum for shipping. The place is protected by a fort, placed on a rock that is insulated at high water, and the agreeable position of the place has attracted many respectable families from England to make it their place of retirement. Liv. a chapelry in St. Brelades par.

AUBIN, Str., tn. France, arrond. Ville-Franche, depart. Aveiron, prov. Guienne and Perigord; 12 m. from Ville-Franche. Pop. 3000.

AUBIN D'AUBIGNE, tn. France, arrond. Rennes, depart. of Ille and Villaine, prov. of Brittany; 12 m. N. of Rennes.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, tn. France, arrond. Fougères, depart. Ille and Villaine, prov. of Brittany; 15 m. NE. of Rennes. Pop. 1500.

AUBIN DE BAUBIGNY, Sr. tn. France, arrond. of Bressuire, depart. of the Deux-Sevres, prov. of Poitou; 3 m. N. of Chatillon-sur-Sevre. Pop. 1080.

AUBINGEN, tn. S. Germany, princip. of Hohenzollern, kindg. of Wirtemberg, situated upon a tributary of the riv. Neckar; 5 m. SE. of Haigenloch, and 8 m. SW. of Hechingen, the capital of the principality, in Lat. 48. 20. N. Long. 8. 51. E.

AUBJARM, or **AUBGARM**, tn. Persia, prov. of

Irax-Adjemi, at the foot of the Elwend mounts. in Lat. 35. 28. N. Long. 48. 55. E.; 140 m. W. of Teheran.

AUBLAIN, tn. Belgium, prov. of Namur; 5 m. W. of Marienburg, situated on a tributary to the Meuse, in Lat. 50. 4. N. Long. 4. 25. E.

AU-BŒUFF, riv. N. America, U. States, in the Winnabog country, and NW. territory, a tributary to the Mississippi. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 91. 30. W.

AUBONDAGE, vil. France, arrond. of Chateau-Salins, depart. of Meurthe, prov. of Lorraine; 20 m. N. of Nancy.

AUBONNE, tn. Switzerland, canton of Vaud or Lunen, near the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1500. 11 m. W. of Lausanne. Lat. 46. 29. N. Long. 6. 22. E. The vicinity produces excellent wine.

AUBORN, par. and tnsph. England, wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, lower div. parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Real prop. £1877. Pop. 356. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, estimated at £32 per annum.

AUBORN. See ALDBOURN.

AUBSTADT, tn. S. Germany, prov. of Lower Maine, kingd. of Bavaria; 10 m. S. of Wurzburg, on the confines of Baden.

AUBURN, vil. Ireland, co. Westmeath; 10 m. E. of Athlone: remarkable only as the scene and subject of Goldsmith's poem of the "Deserted Village."

AUBURN, tn. N. America, U. States, cc. Susquehannah, state of Pennsylvania.

AUBURN, tn. N. America, U. States, in co. Geauga, state of Ohio.

AUBURN, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Richmond, state of Ohio.

AUBURN, tn. N. America, U. States, Cayuga, state of New York. It is the chief tn. of the co. is 168 m. W. of Albany. Here are a theological seminary, and the court-house and prison of the state of New York. Pop. 5000. It is situated at the outlet of Lake Owaseo, in a district both agreeable and productive.

AUBUSSON, tn. France, depart. of Creuse, prov. Marche; situated upon the riv. Creuse, a district arid and unfruitful, and in a mountain pass occupied with naked granite rock. It consists of one well-built avenue, possesses sixteen carpet-manufactories; the workmanship of that called the royal factory being probably superior to any other in France. A trade also exists in salt, wine, and pulse. Here are a theatre, literary club, and other places of recreation and improvement. Louis XIV. exchanged this place for St. Cyr, with the marshal de la Feuillade. Pop. 4136. Lat. 45. 57. N. Long. 2. 11. E. 20 m. SE. of Gueret.

AUCA, prov. S. America, rising in the Andes, in the prov. of Mendoza, La Plata, and falls into the Rio Colorado.

AUCA-GUREL, E. Africa, the capital of the kingd. of Adel, and residence of the iman or sovereign. Lat. 10. 30. N. Long. 45. 30. E.

AUCA, tn. Independent Tatar, prov. of Turkistan, in the dist. of Balkh; 150 m. SW. of the tn. of Balkh, at the foot of the Paropamisan mountains, a few leagues N. of the Persian border.

AUCAS, tribe and ter. S. America, depart. of Mendoza or Cuyo, independent state of La Plata; bounded on the W. by the cordilleras of

the Andes, and on the E. by the Rio Colorado. Lat. 34. 52. S. Long. 67. 30. W.

AUCH, or AUSCH, tn. France, depart. of the Gers, prov. of Gascoigne, situated upon the riv. Gers, by which it is divided into upper and lower sections. Lat. 43. 38. N. Long. 0. 32. E. Pop. 10,844. It rises like an amphitheatre on the ascent of a hill, consists of several regular and well-built public places and squares, from one of which, in the upper part of the town, a promenade issues, from which there is a noble view of the Pyrénées. The streets are narrow and crooked; the cathedral is said to have been founded by Clovis; its vaulted roof is admired much, as well as the painted window, which Mary de Medicis wished to remove to Paris; and the modern portal, in the corinthian and composite orders. To M. Detigny, a benefactor and improver of the tn. a handsome statue is erected. Serge and coarse woollens are made here, and tanneries established: the pear called *bon chrétien* is produced abundantly in the vicinity. Auch is an archiepiscopal residence, the incumbent of which was formerly primate of Aquitaine. It was also the Climberris of the ancients, and the capital of the Ausci, who were subdued by Crassus. The facetious Roquelais, admiral Villaret Joyeuse, and general Dessolis were born here.

AUCH, ham. Scotland, Argyleshire, situated at the W. base of the Grampian hills, upon the riv. Urchay, a tributary to the Awe, in Lat. 56. 29. N. Long. 4. 41. W. 25 m. NE. of Inverary.

AUCHABER, mount. Scotland. par. Forgue, dist. of Heathbogie, shire of Aberdeen, on which is an ancient encampment.

AUCHALL, Loch, Scotland, in one of detached dist. of Cromarty co. Lat. 57. 53. N. Long. 4. 57. W. 5 m. E. of Ullapool, 216 m. from Edinburgh.

AUCHANCASS. See ACHANACROSS.

AUCHANS-CASTLE, Scotland, par. Donald, Ayrshire, formerly the seat of the Waulaces, now of the Eglington family. The Auchan pear is called from this place. Kilmarnock (P. T. 65).

AUCHANSKAICH, vil. Scotland, par. Crathie, dist. Kincardine O'Neil, shire of Aberdeen, in Mar. Pop. with Baemar and Crathie. A retired inland situation. Annual cattle fair, the third Monday and Tuesday, O. S. in September. Glenshee (P. T. 76).

AUCHE-EN-BRAYE, vil. France, depart. of Lower Seine, prov. of Normandy; 2 m. from Tourmay. A battle was fought here, A. D. 1077, between William I. of England, and his son Robert, in which the king received a wound.

AUCHENAIRN, vil. Scotland, par. Cadder, upper ward, shire Lanark. Pop. with par. Glasgow (P. T. 4), in which there is a free school, with a small endowment.

AUCHENBOWIE, vil. Scotland, par. St. Ninian's, shire of Sterling. Pop. with par. Tartans are manufactured in the vicinity, and collieries worked.

AUCHENCAIRN, vil. Scotland, par. Rerrick, or Rerrick, and stewartry of Kircudbright. Lat. 54. 48. N. Long. 4. 52. W. Pop. with par. Kircudbright (P. T. 99). Situated upon the broad and safe bay of Auchencairn, that opens into the Solway Firth.

AUCHENCRAW, or AUCHINCRAW (Euchcraw), vil. Scotland, par. of Coldingham, shire

of Berwick. Pop. with par. Press (P. T. 44). Situated near the sea-coast.

AUCHENLOCH, vil. Scotland, par. Cadder, under ward, shire of Lanark. Pop. with par. Kirkintilloch (P. T. 40). There is a free school here with a small endowment.

AUCHENMALG, or **AUCHENMALY**, bay, Scotland, par. Old Luce, or Glenluce, shire of Wigton, opening into Luce bay. Lat. 54. 50. N. Long. 4. 39. W.

AUCHENREOCH, vil. Scotland, par. Buittle, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Castle-Douglas (P. T. 86). Pop. with Buittle.

AUCHINBLAE, or **AUCHINBLAY**, vil. Scotland, par. Fordoun, shire of Kincardine, on the banks of the Luther Water, at which weekly fairs are held, for the sale of black cattle, from Michaelmas to Christmas. Pop. 500. Brechin (P. T. 66). The vicinity is agricultural.

AUCHINBRECK, vil. Scotland, par. Kilmichael Glassary, or Glasry, dist. and shire of Argyle, situated upon the banks of the riv. Ad. Pop. with par. Loch-Gilpead (P. T. 125). The vicinity is agricultural.

AUCHINDINNY, vil. Scotland, par. Penny-cuick, sh. Edinburgh; $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. s. of Edinburgh, on the Peebles old road, in a romantic pass, watered by the North Esk. The paper-mill at this place was probably the first erected in Scotland.

AUCHINDOIR, **AUCHINDORE**, or **AUCHINDON**, par. Scotland, dist. of Alford, shire of Aberdeen, extending 7 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth, incorporated with the par. of Kearn, and watered by the Bogie River. Real prop. £1345. Pop. 1030. Clatt (P. T. 130). Liv. in the presbytery of Alford, synod of Aberdeen.

AUCHINLECK, (**AFLECK**), i. e. *the Field of Rock*, par. Scotland, dist. of Kyle, shire of Ayr. Real prop. £5304. Pop. 1662. Old Cumnock (P. T. 61). Fair, the last Tuesday in Aug. It is 18 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, and is rocky, mossy, and unproductive. The riv. Ayr intersects the northern, and the Lugar waters the southern part of the par. Ayrd's Moss, or Ayr's Moss, an entire peat-clad swamp covers one section, and Glenmore Heath another, of equal extent. Coals, freestone, limestone, firestone, and other valuable mineral productions are found here. Liv. in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow. The ruins of Castle Auchinleck occupy a peninsula formed by Dupol burn and the Lugar water, and the mansion of Place Auchinleck was built by the father of Boswell, the biographer of Sam. Johnson.

AUCHINLECK, mount. Scotland, shire of Dumfries, standing at the head of Nithsdale, and attaining an elevation of 1500 feet above sea-level.

AUCHLOSSEN-LOCH, Scotland, par. of Lumphanan, dist. of Kincardine O'Neil, shire of Aberdeen, extending one mile in length by half a mile in breadth, and abounding with eels and pike, the latter frequently six feet in length.

AUCHMEDDEN, vil. Scotland, par. Aberlour, shire of Banff, upon an inlet of Moray Firth. Pop. with par. Mortlach (P. T. 140). Millstones of good quality are found here.

AUCHMITHY, or **AUCHMITHE**, vil. Scotland, par. St. Vigean, shire Forfar, situated upon a little inlet of the sea, with a good beach, enabling a tolerable fishery to be established here.

Pop. with par. Aberbroath (P. T. 58). Lat. 56. 39. N. Long. 2. 31. W.

AUCHNACRAIG, vil. Scotland, par. Appin, dist. of Lorn, shire of Argyle, situated upon a rivulet falling into Loch Leven. Pop. with par. Appin (P. T. 133). Lat. 59. 36. N. Long. 5. 2. W.

AUCHNACRAIG, vil. Scotland, island of Mull, situated upon the E. shore. There is an established ferry here, across Loch-Linne, to Kerrara isle, and thence, over the channel, to Oban.

AUCHRY, riv. Scotland, dist. of Buchan, shire of Aberdeen, tributary to the Ythan riv.

AUCHTER, riv. Scotland, shire of Lanark, falling into the Clyde, a little above Bothwell bridge.

AUCHTERADER, or **AUCHTERARDER**, par. and vil. Scotland, Perthshire, situated on the south bank of the Earn, and bounded on the s. by Glendevon. Real prop. of par. £6434. Pop. 3182. 54 m. from Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 18. N. Long. 3. 42. W. The vil. lies on the high road from Doune to Perth, and is inhabited chiefly by weavers. Distilling and malting are carried on here. This was anciently a royal burgh, but has long since lost its privileges: the Earl of Mar burned the village, in 1718, to arrest the progress of the Duke of Argyle. Living, in the rect. of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth. The uplands of the par. afford good pasture, and great abundance of game; the lowlands are fertile in agricultural produce. Freestone and slate are found here. Near the vil. are the traces of a Roman encampment, and the ruins of King Malcolm Canmore's hunting-lodge, built about 1090.

AUCHTERDERRAN, par. Scotland, dist. Kirkaldy, sh. of Fife, in the country between Burntisland and Loch Leven, extending 4 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth. Real prop. £5669. Pop. 1590. Kirkaldy (P. T. 12). Lat. 56. 30. N. Long. 3. 29. W. Living, in the synod of Fife. Coal, freestone, and limestone are found here.

AUCHTERGAVEN, or **AUCHTERGOVEN**, par. Scotland, sh. of Perth; 9 m. long, 5 m. broad. Real prop. £3082. Pop. 3417. Perth (P. T. 40). Living, in the synod of Perth. The surface is undulating and moorish; the church and vil. are on the road between Perth and Dunkeld; and the old par. of Logiebride is incorporated with Auchtergaven.

AUCHTERHOUSE, par. Scotland, shire of Forfar, occupying a declivity of the Sidlaw hills, and an area of 4000 acres. Real prop. £3118. Pop. 715. Lat. 56. 32. N. Long. 3. 5. W. Dundee (P. T. 40). Living, in the synod of Angus. Here are traces of an ancient encampment and of an old castle.

AUCHTERLESS, par. Scotland, dist. of Turriff, sh. of Aberdeen, watered by the Ythan Riv. 7 m. in length, 3 m. breadth. Lat. 57. 27. N. Long. 2. 26. W. Real prop. £2930. Pop. 1701. Turriff (P. T. 155). Intersected by the high road between Banff and Aberdeen. Living, in the synod of Aberdeen, par. the king. Here was anciently a Roman encampment: and Druidical remains are scattered over the par.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, tn. and par. Scotland, dist. Cupar, sh. of Fife. The tn. lies on the road from Kinross to Cupar; 9 m. from the

latter, and 32 from Edinburgh, in an elevated position, and divided into two parts by the rapid riv. Leverspool, which turns several mills here, and supplies a bleach-green. The inhabitants are occupied in weaving linen and cottons. Here are good inns, and numerous useful associations, an old church, and several Dissenting chapels. This was made a royal burgh, by James IV. and is governed by three bailies assisted by a council, but it does not return a representative. The living is in the synod of Fife. Real prop. of par. £6960. Pop. 3225.

AUCHTERTOUL, or **AUCHTERTOOL**, or **AUCHTERTEL**, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. of Kirkcaldy, sh. of Fife, situated on the riv. Teel, or Tool. The vil. stands upon the shore of Loch Camilla, of which the Teel is the outlet, 4 m. from Kirkcaldy (P. T. 12). Real prop. of par. £2044. Pop. 527. Living, in synod of Fife: Freestone and limestone abound here.

AUCHURIN, isle, Scotland, a rocky islet amongst the Hebrides, to the E. of the island of Islay.

AUCHY, tn. France, arrond. Montreuil, depart. Straits of Calais, prov. Artois, upon the riv. Authie; 24 m. SE. of Montreuil. Pop. 2580. Cottons are manufactured here.

AUCKLAND BISHOP, mkt. tn. England, par. St. Andrew's Auckland, NW. div. of Darlington Ward, co. Durham. No. of acres in tnsph. 2570. Real prop. £4849. Pop. 2859. Lat. 54. 40. N. Long. 1. 42. W. 248 m. NW. of London. Fairs, Ascension Day, Corpus Christi, and Thursday before 10th October. It stands on an eminence, near the confluence of the rivs. Wear and Wandless, or Gaunless. Here are a chapel of ease, chapels of the Friends, Methodists, and Independents; a grammar-school, founded in the reign of James 1st; a national school, established by Bishop Barrington; alms-houses for the aged of both sexes; linen and woollen factories, and a good retail trade. A court baron is held once in each year. The palace of the Bishop of Durham, with its various dependencies, occupies an area of five acres, and the adjoining demesne extends over 800 more. The beautiful Gothic entrance to the park was designed by Wyatt.

AUCKLAND, St. Andrews, par. England, partly in the SE. div. partly in the NW. div. of Darlington Ward, co. of Durham. No. of acres, 45,470. Pop. 11,137, including 16 tnsphs. and 2 chapelries. London, 249 m. Living, a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham. The church is 1 m. distant from Bishop Auckland.

AUCKLAND, St. Andrews, tnsph. England, par. of the same name, NW. div. of Darlington Ward. No. of acres, 1110. Real prop. £1551. Pop. 291. Bishop Auckland (P. T. 248).

AUCKLAND, St. Helen, chapelry and tnsph. England, par. of Auckland, St. Andrew's, NW. div. of Darlington Ward, co. Durham. No. of acres, 1780. Real prop. £1828. Pop. 410. Bishop Auckland (P. T. 248). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Durham.

AUCKLAND, Wsrr, tnsph. England, par. of Auckland, St. Andrews, NW. div. Darlington Ward, co. Durham. No. of acres, 3720. Real prop. £4923. Pop. 1529. Bishop Auckland (P. T. 248). Lat. 54. 39. N. Long. 1. 44. W.

AUCKLAND, tnsph. N. America, Lower Canada, co. of Sherbrooke, between Hereford, Drayton, and Newport. The land is rugged,

sometimes mountainous, at others swampy, and is abundantly watered by rivers that are tributary to the St. Francis and the Connecticut Rivs. A foot-path crossing the tnsph. is the usual route of the Indians to the riv. Chaudière.

AUCOBRA, riv. of W. Africa, in Guinea, separating the countries of Anta and Apollonia; its banks are fertile and wooded.

AUCUN, tn. France, depart. of Upper Pyrénées, prov. of Gascony; having a pop. of 1500.

AUCUTTA, Island, Archipelago of Hindoostan, one of the Laccadive or Laddiva group. Lat. 10. 51. 30. N. Long. 72. 21. 0. E. It extends 3 m. in length, with a breadth of more than half a mile, is somewhat more elevated than the neighbouring islets, well inhabited, and planted with cocoa-trees. The isle of Calpooty is connected with the S. end by a reef, and a coral reef sweeps round in crescent form from Calpooty to the NE. of the island. Anchorage may be found on the edge of the reef in case of necessity, W. from the N. end of Aucutta.

AUD, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, in the pergunnah of Oodeypoor, situated on the Betw riv. 1 m. E. of the city.

AUDE, riv. France, rising in the marshes of the same name, in the depart. of the Eastern Pyrénées, and its fountain is encircled by Mount Espinouse, the Black Mountains, and a branch of the Pyrénées, about 5 m. from Mount Louis: its principal feeder, the Orbieux, is not navigable, and the length of its course is about 50 m. It flows through the arrondis. of Limoux and Carcassone, and within 4 m. of Narbonne, separates into two branches, the N. called the Aude, falling into Lake Vendres, a little NE. of Narbonne, the other, the Robinet, falling into the Sigeon Lake, which communicates with the Mediterranean. For some miles of its course, the Aude is parallel to the famous Canal of Languedoc, but boats are not seen upon its surface until it unites with the canal at Narbonne. Lat. 43. 16. N. Long. 2. 45. E.

AUDE, depart. in the south of France, prov. of Languedoc, bounded on the N. by the depart. of Hérault, on the NE. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W. by Ariège, on the S. by the Lower Pyrénées, and on the N. by the depart. of Tarn. It contains a surface of 319 geographical square leagues, with a pop. of 265,991, giving 794 persons to each square league; and includes the large towns of Carcassone, its capital, Castelnau-d'Aud, and Narbonne. The revenue of the land amounts to 17,387,000 francs. Although the mountains are arid, the agricultural produce more than supplies the wants of the depart. Corn, fruit, wine, and pastures, are afforded, and olives and mulberries grown. Salt is made on the sea-coast. The inhabitants are frugal, active, and commercial; the latter spirit is much quickened by the presence of a chief river, a canal crossing the depart. and a littoral fronting the Mediterranean. Iron-works are also in operation, and it is supposed that the distribution of wealth in Aude is more equal than in any other depart. of France. Lat. 43. 8. N. Long. 2. 30. E.

AUDELYS, vil. France, depart. of Eure, prov. of Normandy, 55 m. NW. of Paris, on the right bank of the Seine. Nicholas Poussin was born near this place, and there is a monument

to his memory at Little Audely, near to the ruins of a fortress, supposed to have been erected by Richard Cœur de Lion.

AUDENES, tn. and cape Norway, at the N. extremity of the Island of Andoen, one of the Lofoden group. Lat. 69. 30. N. Long. 15. 10. E.

AUDENGÉ, tn. France, arrond. of Bourdeaux, depart. Gironde, prov. Guienne; 21 m. from Bourdeaux. Pop. 1250. Here are salt-pans.

AUDENSHAW, tshp. or dist. England, par. Ashton-under-Lyne, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster. Pop. with par. including a ham. of the same name. Ashton-under-Lyne (P. T. 186). Here are manufactures of hats, silk, cotton, calicoes, &c.: and there are collieries in the immediate vicinity.

AUDIENCE BAY, Ethiopian Archipelago, in the Kerguelens, or Island of Desolation, a spacious estuary on the s. side of the island. Lat. 49. 0. s. Long. 68. 0. E.

AUDIERNE, tn. France, arrond. Quimper, depart. Finisterre, prov. Bretagne; 20 m. from Quimper. Pop. 1500, engaged in the coast-fisheries, and in lace-making. Lat. 48. 1. N. Long. 4. 35. W.

AUDIERNE BAY, France, on the coast of Bretagne. Lat. 47. 54. N. Long. 4. 25. W. See AUDIERNE.

AUDINCOURT, vil. Switzerland, canton of Berne, possessing manufactures of iron. Pop. 750.

AUDINCOURT, vil. France, arrond. St. Hyppolite, depart. of Doubs, prov. of Franche Comté, upon the Doubs riv. 5 m. from Montbelliard.

AUDJELAH, oasis of, Africa, kingd. of Barca, includes three towns, is the residence of a Bey, dependant on the Bey of Tripoli. The long chain of mountains bounding the desert of Barca on the s. terminates here.

AUDJELAH, tn. Africa, oasis of Audjelah, kingd. of Barca. It consists of three narrow streets, generally filthy, and a few mean-looking public edifices, built all of limestone. 210 m. S.E. Barca. See AUGLA.

AUDLAM, or AUDLER, par. and tshp. England, hund. of Nantwich, co. of Chester. No. of acres in parish, 11,780. Pop. 2978. No. of acres in tshp. 2250. Real prop. £3786. Pop. 1558. Lat. 52. 59. N. Long. 2. 31. W. Nantwich (P. T. 164). Liv. a vic. in the diocese of Chester.

AUDLEY, par. and tshp. England, hund. of Pirehill, North, co. of Stafford. No. of acres, 8140. Real prop. £12,891. Pop. of par. 3617. Pop. of tshp. 767. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry, value, £130 per annum. There are six tshps. and Halmer-end liberty within the par.: about 350 men here are employed in the coal pits.

AUDORF, vil. S. Germany, circle of Isar, kingd. of Bavaria, upon the riv. Inn; 4 m. N. of Kufstein.

AUDRIEU, or ANDRIEU, tn. France, arrond. of Caen, depart. of Calvados, prov. of Normandy, 10 m. from Caen. Pop. 1500.

AUDRUICK, tn. France, arrond. St. Omer, depart. Straits of Calais, prov. of Picard; 12 m. S.E. from Calais. Pop. 3000.

AUDUN-LE-ROMAN, vil. France, depart. Moselle, prov. Lorraine; 12 m. S.E. Longwy. Here is a china manufactory.

AUE, vil. Central Germany, circle of Schwartzburg, Saxony, in the mining district of the

Erze-Gebirge Mountains, and near the foot of Fichel Mt., situated upon the Mulda riv. 5 m. NW. of Schwartzburg. Lat. 50. 36. N. Long. 12. 43. E. Pop. 1200. The inhabitants are occupied in mining, in the manufacture of hardware, and burning of sulphur.

AUE, vil. of Central Germany, in the Electorate of Hessel Cassel.

AUE, riv. of N. Germany, gov. of Lunenburg, kingd. of Hanover, a tributary to the Aller and Weser. Lat. 52. 19. N. Long. 10. 5. E.

AUE, riv. N. Germany. It rises near Oldendorf, in Westphalia, flows N. into the co. of Hoya, in Hanover, and falls in to the Weiser below Liebenau. Lat. 52. 35. N. Long. 8. 55. E.

AUE, or AU, riv. of N. Germany, gov. of Bremen, kingd. of Hanover. It is the outlet of a small lake near Varrel, and unites with the riv. Oste, at Neuhaus, a little above the confluence of the latter with the Elbe. Lat. 53. 30. N. Long.

AUE, LITTLE, riv. N. Germany, Westphalia, a tributary to the Aue, about 10 m. N. of Radhen. Lat. 52. 29. N. Long. 8. 35. E.

AUE, riv. Denmark, county of Randzau, duchy of Holstein. It is a tributary to the Elbe, and is navigable before their confluence at Elmshorn.

AUER, riv. Russia, prov. of Wilna, which falls into the Pregel, 10 m. W. of Insterburg.

AUERBACH, tn. Central Germany, co. Voigtland, kingd. of Saxony, situated upon the riv. Golsch; 60 m. SW. of Dresden. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 12. 27. E. Pop. 2500. Lace is manufactured, muslins worked, and pot ash works established here. A species of topaz, called kingscrown, is found a few miles from this place.

AUERBACH, tn. S. Germany, circle of Maine and Tauber, duchy of Baden, on a riv. of the same name, which is tributary to the Neckar. Lat. 49. 27. N. Long. 9. 10. E. 8 m. E. from Eberbach.

AUERBACH, tn. S. Germany, circle of Upper Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Pegnitz, in a mountainous district; 6 m. SW. of Zumbach. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 11. 34. E. Pop. 1500. Henry Auerbach, the builder of the Auerbach-court and cellar, at Leipsic, mentioned in Goethe's 'Faust,' was born here in 1482; his real name was Stromer.

AUERS, mount. Saxony, one of Erz-Gebirge chain, forming the s. boundary of the kingdom. Its summit is 3500 feet above the level of the sea.

AUERSBERG, tn. Austria, co. of Carniola, prov. Illyria, having a market: here is an ancient strong castle. 12 m. from Laybach.

AUERSTADT, tn. Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, near the banks of the riv. Saal. A battle was fought here between the French and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated, 14th Nov. 1806. On that occasion, Davoust, one of Napoleon's generals, was created Duke of Auerstadt; 22 m. NE. of Erfurt.

AUERSTEIN, tn. S. Germany, bailiwick Beilstein, kingd. of Wirtemberg.

AUERTSCHITZ, tn. Austria, circle of Brunn, gov. of Moravia, situated upon the Schwartz riv.

AUES, isle, W. Indies, off the coast of S. America, about 5 m. long, and encircled by rocks, on which a French vessel of war was lost in 1678. Lat. 11. 56. N. Long. 61. 0. W.

AUFENAU, vil. S. Germany, in princip. Aschaffenburg, Lower Maine, kingd. of Bavaria,

situated upon the Kinzig riv. in Lat. 50. 19. N. Long. 9. 23. E. Pop. 950; 25 m. NE. of Aschaffenburg.

AUFFAY, vil. France, arrond. of Dieppe, depart. Lower Seine, prov. of Normandy, upon the riv. Seye; 20 m. N. of Rouen. It possesses a good corn trade, tanneries, and bleacheries. Pop. 1270.

AUFHAUSEN, vil. S. Germany, bailiwick of the same name, co. of Oettingen, kingd. of Wirtemberg. Pop. 500.

AUFHAUSEN, vil. S. Germany, circle of Regen, kingd. of Bavaria. Pop. 570.

AUFKIRCHEN, mkt. tn. S. Germany, circle of Rezat, kingd. of Bavaria, upon the riv. Wernitz. Pop. 500; 12 m. N. of Nordlingen. Lat. 48. 18. N. Long. 11. 49. E.

AUFKIRCHEN, mkt. tn. S. Germany, district of Steinberg, kingd. of Bavaria; 15 m. SE. of Neustadt.

AUFSEES, vil. S. Germany, circle of Upper Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon the riv. Wiesent, in Lat. 49. 48. N. Long. 11. 14. E. 6 m. S. of Hoffeld.

AUGE, or ANGE, vil. France, arrond. of Niort, depart. of Deux-Sevres, prov. of Poitou; 20 m. SE. of Niort. Pop. 800.

AUGE, riv. France, which falls into the Aube riv. near Angluse, in the depart. of Marne. See ANGLUSE.

AUGELA, or AUGILA, tn. N. Africa, in the desert of the same name and kingd. of Barca, upon the route from Siwah to Fezzan, over the desert, and at the base of the Moreje mountains, Lat. 28. 30. N. Long. 23. 0. E. Dates grow here, and the soil in general is not unproductive, but the inhabitants loiter away their time in attending the passing caravans. Although now a contemptible and filthy place, Augela is supposed to possess a high antiquity, and to have been known to Herodotus.

AUGGEN, vil. S. Germany, circle of Weiser, grand duchy of Baden: pop. 2000, possessing some trade, chiefly in wines and corn, SE. of Lorach.

AUGGUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; belongs to Scindiah, is situated on an elevated open plain, with tanks adjacent, 1590 feet above sea level, has 5000 houses, is surrounded by a stone wall, with a ghurry, or fort, inside. It is the head of a purgunnah, is 40 m. from Oujein; 26 m. from Mehidpoor. Lat. 23. 42. 51. N. Long. 76. 0. 50. E.

AUGGURPOOR, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, situated upon a tank, 1 m. from Auggur. Pop. 150.

AUGHA, par. Ireland, bar. of Idrone East, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1739. Leighlin-bridge (P. T. 57). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Leighlin and Ferns. St. Finian founded an abbey here in the 6th century.

AUGHALURCHER. See AGHALURCHER.

AUGHAMACART. See AGHAMACART.

AUGHANAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, upon Lough Arrow. Pop. 2393. Boyle (P. T. 107). Liv. a vic. dioc. of Elphin. Lat. 54. 58. N. Long. 7. 39. W.

AUGHANLOO, par. Ireland, bar. of Kennaught, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, upon Lough Foyle. Pop. 2159. Newton-Limavady (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. of Derry.

AUGHANUNCHEON, par. Ireland, bar. Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, upon

Lough Swilly. Pop. 1848. Letterkenny (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe.

AUGHAVAL, or OUGHAVAL, par. Ireland, bar. of Murrisk, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, situated upon Clew Bay. Lat. 52. 23. N. Long. 8. 9. W. Pop. 15,315. Wetsport (P. T. 170) is in this parish. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Tuam.

AUGHAVILLER, or AUGHAVULLER, par. Ireland, bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1887. Knocktopher (P. T. 80). The villages of Hugginstown and Newmarket are in this par. Liv. a rect. dioc. of Ossory. Here are the ruins of an ancient tower.

AUGHELOGUN, vil. Ireland, par. Annaghdown, bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Galway (P. T. 103). Pop. with par.

AUGHER, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 700. Clogher (P. T. 105). Fairs, 28th March, 12th May, 14th Aug. 12th Nov. Lat. 54. 22. N. Long. 7. 1. W. There is a small lake near this place, in the demesne of Sir W. Richardson.

AUGHNACLOY, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. Carranteel, bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; 95 m. NW. from Dublin. Pop. 1742, on the riv. Blackwater. Fairs, 6th Jan. 14th May, 5th July, 10th Oct. 2d Thursday in Nov.

AUGHNISH, par. Ireland, bar. Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, upon Lough Swilly. Pop. 1938. Part of Ramelton (P. T. 156) is in this par. Liv. rect. and vic. united with Tully, in dioc. of Raphoe. Pat. Trinity College, Dublin. See TULLYNAONISH and RAMELTON.

AUGHIRIM, or AGHRIM, vil. Ireland, par. of same name, bar. Clonmacnoo, co. of Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 600. Ballinasloe (P. T. 90).

AUGHIRIM, or AGHRIM, par. Ireland, bar. of Clonmacnoo and Killconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Lat. 53. 19. N. Long. 8. 13. W. Pop. 2205. Ballinasloe (P. T. 90). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Clonfert. A priory was founded here in the 13th century by Herveius Walter. At Killcomodon Hill in this par. a battle was fought 12th July, 1691, between 25,000 Irish, headed by St. Ruth, and 18,000 English under Ginkle. St. Ruth was killed, with 7000 of his followers, nine pieces of cannon, all the ammunition, baggage, and tents of the Irish taken; while only 600 English are said to have fallen. Ginkle, for this and other victories, was created Earl of Athlone and Baron Aughrim.

AUGHIRIM, vil. Ireland, bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, situated upon the Ovoca riv. near its confluence with the Derry Water. Lat. 52. 51. N. Long. 6. 21. W. Rathdrum (P. T. 38). Fairs, June 22, Nov. 22, fourth Tuesday in Dec.

AUGHRIS POINT. See AGHRIS POINT.

AUGHTON, ham. and par. England, hund. W. Derby, co. Lancaster, the former situated on a rivulet tributary to the Holt. No. of acres, 4410. Real prop. £8730. Pop. 1462. Liv. rect. dioc. of Chester. Ormskirk (P. T. 219).

AUGHTON, chapelry, England, par. Halton, hund. Lonsdale, (s. of the Sands.) co. Lancaster. No. of acres, 1900. Pop. with Halton. Lancaster (P. T. 239). Liv. perpet. cur. in dioc. of Chester.

AUGHTON, par. England, wapentake Hart-hill, (Holme-Beacon div.) co. York, E. Riding. No. of acres, 4200, tnsnp. 3. Pop. 665. Howden (P. T. 160). Liv. vic. dioc. of York.

AUGHTON, tnsnp. England, in par. Augh.

ton (q. v.) co. York, E. Riding. No. of acres, 1790. Real prop. £1648. Pop. 217. Howden (P. T. 180).

AUGHTON, tnsph. England, co. York, W. Riding. See *ASTON-WITH-AUGHTON*.

AUGICOURT, vil. France, depart. of the Upper Soane, prov. of Franche Comté; 15 m. W. of Vesoul.

AUGILA. See *AUGELA* and *ADJELAH*.

AUGIO, vil. Switzerland, canton Grison, on a rivulet falling into the Moesa. Lat. 46. 24. N. Long. 9. 7. E.

AUGLAIZE, riv. N. America, U. States, Ohio, a tributary to the Maumee.

AUGSBURG, city, S. Germany, circle of the Upper Danube, kingd. of Bavaria, the *Oppidum Augusti*, or town of Augustus; *Augusta Vindelicorum* of the ancients, and formerly an imperial and free city. It is situated on a gentle eminence called Rosenburg, in a spacious plain, at the confluence of the riv. Lech and Wertach, which meet under the ramparts of the city, and flow on united to the Danube. The Lech is crossed here by a wooden bridge, built in 1808. Pop. 33,000; 40 m. from Munich. Lat. 48. 22. N. Long. 10. 54. E. It is about 3 m. in circuit, and 1 m. in diameter; has four principal gates, and six smaller ones: the old streets are narrow and irregular; the new, straight and handsome; the May is the finest in the city; the chief squares are the May, Caroline, and the New-Market place. The town is the largest and noblest in Bavaria, and contains a chamber called the Golden Hall, 100 ft. in length by 50 in breadth; in the old episcopal palace, now converted into government offices, the confession of Augsburg was read to Charles V. in 1530. The cathedral is a venerable building, superior in style to the twelve churches in the city, six of which belong to the Lutherans, and six to the Catholics: the Perlach tower is much admired, and numerous fountains adorn the city, and refresh its atmosphere. The church of St. Ulrich is raised by noble lofty arcades, that display a great style; Catholics and Lutherans worship here alternately. In the Franciscan church is an organ of very large dimensions. Here are a gymnasium, Lyceum, polytechnic school, various schools, arsenal, public market, and theatre, public library, excellent collection of paintings, chiefly by the German masters. The property belonging to the different public charities and institutions here exceeds 6,000,000 florins. This is still the residence of a bishop; the see was formerly the richest in Europe, and the incumbents were princes of the empire. In the 13th century Hartman bequeathed all his treasures and the co. Wittlingen to this see, but it has since been reduced in rank, power, and wealth. Although the manufactures of Augsburg were much more flourishing, they are still considerable. Its central position has made it a medium of commercial transactions between different countries: the exchanges between Vienna and the other parts of Germany are calculated relatively to Augsburg: bookselling and printing, manufactures of every description are in active operation. Wines from Italy, Greece, the Tyrol, and Neckar are deposited here; and next to Munich, this is the most flourishing place in the kingdom. The decree of Charles V. called the *Interim*, was published here in 1548: the treaty of Passau, in 1552, and

the religious peace in 1555. The city was taken, and its fortifications demolished by the Elector of Bavaria in 1703. In 1796, 1799, 1800, 1805, 1809, the French armies passed through here. In 1803 it was appointed to continue free, but was united to Bavaria in 1807.

AUGSBURG, bishopric (see *AUGSBURG*). This ancient secularized see, founded in the 6th century, was incorporated with the kingd. of Bavaria in 1802. Its area occupied 1012 sq. m. contained a pop. of 86,000; yielded a revenue of 500,000 dollars; owned Dillingen, Fussen, 11 mkt. tns. and many villages. The chapter consisted of 40 prebendaries, each having a salary of 1500 florins.

AUGSFELD, vil. S. Germany, circle of Lower Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, on the high road from Bamberg to Hassfurt, 2 m. E. from Zell. Lat. 49. 58. N. Long. 10. 38. E.

AUGST (*AUGUSTA ROMANORUM*), or KAISERI AUGST, tn. Switzerland, on the confines of the cantons of Basle and Aargau. Lat. 47. 31. N. Long. 7. 43. E. Erasmus bequeathed 12,000 Roman medals, found at this place, to the Literary Institution of Basle, 7 m. E. of Basle. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre.

AUGST, vil. Switzerland, dist. of Horgen, canton of Zurich, on the S. side of Zurich Lake.

AUGST, vil. Switzerland, dist. of Kronau, canton of Zurich, where there are medicinal springs and baths.

AUGSTHAL, vil. Switzerland, dist. of Eschenbach, canton of Lucerne, near the head of Baldegger Lake. Lat. 47. 10. N. Long. 8. 17. E.

AUGUR, ter. Hindoostan, prov. of Lahore, lying between the Indus and Hydaspes, and containing salt hills, included between Lat. 32. and 33. N.

AUGUSTA, tn. N. America, U. States, the capital of co. Kennebeck, in the state of Maine, situated upon the W. bank of the Kennebeck riv. which is crossed here by a bridge of two arches, each 180 ft. span, and is navigable up to the tn. by vessels of 100 tons burden. Here are a court-house, jail, congregational meeting-house, academy, printing-office, and bank; it enjoys a good trade; 2 m. from Hallowell, 56 m. N.E. of Portland, 168 m. N.E. of Boston, and 612 m. from Washington. Lat. 44. 15. N. Long. 70. 0. W.

AUGUSTA, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Saratoga, state of New York, formed from part of Halfmoon in 1817.

AUGUSTA, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Oneida, state of New York. Pop. 30. 58. 12 m. SW. of Utica, 409 m. from Washington.

AUGUSTA, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Sussex, state of New Jersey; 224 m. from Washington.

AUGUSTA, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Northumberland, state of Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna.

AUGUSTA, tn. N. America, U. States, the capital of co. Bracken, state Kentucky, on the Ohio riv. having a court-house, jail, meeting-house, and academy.

AUGUSTA, isle, Pacific Ocean, in Dampier's Straits, which separate New Britain from New Guinea. Lat. 0. 37. 0. S. Long. 130. 38. 0. E.

AUGUSTA, city, N. America, U. States, the capital of co. Richmond, state of Georgia, on the Savannah; 236 m. from the sea. Lat. 33.

30. N. Long. 88. 55. W. Pop. 6696. 73 m. SW. of Columbia, 87 m. NE. of Milledgeville, 123 m. NW. of Savannah, 138 m. WNW. of Charleston, 589 m. from Washington. Here are a jail, court-house, market-house, college, several banks, meeting-houses of Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, and Methodists. The plan of the town is regular, the public buildings handsome, and the private buildings mostly of brick. Cotton and tobacco, from the back country, are deposited here for transport down the Savannah. Augusta may be considered a prosperous commercial city.

AUGUSTA, co. N. America, U. States, in the dist. of Virginia, and near the centre of the state, divided into N. and S. sections. Pop. of N. Augusta, 9142; of S. Augusta, 10,783. The seat of justice is at Staunton.

AUGUSTA, vil. N. America, U. States, co. Perry, state of Mississippi, on the Leaf riv. 72 m. SE. from Monticello. Lat. 31. 15. N. Long. 89. 15. W.

AUGUSTA, vil. N. America, U. States, co. Montgomery, state of Alabama; 67 m. E. from Cahawba.

AUGUSTA, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Columbiana, and state of Ohio.

AUGUSTA, or AGOSTA, city, Sicily, on the E. coast, in the div. of Syracuse, situated upon the spacious bay of Augusta. Lat. (of Light-house) 37. 12. 50. N. Long. 15. 13. 15. E. Built by the Emperor Frederick II. destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, when the magazine exploded, the light-house was precipitated into the sea, and one-third of the inhabitants crushed to death in the ruins, and the harbour choked up and destroyed. The harbour has since been cleared, and the city rebuilt. It stands upon a peninsula, 2 m. W. of Point Grosso Longa, facing the rocky bay of Porto Safonica, on the E. At the S. end of the peninsula, is the Torre d'Avola, an insulated fort, with a light-house, the shoal-ground extending three-quarters of a mile S. of the tower. The Hybla Shoal lies in the middle of the entrance. The city is well fortified, the streets regular, but the houses low and mean; the inhabitants are poor, dejected-looking, but more ferocious than other Sicilians: their trade consists in the export of oil, wine, and salt, the latter made in the salines N. of the tn. A strong fortress occupies the isthmus between the tn. and the main; and a glacis, with an artificial cordon of rocks, protects the sea-front, and allows of but one landing-place. The Mole and Pratique Office are between the tn. and the citadel. Several rivers, abounding with barbel, eels, and mullet, fall into the harbour on the W. side, where are also the ruins of Hybla-Galeota, Hybla-Mægara, &c. The inhabitants still collect honey, from which they derive much profit, on the hills that bound the plains to the W.

AUGUSTA POINT, N. America, the NE. extremity of King George the Third's Archipelago, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lat. 57. 0. N. Long. 125. 0. W.

AUGUSTANA, tn. Austria, prov. of Croatia; 10 m. SE. of Agram, or Zagrab, on the frontiers of Carniola.

AUGUSTIN, or AUGUSTINE, St. tn. N. America, U. States, co. of St. John's, state of E. Florida, situated upon the E. coast, the former capital of Florida. Lat. 29. 45. N. Long. 81. 40. W. 310 m. SW. of Charleston. The tn.

stands in a low situation, on a prairie near the sea, has a good harbour when in, but the entrance shallow: the houses are mostly of stone, the church a handsome Gothic design. Here are two hospitals for invalids. There are many orange-groves in the vicinity. Pop. 5000. The tn. was burnt by Sir Francis Drake in 1586; by Captain Davis, with the buccaners, 1685; besieged and burnt by the English, 1702; attacked again, unsuccessfully, by the English, under Oglethorpe, 1744.

AUGUSTIN, St. BAY OF, in Buques, on the W. coast of the island of Madagascar. Lat. 23. 36. 25. S. Long. 44. 3. 0. E. into which the riv. Dartmouth falls. Here is a safe asylum for shipping making their voyage through the channel of Mozambique, with excellent fresh water, abundance of provisions, and the inhabitants, although fond of war, much disposed to barter. These advantages and the salubrity of the climate, render it a desirable place of refreshment for ships' crews.

AUGUSTIN, St. CAPE, S. America, coast of Pernambuco, Brazil. Lat. 8. 30. 41. S. Long. 34. 56. 42. W. lying between Antonio Vaz and the Tapado riv. It is a lofty, dentated promontory, easily recognised by its red cliffs, and having a church and barn on its summit. There is a fort at its E. extremity, which is, with difficulty, distinguished at any considerable distance.

AUGUSTIN, St. CAPZ, the SE. point of the island of Mindanao, in the Eastern or Pacific ocean. Lat. 6. 24. 0. N. Long. 126. 48. 0. E.

AUGUSTIN, St. tn. S. America, intendancy of Sonora, repub. of Mexico, at the embouchure of the riv. Rosario, and on the E. shore of California Gulf. Lat. 22. 50. N. Long. 106. 30. W.

AUGUSTIN, St. tn. S. America, prov. of Chaco, depart. of Cauca, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 4. 48. N. Long. 76. 48. W. on a tributary to the Rio San Juan.

AUGUSTIN, St. riv. S. America, prov. of Antioquia, depart. of Cundinamarca, a tributary to the S. Juan riv.

AUGUSTIN, St. tn. S. America, territory of the Misiones, depart. Entrerios, repub. of La Plata. Lat. 28. 24. S. Long. 56. 50. W.

AUGUSTIN, St. tn. S. America, prov. of Cordova, repub. of La Plata, on the Tiroero riv. Lat. 32. 30. S. Long. 63. 25. W.

AUGUSTIN, CAPE St. S. America, on the coast of Rio Hacha, Caribbean sea, repub. Colombia. Lat. 11. 16. 0. N. Long. 73. 40. S. W.

AUGUSTIN, St. or SOUTH ISL., N. Pacific ocean, one of the Leookoo group, surrounded by a cluster of volcanic isles. Lat. 24. 14. 46. N. Long. 141. 22. 0. E. It is of a circular form, 1½ m. in diameter, 3300 feet in height, with a peak of bare rock in the centre: the shores are free from rocks.

AUGUSTIN, St. riv. of N. America, Labrador, falling into the Straits of Belleisle, opposite to St. John's, Newfoundland, in Lat. 51. 10. N. Long. 59. 0. E. A cordon of islets, called Augustine's chain, runs about 2 m. SW.

AUGUSTINE, St. ISLES OF, or TAWWEL'S ISLES, S. Pacific ocean, Polynesia. Lat. 5. 0. S. Long. 180. 0. W.

AUGUSTINE'S, St. SQUARE, a group of islands, N. America, off the coast of Labrador, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the largest of which are Sandy and Outer isles.

AUGUSTIN, St. MOUNT OF, an island, N.

America, on the w. coast, in the Russian territory, situated in Cook's Inlet, about 27 m. in circumference, covered with snow when visited by Paget and Vancouver.

AUGUSTOW, or Augustowo, waiwodat Poland, covering an area of 894 square leagues, and sustaining a pop. of 335,000. It comprehends part of Lithuania, now united to Warsaw. Lat. 50. 18. N. Long. 24. 15. E.

AUGUSTOW, tn. Poland, Austria, prov. of Galicia and Lodomer, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Bug; 30 m. N. of Lemberg. Lat. 50. 18. N. Long. 24. 15. E.

AUGUSTUS-FORT, Scotland, par. Boleskine, shire of Inverness, at the w. extremity of Loch Ness, on the s. bank of the Caledonian canal, and on a peninsula formed by the Oich and Tarf riv.; 131 m. from Edinburgh. It is the central of three forts erected across the highlands, since the Revolution. It was a weak hold, commanded by surrounding heights, and taken by the insurgents in 1745. It is capable of accommodating a garrison of 400 men. The duke of Cumberland established his camp here, after the battle of Culloden, and a hut called the Sod house, in which he lodged, was standing for many years after. The ancient vil. of Killcummin occupied the site of Fort Augustus. Fairs are held here, second Monday in June, second Thursday in August. Lat. 57. 9. N. Long. 4. 39. W.

AUHAF, vil. Austria, prov. of Lower Austria; 5 m. sw. of Ips, near the confluence of the Ips and Danube.

AUHAUSEN, vil. S. Germany, circle of Ratis, kingd. of Bavaria, on the Wernitz. The "Evangelical Union" was concluded here in 1608. N. of Nordlingen.

AUHEIM, tn. S. Germany, circle of Isar, kingd. of Bavaria. Lat. 48. 34. N. Long. 12. 5. E. 2 m. N. Landshut.

AUHR, tn. Prussia, prov. of Eastern Prussia; 5 m. s. of Liebmühl.

AUHSTADT, tn. Germany, in Franconia.

AUJAN, tn. Persia, in the prov. of Azerbijan; 20 m. s. of Tabriz, at the base of Sahend mount, and on the riv. Augi.

AUJEST, tn. Austria, circle of Chrudin, prov. of Bohemia; 7 m. N. of Politza.

AUJEST, tn. Austria, circle of Leitmeritz, prov. Bohemia, on the Elbe; 25 m. N. of Prague.

AUJESTIZ, tn. Austria, circle of Chrudin, prov. of Bohemia; 6 m. W. of Leitmeritz.

AUJON, riv. France, depart. Haute-Marne, tributary to the Aube.

AUKA MOUNTAINS, Hindoostan, forming, with the Bootan, Duffala, and Meree chains, the N. boundary of the kingd. of Assam.

AUKBOROUGH, par. England, Manley wapentake, N. div. co. Lincoln, parts of Lindsay. No. of acres, 2540. Real prop. £3740. Pop. 467. Barton (P. T. 164). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Here are considerable remains of Roman military architecture.

AUKHEIM KASR, city, Syria, pach. of Damascus, on the Soad riv. a tributary to the Euphrates; 70 m. W. of Karkasia. Lat. 35. 1. N. Long. 39. 9. E.

AUKISTRI, or ANKISTRI, Cape, Greece, prov. of Thessaly, on the Gulf of Volo. Lat. 39. 18. N. Long. 22. 58. E.

AUKLAND ISLES, Pacific ocean; a group

of islands 's. of New Zealand, discovered by Capt. Bristow in 1806, and called after Lord Auckland. The group consists of Auckland, Enderby, Adams, Disappointment, with several rocky islets.

AUKLAND ISLAND, one of the Auckland group, s. of New Zealand, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 50. 38. 30. s. Long. 165. 52. 0. E. It is of an irregular shape, has a large bay on the NE. called Laurie, exposed to violent winds, with a stream of fresh water falling into it: on the W. of the entrance is a safe sheltered harbour, called Sarah's Bosom, protected by Shoe Island. Vessels may lie here in 10 fathoms; fresh water, wood, and winged game in abundance. The W. side of the island is precipitous and high, visible in clear weather at 17 leagues distance; the E. side is covered with wood; the Column Rocks stand conspicuously in the centre, and Mount Eden rises at the N. end.

AUKLEY, tnsph. England, par. Finningley, wapentake of Bassettlaw, Hatfield div. No. of acres, 1970. Pop. 127. Bawtry (P. T. 153).

AUL, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Cuttack, prov. Orissa, extending 20 m. in length by 10 m. in breadth; 50 m. from Cuttack, and situated in the Mogulbundy, which is under British laws.

AULA, tn. Sicily, intendency of Syracuse, situated on the E. coast; 3 m. N. of Noto. Lat. 36. 53. N. Long. 15. 5. E.

AULA, Lower, tn. and bailiwick, Upper Germany, Hesse-Cassel, near the conflux of the Fulda and Wahl, in Lat. 50. 49. N. Long. 9. 35. E. Pop. 1000; 7 m. s. of Hersfeld.

AULA, Upper, vil. and bailiwick Central Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, upon the infant Wahl. Pop. 800; 10 m. W. of Hersfeld. Lat. 50. 53. N. Long. 9. 25. E.

AULAINÉ, tn. France, arrond. Le Mans, depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine; 14 m. from Le Mans. Pop. 1500.

AULAK, or Cucumber Isl., in the Caspian sea, off the coast of Dahistan, in Tatory, and on the s. of Balkan bay. Lat. 38. 54. N. Long. 53. 7. E.

AULAKI, vil. Ionian isles, W. of Greece, in the Isle of Fano. Lat. 39. 52. N. Long. 19. 22. E.

AULAONG, tn. Birman empire, in territory of Kasi, situated upon the Numloong riv. a tributary to the Ningtee, in Lat. 23. 59. N. Long. 95. 10. E. 25 m. N. of Thaugdut, the residence of a Zabua.

AULAPALADURGAN, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore country; 20 m. SW. of Dalmacherry.

AULAS, tn. France, arrond. of Vigan, depart. of Gard, prov. of Languedoc; 30 m. NW. of Nîmes. Pop. 1000.

AULAY, or St. AULAIZ, St. tn. France, arrond. Riberac, depart. of Dordogne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord, the chief place of a canton; 30 m. W. of Périgueux. Pop. 1580.

AULCESTER, See ALCESTER.

AULD-DAVIE, riv. Scotland, of Aberdeen-shire, tributary to the Ythan.

AULD-EARN, or Earn, vil. and par. Scotland, shire of Nairn. The vil. is 20 m. W. of Elgin, 20 m. E. of Inverness, is a burgh of Barony, and holds several fairs annually. Nairn (P. T. 167). The par. extends along the coast of Murray Firth 4 m. and contains the lochs Lity and Loy. Real prop. of par. £3200. Pop. 1613. In 1645, 4000 covenanters, headed by

General Urry, were defeated in this par. by the Marquess of Montrose, and lost 2000 of their number.

AULD-TOWN, vil. Scotland, par. of Loudon, dist. of Cunningham, shire of Ayr, near Loudon hill. Kilmarnock (P. T. 65). Pop. with par.

AULEBEN, tn. Central Germany, circle of Schwartzburg. Pop. 800. Nordhausen, 5 m. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 10. 47. E.

AULENDORF, mkt. tn. S. Germany, circle of Bodensee, kingd. of Wirtemberg, situated near the source of the riv. Aach; 12 m. N. of Ravensburg, and containing a pop. of 2500. Lat. 47. 57. N. Long. 9. 37. E.

AULER, Ben, mount. Scotland, on the borders of Perth and Inverness, hanging over Loch Erich, and commanding a prospect of Lochaber. Lat. 56. 51. N. Long. 4. 27. W.

AULETTA, tn. S. Italy, prov. Principato Citra, kingd. of Naples. Lat. 40. 28. N. Long. 15. 25. E. 4 m. W. of Cangiano.

AULETTE, tn. France, arrond. of Prad, depart. of E. Pyrénées, prov. Rousillon, situated upon the riv. Tet. It possesses hot wells. Lat. 42. 45. N. Long. 3. 2. E.

AULEZAVIK, ISLE, British N. America, off the coast of Labrador, S. of Cape Chidley. Lat. 59. 40. N. Long. 63. 40. W.

AULFINGEN, tn. S. Germany, circle of Constance, duchy of Baden; 15 m. N. of Schaffhausen. Lat. 47. 52. N. Long. 8. 39. E.

AULI, riv. W. Africa, Soudan, falling into the Quorra, or Niger, a little N. of Katunga. Lat. 9. 9. 35. N. Long. 6. 10. E.

AULIS, seaport, E. Greece, in the ancient Bœotia, on the Euripus, or Straits of Negropont. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 23. 20. E. The harbour of Aulis is celebrated in early history as having been the rendezvous of 1000 Grecian vessels, under Agamemnon, that sailed hence to begin the Trojan war.

AULLA, vil. of N. Italy, Upper Tuscany, situated upon the riv. Magra, in Lat. 44. 11. N. Long. 9. 58. E.

AULLAGAS, DAS, lake of S. America, Bolivia. Lat. 16. 20. N. Long. 70. 30. W. It receives the waters of Lake Titicaca, but neither of them communicate with the sea.

AULLENE, tn. belonging to France, island of Corsica, upon the Talavo riv. Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 9. 0. E. 10 m. E. of Ajaccio.

AULNAY, or AUNAY, tn. France, arrond. St. Jean d'Angely, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Poitou. Pop. 1500. 10 m. N.E. of St. Jean d'Angely. Lat. 46. 2. N. Long. 0. 22. W.

AULNAY, tn. France, arrond. Loudon, depart. of Vienne, prov. Poitou; 3 m. N.E. of Bressuire.

AULNAY, tn. France, arrond. of Vire, depart. of Calvados, prov. of Normandy. Pop. 2500.

AULNAY, St. GEORGE, tn. France, arrond. of Vire, depart. of Calvados, prov. Normandy, 1 m. from Aulnay. Pop. 2000.

AULNE, riv. France, depart. of Finisterre, prov. of Franche Comté, which, after a very tortuous course, falls into the harbour of Brest. Lat. 48. 10. N. Long. 3. 45. W.

AULONA, VALONA, or AVLONA (anc. Aulon), a gulf of Turkey in Europe, prov. Albania. Lat. of entrance, 40. 27. 15. N. Long. 19. 26. 20. E. It extends 3½ leagues southward, and is above a league in breadth. It is a beautiful basin, sheltered by Sassino isle at its entrance; depth

varying from 29 to 15 fathoms. On the top of a hill to the E. stand the tn. and the ruined castle of Canina. On the inner side of Sassino is a good watering place, the spring gushing directly from the mountain; and up the gulf is another spring of fresh water, issuing from amongst the rocks on the beach, in quantity sufficient to constitute a moderate river.

AULONA, VALONA, or AVLONA, city, Turkey in Europe, prov. of Albania. Lat. 40. 27. 15. N. Long. 19. 26. 20. E. It is seated at the foot of a mount, 1½ m. from the Gulf of Aulona. Pop. 5000. The dogana, or landing wharf, is near an old fort, from which there is a paved road to the town: and here are the remains of a wooden mole, once of great extent. The imports, from Italy chiefly, are gun and pistol barrels, glass, paper, Calabrian capotes; exports, in exchange, oil, wool, gall-nuts, and timber. Here is an extensive woollen factory and manufactory of arms.

AULONA, AVLONA, VALONA, or AULON, prov. of Turkey in Europe, gov. of Albania, containing a pop. of 25,000 Greeks, and about 10,000 Turks. All its natural productions are excellent. Here are superior flavoured wines, grain of various kinds, oil, tobacco, considered superior to any produced elsewhere in Turkey. The inhabitants, in general, possess a frank and military air, believe themselves descendants of the ancient Macedonians, and preserve many traditions of ancestral greatness.

AULPS, tn. France, chief place of the canton, arrond. of Draguignan, depart. Var, prov. of Provence. Pop. 3100. Trade in corn and hats.

AULT, tn. France, arrond. Abbeville, depart. of Somme, prov. of Picardy, chief tn. of a canton, situated upon the sea-coast: 18 m. W. of Abbeville. The inhabitants are occupied in taking fish, which is all carried to Paris for sale.

AULTALUA, fishing vil. Scotland, par. Sleate, Isle of Sky, shire Inverness, situated upon Sleate Sound. Lat. 57. 2. N. Long. 3. 50. W.

AULTGRANDE, or ALTGRAD, in Scotland, shire of Ross: it is the outlet of Loch Glass, its course is southerly, brief, and turbulent, accompanied by noble scenery and fine cataracts, until it falls into the firth of Cromarty.

AULT-HUCKNALL, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. No. of acres, 3730. Real prop. £505. Pop. 618. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Liv. a vic. dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

AULTMORE, riv. Scotland, shire of Banff, a tributary to the riv. Isla.

AULTRAN, small riv. of Scotland, shire of Cromarty.

AUMA, tn. Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, on the road from Schleitz to Weida, and 45 m. S.W. of Leipsic, on a tributary to the Elsten riv. Lat. 50. 42. N. Long. 11. 54. E. Pop. 760. Here are manufactories of cotton and woollen.

AUMA WENIGEN, or LITTLE AUMA, to distinguish it from Auma, from which it is 4 m. S.E. See AUMA.

AUMAGNE, tn. France, depart. Charente Inférieure, prov. Aunis; 7 m. S.E. of St. Jean d'Angely.

AUMALE, or ALBERMALE, vil. France, arrond. Neufchatel, depart. Seine Inférieure, prov. Normandy. Pop. 1800. Chief place of a canton. Trade, in lace, leather, shoes, coarse woollens. Lat. 49. 45. E. Long. 1. 40. E. 42 m. S.E.

Ronen. It is an ill built tn. N. of the fountain of Jouvence, amidst spacious meadows, watered by the Bréele, which is crossed by a bridge; two columns here mark the spot where Henry IV. was wounded during a contest with the troops of the League.

AUMIGNON, riv. of France, depart. Somme, a tributary to the Somme, near Seroune.

AUMEA, vil. S. America, intendency of Caguan, repub. Colombia, on the Caguan riv. which waters the Savannas of Coraguages. Lat. 0. 40. N. Long. 73. 30. W.

AUMNIER, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, situated on the Wurda Riv. 50 m. NW. of Nagpoor. Lat. 21. 25. N. Long. 78. 30. E.

AUMONAU, vil. Isle of Luzon, one of the Philippines, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 18. 39. N. Long. 122. 20. W.

AUMONT, vil. France, arrond. and 3 m. from Senlis, depart. Oise, prov. Isle of France.

AUMONT, tn. France, arrond. and 12 m. N. of Marvejols; 6 m. S. of Cheli, depart. Lozere, prov. Languedoc.

AUMOOTINA, tn. Hindoostan, in Mysore, ter. 20 m. from Periepetam.

AUM-SAIB, vil. Turkey in Asia, prov. Irak-Arabi; 5 leagues NE. of the border tn. of Sura. Lat. 31. 4. N. Long. 45. 49. E.

AUMULK, tn. Denmark, duch. Lauenburg; 18 m. NE. of Lauenburgh. Here are iron blast furnaces.

AUNAI, or AULNAI, vil. France. See AULNAY.

AUNAIS, Des, riv. N. America, Lower Canada, rising in several small lakes, and uniting with the Batiscan, near the W. line of Perthuis Seignior.

AUNALAS, or AUNALOS, ter. S. America, intendency Delescudor, repub. Colombia. Lat. 3. 15. S. Long. 74. 20. W.

AUNALAS, riv. S. America, Aunalas ter. a tributary to the Amazon Riv. Lat. 3. 55. S. Long. 74. 30. W.

AUNAUX, tn. France, depart. Sarthe, prov. Maine and Perche; 6 m. from Mamers.

AUNAY. See AULNAY.

AUNBAELACKNER POND, lake, Birman Empire, ter. Mrammapyee, on the east of the Erwadi Riv. Lat. 22. 0. N. Long. 96. 7. E. 20 m. N. of Amarapoora.

AUNE, tn. Belgium, prov. of Liege, on the S. bank of the riv. Aywaile; 15 m. SE. from Liege, Lat. 50. 28. N. Long. 5. 38. E.

AUNE, riv.; England, Devonshire, falling into the English Channel, near Plymouth.

AUNEAU, or AUNEUX, tn. France, arrond. Chartes, depart. Eure and Loire, prov. Orléanais, chief place of a cant.; 12 m. E. of Chartes. Lat. 50. 28. N. Long. 5. 38. E. Pop. 1450. Fairs, for cattle, 2d November; manufactures, hats, caps, and hosiery. The German allies of the French Protestants were defeated here, by the Duke of Guise, in 1587.

AUNEUIL, tn. France, arrond. Beauvais, depart. Oise, prov. Picardy, chief place of a canton; 6 m. SW. of Beauvais. Pop. 1300. Auneuil is the birth-place of Lebrun, the painter.

AUNIS, a prov. of France, bounded on the N. by Poitou; W. by the sea; E. and S. by Saintogne; capital Rochelle. It is united with Saintogne and Angoumois.

AUNOE, or ORNOE, island of Denmark, Baltic Sea, in the Great Belt, S. of Agers Isle, and

off the coast of Zealand. Lat. 55. 9. N. Long. 11. 8. E.

AUNON, tn. Spain, sub-div. Guadaluara, prov. New Castile, situated upon the riv. Tagus. Lat. 40. 31. N. Long. 2. 54. W.

AUNSBY, par. England, wapentake, Aswardhurn, parts. Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1250. Real pfp. £1295. Pop. 117. Folk-ingham (P. T. 109). Living, a rect. valued at £140 per annum, in dioc. of Lincoln.

AUNTAO, seaport, S. America, intendency of St. Jago, repub. of Chili; 100 m. S. of Valdivia.

AUOUL-MUL, vil. W. Africa, dist. of Kanem, country Bornou, on the route of the travellers Denham and Clapperton, in 1822. Lat. 15. 6. N. Long. 14. 2. E. about 70 m. N. of Lake Tchad.

AUPACH, riv. of Austria, in Bohemia, and tributary to the Eger, a little below Carlsbad.

AUPITSBACH, riv. of Central Germany, in Saxony, tributary to the Grymbach, or Grumbach; 60 m. E. of Weissenfels.

AURA, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Truxillo, prov. of Zulia, repub. of Colombia, S. of Truxillo City.

AURA, riv. of Russia in Europe, Finland Proper, the outlet of Lake Pyha. The tn. of Abo stands on its banks.

AURACH, tn. S. Germany, cir. of Rezat, kingd. of Bavaria; 5 m. SW. of Anspach. Lat. 49. 17. N. Long. 10. 29. E.

AURACH, THE GREAT, riv. S. Germany, rising in Lower Maine, flowing into Upper Maine, falls into the Maine Riv. at Pelisall. Lat. 49. 53. N. Long. 10. 44. E.

AURACH, THE LESS, riv. S. Germany, cir. of Rezat, kingd. Bavaria, a tributary to the Altmühl.

AURACH-LE-DUC, or HERZOGEN AURACH, tn. Wirtemberg. See AITRACH.

AURACH, vil. S. Germany, cir. of Upper Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon a riv. of the same name; 3 m. SW. of Bamberg.

AURADOUR - S. - GENET, tn. France, depart. Upper Vienne, prov. Marche; 3 m. W. of Dorat.

AURAI, or AURAY, vil. and seaport, France, arrond. L'orient, depart. Morbihan, prov. Bretagne, on the harbour of Morbihan, the chief place of a canton. Pop. 3382. 21 m. SE. L'orient. Lat. 47. 41. N. Long. 2. 59. W. Trades in corn, black cattle, horses, butter, honey, cloth, lace, fish, chiefly pilchards. A battle was fought here in 1364, when the brave Du-Guesclin was taken prisoner.

AURAS, tn. Prussia, circle of Breslau, prov. Silesia, upon the right bank of the Oder. Lat. 51. 13. N. Long. 16. 46. E. Pop. 850. 15 m. NW. of Breslau.

AURAU, riv. S. America, prov. of Nueva Guyana, rising in the Caribbee territory, and flowing N. into the tributaries of the Oroonoco riv. Lat. 5. 20. N. Long. 62. 0. W.

AURAY. See AURAI.

AURAY, or OURE, riv. France, depart. Calvados, prov. of Normandy, falling into the English Channel. Lat. 47. 48. N. Long. 4. 57. E.

AURBACH, tn. S. Germany, kingd. Bavaria; 28 m. NE. of Nuremberg.

AURBACH, riv. Central Germany, tributary to the Lahn, into which it falls near Nassau.

AURE, riv. France. There are three having the same name, the first is a tributary of the Drome, the second, of the Eure, and the third waters the depart. of Eure and Loire.

AURECH, tn. France, depart. Upper Loire; 12 m. from St. Etienne.

AUREGA, riv. West Indies, in the Island of Cuba.

AUREILLE, tn. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence; 6 m. s. of St. Renu, and 6 m. from Orgon.

AUREILLE, tn. France, depart. Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou; 6 m. w. of Angiers.

AURELIUS, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Cayuga, state of N. York; 173 m. from Albany, on the Owasco Lake. Pop. 2726.

AURELIUS, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Washington, state Ohio; 96 m. s.e. from Columbus.

AURENGABAD. See **AURUNGABAD**.

AURENHEIM, tn. S. Germany, kingd. of Wirtemberg, contains a pop. 750.

AURESS, mts. N. Africa, state of Algiers. Lat. 35. 20. N. Long. 6. 48. E. amongst which the Adjab riv. has its sources. They form part of the Atlas Chain, are covered with rocks and broken into precipices, and capped with snow for more than nine months of the year.

AURESSIO, tn. Switzerland, canton Tessin, upon the Onserone riv. a tributary to the Langensee. Lat. 46. 12. N. Long. 8. 41. E.

AURIAC, tn. France, depart. Haute-Garonne, prov. Languedoc; 3 m. from Caraman.

AURIAC, tn. France, arrond. Carcassonne, depart. Aude, prov. Languedoc; 3 m. from Carcassonne. There are iron blast furnaces at this place.

AURICH, tn. Hanover, cap. of East Friesland; 15 m. n.e. of Embden. Lat. 53. 28. N. Long. 7. 30. E. Cattle fairs are held here, paper and snuff manufactured. Pop. 3000. This place communicates with Embden by a canal. The government of Aurich, includes the prov. of E. Friesland, and is divided into twelve bailiwicks, with five independent courts.

AURIESVILLE, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Montgomery, state of N. Carolina; 123 m. s.w. of Raleigh.

AURIGER, tn. Italy; 20 m. s.w. of Bormio.

AURIGNAC, tn. France, arrond. St. Gaudens, depart. Upper Garonne, prov. Languedoc, the chief place of a canton; 12 m. s. of St. Gaudens, and 6 m. from Martres. Cattle markets are held, and stuffs manufactured here. Pop. 1500.

AURIGNI, or **AURIGNY**, an island off the coast of France, about 9 m. from Cape La Hogue, and separated from the main land by the Race of Alderney. Lat. 49. 43. N. Long. 2. 10. E.

AURILLAC, tn. France, depart. Cantal, prov. Auvergne; 36 m. s.w. of Flour; 378 m. s. of Paris. Lat. 44. 57. N. Long. 227. E. Pop. 10,332. Situated upon the Jordanne riv. Five fairs are held in each year for cattle, mules, horses, cheese, &c. Stuffs, lace, and carpets are manufactured here. The streets are broad and irregular. Pope Sylvester II. Marshal Noailles, Pigniol de la Force, and Carrier, were born here. The vicinity abounds in basaltic colonnades, and the town actually stands upon a bed of lava.

AURIOL, tn. France, arrond. Marseilles, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence. Fain, Sept. 18, Oct. 30, Dec. 6. Pop. 4000. 15 m. s.e. of Aix, 3 m. from Roquevaire.

AURITH. See **UARTH**.

AURO, n. **ARAUNUS**, vil. Turkey in Asia, Syria, amongst the Bedouins. Lat. 35. 40. N. Long. 38. 16. E.

AURO, mtn. S. Italy, Naples, prov. of Capitanata. Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 15. 6. E.

AURO, tn. Sicily, situated on the n. coast, between Santa Agata and Caronia. Lat. 37. 58. N. Long. 14. 30. E.

AUROEE. See **AYROA**.

AURON, riv. France, depart. Cher, prov. Berry, flowing past Bourges, and falling into the Cher.

AURORA ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 15. 8. 0. s. Long. 167. 47. 51. E. It is about 12 leagues in length by five in breadth, lying nearly N. and S. It is mountainous, and the chief ridge attains a considerable elevation. Chief productions, breadfruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, and sugar-canes. Vegetation is very luxuriant. The inhabitants are of a dark-brown colour, wear head-dresses, but are in other respects naked, and carry bows and arrows. They are rather mild and peaceful.

AURORA, tn. N. America, co. Erie, state New York; 175 m. w. from Albany. Pop. 2421, on Lake Cayuga.

AURORA, tn. N. America, co. Portage, state Ohio; 140 m. n.e. of Columbus. Lat. 41. 25. N. Long. 81. 35.

AURORA, tn. N. America, co. Dearborn, Indiana; 25 m. w. of Cincinnati. Lat. 39. 25. N. Long. 87. 40. W.

AURORA COVE, S. America, Peru in the intendancy of Arequipa. Lat. 19. 50. s. Long. 70. 15. W. Some leagues N.W. of Tarapaca.

AUROUX, tn. France, depart. of Lozère, prov. Languedoc; 19 m. N.W. of Langogne.

AURUNG, vil. Hindoostan, in the sandy desert of Ajmeer or Rajpootana; 50 m. w. of Joudpoor. Lat. 26. 20. N. Long. 71. 52. E.

AURUNGABAD, **AURENGABAD**, **AKHUNDA**, or **DOWLETABAD**, prov. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, between lat. 18. and 21. N. Boundaries on the N. Khandeish, Gujerat, and Berar; s. Bejapoor, Bayder, or Beeder; on the E. Berar and Hyderabad; on the W. the Indian ocean; 300 m. long. 160 m. broad. Pop. 6,000,000. The E. part belongs to Nizam, the rest to Great Britain. It is separated from the prov. of Bejapoor by the riv. Neera and Beema. Its chief subdivisions are Jowaur, Callianee, Bombay, Baglana, Singumner, Dowletabad, Jalnapoor, Bheer, Futehabad, Perraindab, Sholapoor, Ahmednuggar, and Jooneer. In 1634 the seat of government was transferred from Dowletabad to Gurka, afterwards the residence of Aurungzebe, viceroy of Deccan, at which time the prov. received its present name. The surface undulates considerably, the tableland of the Deccan is 1800 feet above sea-level at an average, and the different heights were converted into fastnesses by the Mahrattas, in their resistance to Aurungzebe. Amongst the fruit and the vegetable productions are rice, prickly pears, milk plant, peaches, strawberries, large and well flavoured grapes, nectarines, melons, oranges. The Beema Neera, Go-

davery, and many other rivers, have their sources here, but none attain any magnitude until they pass out of the provincial bounds. In 1818 the Mahratta dynasty, or predatory tyranny, was crushed by British power, and, with little exception, the whole territory is now under British government. The Mahratta language prevails, but Hindoostanee and Persian are spoken by the higher classes. Although once the nursery of a lawless race, Aurungabad is now reclaimed to such a state of subordination, that crimes are of more rare occurrence here than in any other part of south-east India.

AURUNGABAD (anc. Gurka), the capital of the prov. of the same name, in the Deccan, Hindoostan. Lat. 19. 55. N. Long. 75. 24. E. 186 m. from Poona, 284 m. from Bombay, 650 m. from Madras; 1022 m. from Calcutta. Pop. 60,000. Circumference, 7 m. It was once the metropolis, now the tomb of Aurungzebe, its founder, and was abandoned by the Nizams for Hyderabad, from its too great proximity to the Mahratta chiefs. It is connected with Begmu Poora by two bridges over the Kowlah, and there is a tank near the Delhi gate. The climate is not healthy; the thermometer ranges from 78 to 100 degrees of Fahrenheit in the hot months. The principal street extends about 2 m. in length, having at one end a square, or chowk, and, near it, the shagunge, or market-hall. Silks are manufactured and sold here, and provisions of all descriptions are abundant. European manufactures are exhibited in the shops of the bazaar or high street. There is an interest that can never die attached to the ruins of Aurungzebe's palace, and to the famous mausoleum, with its marble domes, raised to the memory of his daughter. Around the fakirs' tomb are beautiful jets-d'eau, cascades, and other accompaniments agreeable in such a climate. The position of the city is well chosen to secure a constant supply of water, in a basin encircled by hills: from these spring the fresh waters that are conveyed in marble conduits, thence passed through earthen pipes into the reservoirs that supply the quarters of the city.

AUSA, riv. N. Italy, States of the Church, falling into the Adriatic Sea at Rimini.

AU-SABLE, POINT, N. America, U. States, projecting into Lake Huron. Lat. 44. 20. N. Long. 83. 5. W. on the N. side of Sagenaw Bay, in the country of the Ottaways.

AU-SABLE, riv. N. America, U. States, Michigan, country of Ottaways, falling into Lake Huron. Lat. 44. 20. N. Long. 83. 30. W.

AUSDALE, vil. Scotland, par. Latheron, sh. Caithness. Dunbeath (P. T. 275).

AUSH, tu. Central Asia, Tartary, Ferganah; 48 m. from Ourghandj.

AUSHIN, tn. W. Africa, Soudan, in the country of the Fellatas, on the route of Clapperton, the traveller, in 1826. Lat. 11. 20. N. Long. 9. 0. E.

AUSKERRY, island, Scotland, one of the Orkney group, par. Stronsay, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Lat. 59. 0. N. Long. 2. 39. W. Kirkwall (P. T. 327). Sheep are pastured here and kelp manufactured along the shores.

AUSPITZ, tn. Germany, Moravia, circle of Brunn. Lat. 48. 46. N. Long. 16. 55. E. Pop. 3500; 42 m. sw. of Olmutz. Cattle fairs are held here, and wine produced in the vicinity.

AUSSEE, mkt. tn. Germany, circle of Indenburg, duchy of Styria, 42 m. ss. of Salzbouurg, situated near a spacious lake, and at the confluence of three rivers that constitute the Traun. The produce of the salt mines of Sandling, in this vicinity, exceeds 160,000 quintals annually. Pop. 650. Lat. 47. 38. N. Long. 13. 50. E.

AUSSEE, vil. Germany, circle of Olmutz, Moravia; 12 m. NW. of Olmutz. Pop. 750. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 16. 50. E.

AUSSEGERFELD, tn. Germany, circle of Prackatitz, Bohemia; 5 m. from Winterburg.

AUSSIG, or **AUSLI** (Austra), tn. Germany, circle of Leutmeritz, Bohemia, situated upon the Elbe; 12 m. E. of Leutmeritz. Lat. 50. 38. N. Long. 14. 0. E. Pop. 300. Red wines called Oodshalsky, are produced in the vicinity, in which also are mines of coal: a battle was fought here in 1426, between the Hussites and their religious opponents.

AUSSON, or **AUXON**, tn. France, depart. Aube, prov. Champagne; 6 m. from Ervi. Cottons are manufactured here.

AUST, or **AUST CLINE**, or **CLIFF**, tything, England, par. Henbury, hund. Upper Henbury, co. Gloucester. No. of acres, 1200. Pop. 203. Thornbury (P. T. 122). The vil. is amongst the salt marshes on the banks of the Severn, and here is the "Old Passage" ferry, where Edward I. crossed to meet Llewellyn. There is a ferry also from this to Bleachley, at the Wye's mouth, and a second, or "New Passage" ferry, 1½ m. lower down.

AUST, riv. S. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, on which the tn. of Au stands. It is a tributary to the Danube.

AUSTELL, Str., or **AUSTLE** Str., mkt. tn. and par. England, hund. Powder, E. div. co. Cornwall. No. of acres in par. 11,540. Real prop. £40,628. Pop. 8758. London 249 m. Lat. 50. 21. N. Long. 4. 47. W., on the post road from Plymouth to Land's-end. A Stannary court is held here: some coarse woollens are manufactured, a profitable pilchard fishery exists on the shores; above 2000 labourers are engaged in the tin mines at Polgooth, and China clay works occupy nearly an equal number. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Austell, is a handsome building, and the only architectural ornament of the place.

AUSTERFIELD, chap. England, par. Blyth, hund. of Strafforth and Tickhill, N. div. co. York, W. Riding. No. of acres, 2710. Real prop. £2419. Pop. 280. Bawtrej (P. T. 150). Liv. cur. in dioc. York.

AUSTERLITZ, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Colombia, state, New Jersey; 34 m. ss. of Albany. Pop. 2245.

AUSTERLITZ, or **SLAWKOU**, tn. Germany, circle of Brunn, Moravia; 15 m. ss. of Brunn. Pop. 2000. Lat. 49. 8. N. Long. 16. 52. E. This place derives its memorable importance from the battle fought here on the 2d Dec. 1805, between the French, under Napoleon, on one side, and the Austrians and Russians on the other, in which the latter were defeated. This victory was the point on which the destiny of Europe and the elevation of Napoleon might then be said to turn.

AUSTERLITZ, township, Holland, prov. Utrecht, on the road from Utrecht to Deventer; 5 m. s. of Amersfort. Lat. 52. 6. N. Long. 5. 17. E.

AUSTERSON, tshp. England, par. Acton, hund. Nantwich, co. Chester. No. of acres, 950. Real prop. £891. Pop. 69. See ACROX.

AUSTHORPE, tshp. England, par. Whitkirk, wapentake Skyrack, lower div. co. York, W. Riding. Acres, 660. Real prop. £1031. Pop. 169. Leeds (P. T. 190). Smeaton the engineer was born and lies buried here.

AUSTHWAITE, ham. England, par. Mill, ward of Allerdale, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. 102. Ravenglass (P. T. 320).

AUSTI, vil. Austria, prov. Moravia, at the foot of the Jablunka mountains. Lat. 49. 15. N. Long. 18. 2. E.

AUSTINBURY, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Ashtabula, state of Ohio; 192 m. N.E. of Columbus. Here are numerous mills and woolen factories.

AUSTIN'S-CREEK, riv. N. America, U. States, Georgia, falling into the Savannah; 12 m. N.W. of Savannah.

AUSTIN'S-VILLE, vil. N. America, U. States, co. Wythe, state Virginia, on the Kanawha riv.

AUSTINTOWN, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Trumbull, state Ohio; 160 m. N.E. from Columbus. Pop. 1529.

AUSTIS, tn. Sardinia, in the Cagliari division. Lat. 40. 7. N. Long. 9. 1. E.

AUSTLE, St. See AUSTELL, St.

AUSTONLEY, tshp. England, par. Aldmonbury, wapentake Agbrigg, (upper div.) co. York, W. Riding. No. of acres, 1760. Real prop. £972. Pop. 1420. Huddersfield (P. T. 188).

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the globe according to the arrangement of modern geographers. An arrangement rendered necessary by the rapid progress made during the latter part of the 19th century, in the discovery of those almost innumerable islands which lie scattered over the Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans; peopled by various races of human beings, differing in their features, manners, dispositions, and languages. These islands, which cannot properly be referred to either of the four ordinary divisions of the world, are now comprehended under two new divisions, AUSTRALASIA and POLYNESIA. In drawing the line of separation between Australasia and Polynesia, there is no difficulty; but it is not so easy to mark the distinct boundary between the former and the Asiatic islands, where they blend with each other, about the equator, at the N.W. extremity of Papua, or New Guinea. In a geographical view, the small islands of *Waygiou*, *Saluatty*, *Balanta*, *Mysol*, and *Timorlaut*, ought strictly to belong to Australasia; but peopled as they are by Asiatics of the Malay tribe, and under the influence of the Dutch islands, it may perhaps be more proper, in a moral and political point of view, to consider them as belonging to the islands of Asia, more particularly as we shall then have all the Australasian population, with very few exceptions, marked with the African or Negro character; and, in fact, after all, geographical distinctions are, and must be, to a certain extent, quite arbitrary. If then the equator be taken as the northern boundary from 132. to 175. of east longitude; continue a line for the eastern frontier along the latter meridian to the 55th parallel, bending a little to take in New Zealand—another line along the same parallel

to the 65. of east longitude for the southern, and a slanting line to the point on the equator whence we began, so as to include *Kerguelen's Land*, and pass on to the eastern sides of *Timorlaut*, *Ceram*, *Mysol*, and *Saluatty*, for the western boundary, we shall have circumscribed the whole of the Australasian islands. The islands thus included are the following:—1. *Nelasia*, or New Holland. 2. *Van Diemen's Land*. 3. *Papua*, or New Guinea. 4. *New Britain*, *New Ireland*, and neighbouring islands. 5. *Solomon's Islands*. 6. *New Hebrides*. 7. *New Caledonia*. 8. *New Zealand*, and isles to the southward. 9. *Kerguelen's Islands*, or the *Islands of Desolation*. 10. *St. Paul and Amsterdam*. Each of these will be found in their alphabetical arrangement.

AUSTRALIA, or New Holland, the largest island in the world, and by some geographers accounted a fifth continent, reaching from 10. to 40. s. latitude, and from 114. to 153. E. longitude. This island received its name from the Dutch, who first explored it. The part first discovered was *Eendragt*, or *Concord Land*, from 24. to 25. s. lat. so called from the name of the ship: this was in the year 1618. In 1618, another part of this coast in 15. was discovered by *Zeechen*, who gave it the name of *Arnheim* and *Diemen*. Various other parts of the coast were afterwards discovered by different navigators, mostly Dutchmen; and, in 1699, *Dampier* explored it still further. But, notwithstanding all these attempts, the eastern part of the coast was quite unknown till the celebrated voyages of *Capt. Cook*. In the year 1770, he fully explored that side of the island, and gave his country an undoubted title to the possession of it, which accordingly has since taken place, under the name of *New South Wales*. This island is in length from east to west 2400 m. and breadth from N. to S. 2300 m. This country has now become an object of more consequence than formerly, by reason of the establishment of a British colony in it; where the criminals condemned to be transported, are sent to pass their time of servitude. On the 6th of Dec. 1786, orders were issued from the king in council to attempt this settlement, and chiefly for the purpose of disposing of the convicts. The plan having received the sanction of the Legislature, the squadron appointed to carry it into execution began to assemble at the *Mother Bank*, the place of rendezvous, on the 16th March, 1787. It consisted of the *Sirius* frigate, and ten sail of transports and store-ships; the whole under the command of Governor *Philips*. On the 13th of May the expedition sailed, having on board 778 convicts, of whom 200 were females; and, on the 18th of January, 1788, reached the place of their destination, and anchored in *Botany Bay*. The governor, finding this bay very inconvenient for shipping, and the land in its immediate neighbourhood unsuitable for a colony, went to examine *Port Jackson*, about three leagues distant. Here he had the satisfaction to discover one of the finest harbours in the world, where 1000 sail of the line might ride in perfect safety, and the country round about very eligible. He therefore pitched upon it as the site of the intended settlement; and the convicts and others being landed, they immediately set to work to clear the ground, build their habitations, &c. After struggling

with many difficulties, the establishment has fairly taken root, and has increased to a flourishing colony. The British settlers at first confined themselves along Port Jackson and Hawkesbury River. A range of mountains on the W. called the Blue Mountains, for a long time formed the impassable boundary of the infant state. But in the course of the summer 1813, a party of travellers succeeded in making their way to the other side of this range, and a carriage-road has been since constructed across these mountains to the distance of more than 100 miles. Several other expeditions of discovery were afterwards undertaken. One in 1817, to trace a large riv. named the Lachlan, running into the interior, to its termination, which was found to be in an extensive morass. In 1818 another expedition was fitted out for the purpose of exploring the Macquarrie, and which was likewise found to terminate in extensive morasses. This party found a beautiful river flowing from the Blue Mountains eastward into the sea by a convenient estuary in lat. 31. 25. S. which they termed the Hastings. At present the British settlements in this part of New Holland contain the town of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, about 7 m. from the head of Port Jackson; the town of Paramatta, about 15 m. from Sydney; Windsor, about 35 m. W. of the capital; and Liverpool, about 18 m. distant. There is also a settlement called Newcastle, in the dist. of Coal riv. about 60 m. N. from P. Jackson. The successive accounts published of this colony show a very rapid progress in wealth and population. By the census taken in 1821 it appears that the settlers amounted to 40,000, spread over 200 square miles of territory: since this period there have been great accessions, and the population at the present time cannot be less than 60,000. The climate in the vicinity of the colony is highly salubrious, though the heats in summer are sometimes excessive, the thermometer frequently ranging from 95. to 100. in the shade. This, however, only happens during the hot winds, which come once a year, and do not last more than ten or twelve days. The general heat of summer is about 80. at noon. In winter, hoar frosts prevail, and at a little distance from the coast ice is found. The rain generally falls in the months of March, April, and May. The coast, for about five or six miles, is encircled with a girdle of barren soil; and for ten miles further, there is no visible improvement. But after passing those extensive borders, the country rapidly improves into an endless variety of hill and dale, clothed with the most luxuriant herbage, and large spreading trees. A variety of flowering shrubs, unknown in Europe, of the most exquisite fragrance, abound in those parts which are free from trees; and among these, a remarkable tall shrub, bearing an elegant flower, which smells something like the English May tree, but much more powerful, is peculiarly delightful, perfuming the air to an immense distance. The chief vegetable produce of the colony is wheat, maize, barley, oats, and rye; potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips, peas, beans, lettuces, onions, and in fact almost all kinds of English vegetables, some of which improve in this new soil, and some degenerate. Fruit-trees of all sorts flourish remarkably well. Peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes, pears,

plums, figs, oranges, pomegranates, and melons, attain the highest degree of maturity in the open air. Even the pine-apple is produced, with very little artificial heat. The apple, the currant, and the gooseberry do not thrive so well: raspberries and strawberries grow in great abundance.

In the quadrupeds of New Holland there is a striking diversity from those found in other quarters of the globe. Of these the principal is the kangaroo, the flesh of which is greatly estimated by the settlers. The remarkable peculiarity of this animal is the disproportion between its fore and its hind legs; the former not half the length of the latter. It is, nevertheless, exceedingly swift, and bounds over bushes 7 and 8 feet high. The wombat is another animal peculiar to this part of the world. It is a squat, thick, and short-legged quadruped, slow of foot, and about the size of a large dog. There is also a species of dog, very different from those known in Europe, exceedingly fierce, and difficult to be tamed. Another singular animal is the ornithorhynchus paradoxus, an amphibious creature, with the body of a quadruped, and the head and beak of a bird. Besides these animals there are several varieties of the opossum, the flying squirrel, and the kangaroo rat. The domestic animals have all been imported by the colonists, and, with the exception of the goat, they have all very rapidly multiplied. Among the birds the most remarkable are the ostrich, the emu, the cassowary, and the black swan. Eagles of an immense size and strength are found in the mountains. The beautiful bird of paradise is found here, and a great variety of the smaller kinds of the feathered creation. Several sorts of serpents, enormous spiders, and scolopendras are also met with here. Shell-fish are found in great numbers on the coast, and shoals of whales, sharks, and dolphins. The aboriginal tribes of New Holland are represented as the most miserable and savage race of mortals upon the face of the earth. They go entirely naked, and, though pleased at first with any ornament that may be given them, they soon grow tired, and throw them away. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than black, but their skin is so covered with red gum, &c. that it is difficult to judge of its natural appearance. Their hair is also filled and matted with the same preparation. Their bodies are rendered hideous by deep scars, which they inflict on themselves with sharp pieces of shell, imagining that it adds to their beauty. They also perforate the cartilage of the nose, and wear a large piece of bone through it. Like other savages, they are fond of painting their bodies, which they do with red and white clay, and sometimes ornament them with shells; but it is remarkable that they do not use for this purpose the beautiful feathers produced in this country. Most of the men want one of the fore teeth in the upper jaw; and this appears to be a badge of honour with them; and it is equally common among the women to cut off the first two joints of the little finger of the left hand; they assign, as a reason for this, that it is in their way when they wind their fishing-lines. These people are in stature below the middle size, remarkably thin and ill made. They live chiefly on fish, which they usually take by spear-throwing. Those in the interior live upon any thing they can get, berries of all kinds, roots, leaves,

and insects. They have no fixed habitations, the climate generally allowing them to sleep in the open air, in the crevices of rocks, or under bushes. Their temporary hovels are formed with the bark of trees, many of them just large enough to receive a single person, and without furniture or any conveniences. Of the benefits arising from social life they seem to have no idea; their largest clans extend not beyond the family circle, of which the eldest is called by a namesynonymous with "father." They are proba- without religion; if they pay the least respect or adoration to any object or being, real or imagi- nary, it is the sun. Hence they have nothing to prompt them to good actions, or to deter them from bad ones. Should a woman die while her infant is yet in arms, they think nothing of throwing the living child into the same hole with the mother, and covering them both with stones, of which the inhuman father always throws the first. The nearest relations are also perpetually destroying each other, either by strata- gem or open combat, for, savage as they are, they have a singular custom of expiating an offence. The criminal exposes himself to the spears of the injured family, and as many as choose are allowed to cast them at him from a certain distance. If he is able to parry the shafts, or sinks under them dreadfully wounded, a reconciliation immediately takes place, and friendship is restored: but if he refuses to stand this trial, he and all his family are considered as fair game to attack and murder whenever they can be met with. They are savage even in love, the very first act of courtship on the part of the husband being that of knocking down his intended bride with a club, and drag- ging her away from her friends, bleeding and senseless: the consequence is said to be, that scarcely any married woman is to be seen with- out a scar, the unequivocal mark of her hus- band's affection. The New Hollanders are remarkably expert in the use of their spears, can throw them to a great distance, and hit a mark to a nicety almost incredible. They are more numerous than was first imagined, though still but few in comparison of the extent of the country; and there is some reason to believe that the interior of the island is uninhabited. See SWAN RIVER.

AUSTREY, par. England, hund. Hemling- ford, Tamworth div. co. Warwick. No. of acres, 2280. Real prop. £3694. Pop. 540. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Coventry.

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF, one of the principal states of Europe, and, next to Russia, the largest in extent. This great empire is bounded on the N. by Saxony, Prussia, and Russia; on the S. and S.E. by Turkey and the Adriatic; and on the W. by Bavaria and Switzerland. It consists of the following kingdoms and provinces, with the annexed population:

Hungary	7,400,000
Bohemia	3,698,596
Moravia	
Austrian Silesia }	1,968,713
Galicia	4,850,000
Austria Proper, Upper and Lower	2,008,978
Saltzburgh and Berchtols- gaden	200,000
Styria	829,731

Carinthia	280,000
Carniola	420,000
Friuli and Trieste	106,000
Bukowine	250,000
Transylvania	1,600,000
Slavonia	500,000
Croatia	350,000
Lombardy and other Ita- lian acquisitions	2,000,000
Istria	100,000
Dalmatia	300,000
Tyrol	762,053
Venetian States	1,650,000

Total population 30,278,063

Territory about 300,000 square miles.

This populous and fertile empire wants, in a high degree, that consonance of national man- ners, and that congeniality of national feeling, which is essential to national prosperity. Hun- gary and Bohemia, which form so large a por- tion of these dominions, have little connexion or conformity with each other, and still less with the remote provinces of Galicia or Lombardy.

With the exception of Russia, no European nation comprises such a diversity of tribes, or distinct races of mankind. The German part of the population scarcely extends beyond the provinces of Austria proper, Styria, and Carin- thia. Bohemia, although surrounded by a Ger- man population, contains many districts inha- bited only by aboriginal tribes. In Hungary and the Polish provinces, the inhabitants of German extraction are very thinly scattered. The most numerous of the varied races of this empire is the Slavonian, a generic name now in a great measure lost in the subdivisions of Croats, Rascians, Illyrians, Carniolians, &c. Many Jews are found in various directions, particularly in Bohemia, Moravia, and Galicia. With regard to climate, the Austrian dominions may be divided into three regions, of which the southern part comprises the provinces in the neighbourhood of Italy, with a part of Croatia, and extends from lat. 42 to 46. We find here the olive, the myrtle, the vine, the fig-tree, and even the pomegranate. The middle range ex- tends from the 46th to the 49th degree, com- prising the archduchy of Austria, a great part of Hungary, and a portion of Moravia and Bo- hemia. In this climate the olive is no longer found, but vines and maize thrive in favourable situations. Winter lasts between three and four months; the spring is mild, but rainy, and the summer warm, though variable. The air is in general healthy, except in the neighbourhood of the Hungarian marshes, which are prover- bially fatal to German settlers. The northern region comprises Galicia, a part of Hungary, a great proportion of Bohemia and Moravia, with the whole of Austrian Silesia. Winter is here very keen, and lasts full five months. Vines and maize are no longer seen, and even wheat requires a choice of situation: nevertheless, the summer heats, particularly in the valleys, are greater than we are accustomed to in Britain. The most important mountains in the Austrian empire are the Carpathian, which traverse the whole extent of Hungary, extending as far as Silesia; some of them are 4000 feet in height. The country is intersected by numerous rivers, the most interesting of which is the Danube,

which takes its rise in Suabia, and rolls its majestic stream through a course of 1500 miles into the Euxine sea, receiving in its passage more than 100 different rivers; its general breadth varies from one to three miles. The other principal rivers of Austria are the Drave the Traun, the Enns, the Save, and the Muhr. Lakes are frequent in many parts of these dominions, but are not very large or important. The established religion of the empire is Catholic, but, since the time of Joseph II. free toleration is granted to all sects. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of 9 archbishops, 30 bishops of the Roman, and 6 of the Greek Church: about two-thirds of the whole people belong to the first of these communions. Protestants are not very numerous in Austria, the population not caring to exchange their ancient worship for one whose appeal is to the understanding solely. In this extensive country agriculture is still very backward. The following statement will give an idea of this. Considering the whole territory divided into 70 parts we shall have

	Parts.
Mountains, heaths, marshes, lakes, and roads	26
Land under tillage	12
Meadows and pasturage in an inclosed state	7
Pasturage in a rude state	4
Woods and forests, comprising all uncleared tracts	18
Vineyards and orchards	3
Total 70	—

Moravia has made the greatest progress in agriculture, and now furnishes an annual supply of corn for exportation. Hungary is in many parts remarkably fertile, and produces an abundant crop with little exertion on the part of the husbandman. Here is still practised the primitive custom of treading out the grain by means of horses and oxen. The product of the vine, though far short of what it might be rendered, is a source of considerable wealth to Austria. Tobacco is cultivated to a considerable extent in Hungary, and other parts of the empire. Hops, also, are grown, especially in Moravia and Bohemia; their quality is said to be but little inferior to those of Great Britain. In Hungary and Transylvania, there are many rich mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and of late years, another valuable mineral product has been discovered in several parts of Austria—viz. coal. Of this, thirty mines have been found in Hungary alone, although so backward is the application of capital, that only two have as yet been worked. In Bohemia, Styria, and Lower Austria, this important branch of industry has been somewhat more cultivated, in consequence of the vicinity of the coal to iron ore. Mines of rock salt are likewise found all over Austria. No country in the world is better adapted to excel in hardware manufactures. The mines in Bohemia, Styria, Carinthia, and Upper Austria, supply an abundant store of excellent materials. The steel of Carinthia and Styria is known and highly prized by the British iron masters. Glass has long been made in large quantities in various parts of Bohemia and the neighbouring provinces. Austria has of late years undergone frequent changes in point of

territory and population. At the commencement of the French Revolution, the aggregate numbers of the different states, now composing this empire, was reckoned at 25 millions. In 1796, this number was greatly augmented by the acquisition of Galicia and other parts of Poland, but at the same time it was reduced by the cession of the Netherlands and Lombardy. In 1797, the Austrian population was increased by the addition of her Venetian territories. In the next war, the splendid successes of the campaign of 1799, promised to restore to Austria a portion of her lost territory, but the withdrawing of Russia from the coalition, and the fatal days of Marengo and Hohenlinden led, in 1801, to a treaty which occasioned a further reduction of the imperial frontier. The third war, that of 1805, was equally short and disastrous, leading, after the several overthrows, at Ulm and Austerlitz, to the purchase of peace by the surrender of the Venetian, the Tyrol, and other provinces, containing a population of nearly 3,000,000. In 1809, the resistance of Spain tempted Austria once more to try her fortune in the field. Her army was numerous, and a large proportion of the French force was in the Peninsula; but Prussia remained neutral, and Russia, in some degree, took part against Austria. These circumstances enabled Napoleon to acquire a superiority in the field, and to enter Vienna a second time as conqueror. This success was indeed checked by a sanguinary defeat at Aspern; but the victory of Wagram reinstated him in his superiority, and the advance of a Russian force left the Emperor Francis no other alternative but peace. By this peace, the Austrian empire was reduced in her population to 20,000,000, and the diminution of power was still greater from the cession of her frontier line; and France might, for a considerable time, have overawed and controlled her, had not the fatal expedition to Russia deprived Napoleon, in a few weeks, of that mighty army which appeared to ensure the subjection of the continent. The subsequent successes of the allies led, as is well known, to the restoration of Austria in more than her former splendour, and enabled her to reap a rich harvest from the spoils of the French empire. Her influence over the south of Germany is now strengthened; the ascendancy over Italy, formerly one of her weakest sides, is materially increased. The Netherlands, however rich and fertile, were at too great a distance from her other dominions, and too little connected with her by manners or national feeling, to form a first-rate object of her policy. It is, therefore, not too much to say, that the loss of them is fully compensated by the consolidation given to her Italian acquisitions by the incorporation of the Venetian states.

AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHEY OF, OR AUSTRIA PROPER, is divided into two districts, Upper and Lower, and contains about 12,000 square miles of territory, and 1,700,000 inhabitants. About one-third of its area consists of mountains, forests, lakes, and waste lands; the other two of meadows, corn-fields, and vineyards, cities, towns, and villages. The soil of Austria, especially of the valleys, is very fertile and well adapted to husbandry. This state is separated from Styria, by a chain of mountains of considerable elevation, called the Simmering Heights. The most

remarkable of this chain is the Schneeburg mountain, which is distinctly seen from the ramparts of Vienna, every clear day, a distance of 50 miles; it forms a majestic and picturesque object. There are but few lakes in the Archduchy, that of Gmunden is the most celebrated amongst travellers for the beautiful scenery of its banks. The Wolfgang, the Aber, and the Hallstatter of Upper Austria, are also noted for their scenery. They all abound in excellent fish, which the inhabitants find sport and benefit in taking. The chief rivers of Austria are the Danube, already described, the Traun, the Enns, and the Ippe, the banks of which are studied with rich and flourishing villages. The forests are extensive and yield a large quantity of fine timber, especially ash, oak, elm, larch, and fir. Austria yields considerable crops of barley, oats, rye, peas, and potatoes; wheat is also cultivated, but in no great abundance. Hemp and flax are also grown; the most considerable of Austrian vegetable produce is saffron, this equals in quality the saffron of India, and is a great article of husbandry. To the eastward of the Enns, the vine is cultivated with much success, and forms another important branch of agricultural industry. The roads of Austria are tolerable, and have rather the advantage of other useful introductions in the empire. Their great defect is, that they pass directly over hills, steep and dangerous, especially to carriages. The Austrians take the following method to give the traveller notice of these dangers; they erect a pole by the road side, with a board upon the top, on which is painted the figure of a man crushed to death by his carriage, while he is in the act of fastening a drag chain to the wheel, and which he has neglected until too late. The established religion of Austria is the same as that of the empire, the Roman Catholic, but there is a general toleration for Protestants of all descriptions, as well as for Jews, Greeks, and Turks. The chief city of Austria, and the capital of the empire, is VIENNA.

AUTAS, tn. Asia, in Arabia, prov. Hedjaz; 65 m. NE. Mecca. Lat. 22. 17. N. Long. 41. 0. E.

AUTAVE, Sr. tn. France, depart. Dordogne, on the left bank of the Dronne riv. 6 m. WSW. Ribérac. Lat. 45. 11. N. Long. 0. 7. E.

AUTEFAGE, vil. France, depart. Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. Villeneuve-d'Agen, canton, and 4 m. SSW. Penne: it is a populous place.

AUTENIOALAND, a dist. S. Africa, on the coast of the Cape of Good Hope, in Georgia, between Mossel Bay and Neekie Riv.

AUTENOW, tn. Russia, gov. Kiev; 18 m. WSW. Bialacerkier.

AUTERIVE, tn. France, depart. Haute-Garonne, arrond. and 12 m. SE. Muret; 18 m. S. Toulouse, on the Ariège. Pop. 2800. Manufactures, woollen cloths.

AUTES, tn. S. Amer. Peru, prov. Lima, on the left bank of the Perene Riv. a tributary of the Apurimac. Lat. 11. 15. S. Long. 73. 18. W.

AUTEUIL, vil. France, depart. Seine, arrond. St. Denis; 5 m. W. Paris. Pop. 1200. Several manufactures are established here; but it is chiefly remarkable for the number of villas in the vicinity: among others, that once occupied by Boileau Despreaux.

AUTGHUR, a dist. fort. and tn. Hindoostan: tn. 14 m. NW. Cuttack; extent of dist. from E. to W. 15 m., N. to S. 12 m.: produce, rice and

other grain, tobacco, cotton, sugar, and oil: the jungle is remarkably dense, and the country therefore reckoned unhealthy: territ. revenue paid by the Zemindar, only 6868 rupees.

AUTHIE, riv. France. See AUTHIS.

AUTHIE, vil. France, depart. Somme, arrond. and 7 m. E. Doullens: has manufactures of nails and of cotton yarn.

AUTHION, riv. France, rising in a lake W. Savigné, depart. Indre-et-Loire: from its source to Bourgueil it is called the Doil: for some part of its course it runs parallel with the Loire, into which riv. it falls at Saint-Aubin-des-Bois-de-Cé, after a course of 66 m. E. to W. 18 of which, from Beaufort to the Loire, are navigable. The bridges on this stream are so narrow, as to present only 24 to 30 ft. waterway, for a stream 120 ft. wide: the still-water above these bridges, and the back-water below them, therefore, produce eddies and accumulations of sand detrimental to the utility of the riv.; fords and fisheries also contribute to the same effect: the French government intend, however, to open a canal, lateral with the Loire, in which case, the improvement of this riv. would form an important and valuable part of the plan, and would have also the beneficial result of draining the extensive marshes which spread along its banks.

AUTHON, tn. France, depart. Eure-et-Loire, arrond. and 10 m. SSE. Nogent-le-Rotrou, chief place of its canton. Pop. 1270: weaving is carried on here.

AUTILLA DE PINO, tn. Spain, prov. and 6 m. WNW. Palencia.

AUTILLO DE CAMPOS, tn. Spain, prov. and 16 m. WNW. Palencia, on the Rio de Valdejinate.

AUTISE, riv. France, rising in depart. Deux-Sevres, 3 m. S. Secondigny: it falls into the Sevre-Niortaise riv. after a course of 39 m. NE. to SW. of which 6 m. are navigable, from Souille 3 m. above Maillezay to the Sevre.

AUTNEIR, tn. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, prov. Gundwana; 43 m. NE. Elchipoor.

AUTOL, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos, dist. and 31 m. SE. Logrono, on the Cidacos riv.

AUTONE, riv. France, rising in depart. Aisne, near Villars-Coterets: it falls into the Oise, N. and near Verberie, after a course of 21 m. SSE. to WNW. this stream is floatable for nearly the whole of its course, but only during the seasons of the timber-fall.

AUTOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. and 27 m. SW. Hyderabad.

AUTORSKYLE, dis. Scotland, shire of Cromarty, in the extensive par. of Loch Broom, situated on the S. shore of that estuary, in the Minch Channel.

AUTOSH, tn. Africa, in Kordofan; 32 m. E. Ibeit. Lat. 13. 25. N. Long. 31. 31. E.

AUTOSSU, a settlement of Indians, in the state of Alabama, N. America, on the left bank of the Tallapoosa riv. a tributary of the Alabama riv. Lat. 32. 45. N. Long. 85. 35. W.

AUTUN (anc. Bibracte, afterwards Augustodunum), tn. France, depart. Saône-et-Loire, prov. Burgundy, on the Arroux riv. chief place of its arrond. and canton 54 m. NNW. Mâcon, 30 m. NNE. Chalon-sur-Saône. Lat. 46. 57. N. Long. 4. 18. E. Pop. 9310. It is the seat of a bishop, whose dioc. includes the depart. of Saône-et-Loire, and is a suffragan of the archbishop of Lyons; several government offices are established here.

Numerous remains of its ancient grandeur still exist: among them, are the gates of Arroux, and of St. Andrew, and a tower supposed to have been part of a temple of Minerva: marbles, medals, and bronzes have frequently been dug up here: a most curious relic is preserved in the foundations of a convent, being the bases of the columns which supported the roof of the Forum, and on which are cut the geographical maps and itineraries of the provinces of the Roman empire: it is of the age of Augustus. The cathedral is an ancient building in the Gothic style: there are numerous institutions for the diffusion of knowledge, and among them a museum of antiquities. Autun is famous for its manufacture of carpets made of ox-hair and thread: its staples are wood, hemp, horses, and neat cattle. It was destroyed by Tetricus: rebuilt by Constantine: sacked by the Saracens in 731, and destroyed by the Normans in 888.

AUTRECOÛRT, tn. France, arrond. and 9 m. NE. of Chatell-sur-Seine, depart. Cote-d'Or, prov. Burgundy; 6 m. from Mussy. (P. T.).

AUTRECOÛRT, vil. France, depart. Ardennes, prov. Champagne, arrond. and 7 m. SSE. Sedan: weaving is carried on here; also, wool-combing by machinery.

AUTRENTCH, riv. British N. America, in Upper Canada, running into Lake Huron. Lat. 43. 6. N. Long. 82. 20. W.

AUTREY, vil. France, depart. Haute-Saône, prov. Burgundy, arrond. and 6 m. NW. Gray, chief place of its canton. Pop. 1200: here are both cast and wrought iron-works, and embroidery work.

AUTREY - SUR - LA - MORTAGNE, vil. France, depart. Vosges, prov. Lorraine, arrond. Bardenillias (P. T.). Pop. 300. Iron furnaces at this place.

AUTRIDGE BAY, a bay in N. America, in Cockburn Island, opening into Fury and Hecla Strait. Lat. 70. 10. N. Long. 86. 0. W.

AUTRY, vil. France, depart. Ardennes, prov. Champagne; 12 m. from Vouziers (P. T.).

AUTUCURALLY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic: 5 m. N. Umglee.

AUTUN, arrond. France, depart. Saône-et-Loire, prov. Burgundy: it is divided into 8 cantons, Autun, Conches, Epinac, Issy-l'Évêque, Lucenay-l'Évêque, Mesvres, Montcenis, and St. Léger-sous-Beuvray: these are subdivided into 87 communes, containing a population of 77,606.

AUTUNOIS, an ancient dist. of France, prov. Burgundy: with the exception of a small division in the depart. Côte-d'Or: it forms the arrond. of Autun, and the NW. part of the arrond. of Charolles.

AUTZ, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Courland; 36 SSE. Goldingen.

AUVADIRCOVIL, tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, in the Carnatic; 64 m. ENE. Madura.

AUVAILLE, tn. Netherlands, duchy of Limburg, on the Ambleve riv; 15 m. S. Liege.

AUVE, tn. France, depart. Marne, prov. Champagne; 16 m. ENE. Chalons-sur-Marne. Lat. 49. 3. N. Long. 4. 42. E.

AUVENT, Sr., vil. France, depart. Haute-Vienne, prov. Limousin, arrond. and 5 m. E. Rochechouart. Pop. 1900: situated on the left bank of the Gorre riv.

AUVERGNE, an ancient prov. France, now forming the departs. Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme, and the arrond. Brioude, depart. Haute-Loire.

the *Averni* occupied this prov. in the time of Cæsar.

AUVERNIER, tn. Switzerland, canton and 3 m. SW. Neuchâtel, on the lake of Neuchâtel. Pop. 700. Its wine is esteemed the best of the country.

AUVERS, Lr HAMON, tn. France, depart. Sarthe, prov. Maine and Perche, arrond. Le Mans, near Sable (P. T.), and 15 m. from Fleche.

AUVERS, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France; 3½ m. from Etretche (P. T.).

AUVERS, vil. France, depart. Seine-et-Oise, prov. Isle of France, arrond. canton Pontoise. Pop. 1500. 3 m. S. of Pontoise (P. T.).

AUVILLARDS, tn. France, depart. Tarn-et-Garonne, prov. Guienne and Perigorde, arrond. and 10 m. WSW. Moissac, chief place of its canton. Pop. 2000. Manufactures, porcelain, earthenware, worsted stockings, and hats: fairs, January 23, June 2, August 5, November 26. 3 m. from Valence d'Agen.

AUVILLERS-LES-FORGES, tn. France, depart. Ardennes, prov. Champagne; 19 m. NW. Mezieres.

AUVILLERS, tn. France, depart. Oise, prov. Isle of France; 3 m. from Clermont (P. T.).

AUWAL, tn. Austrian States, in Bohemia, circle Kauerzim; 6 m. W. Brod, it belongs to Prince Lichtenstein.

AUWE, tn. Asia, in Persia, prov. Irak; 75 m. NE. Hamadan; 111 m. W. Teheran: houses, 100.

AUXA, 'AUSSA, or AUSSAGUREL, tn. Africa, kingd. Adel; 180 SSE. Zeila, near the frontiers of Abyssinia.

AUXELLE-HAUT, vil. France, depart. Haut-Rhin, prov. Burgundy, arrond. and 9 m. NNW. Belfort: in the adjacent mts. are mines of silver, copper, and lead.

AUXERRE (anc. Autissiodorum), tn. France, capital of the depart. Yonne, and of its arrond. and canton, in the prov. Nivernois, on the left bank of the Yonne; 113 m. SE. Paris. Lat. 47. 48. N. Long. 3. 34. E. Pop. 12,044. It is the seat of numerous government offices, courts of justice, &c.: its college has a good museum of natural history and other objects of useful knowledge: the public library contains 14,000 volumes: here is also an agricultural society, with a collection of models: numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered here, not only medals, but dies for striking them. It has several flourishing manufactures, and its situation on the Yonne, which communicates with the Seine, and thereby with Paris, gives it great advantages as to internal trade: the quay is very conveniently constructed: its wines are much esteemed: it has numerous fairs for all sorts of merchandize: on the Monday before Candlemas day, the Monday before Palm-Sunday, the Monday before Whit-Sunday: the fairs of July 22 and November 11 last 3 days. It has suffered severely at various times: from the Huns, the Saracens, the Norse-men, the English, and the Leaguers.

AUXERRE, arrond. France, depart. Yonne, prov. Nivernois, is divided into 12 cantons, Auxerre, east and west, Chablis, Coulange-la-Vineuse, Coulange-sur-Yonne, Courçon, Ligny-le-Châtel, Saint-Florentin, Saint-Sauveur-en-Puissaye, Seigne-lay, Toucy and Vermanton: these are subdivided into 129 communes, containing a population of 107,118.

AUXERROIS, an ancient dist. of France, in Burgundy, at present comprised in the depart. Yonne, and constituting the principal part of the arrond. Auxerre.

AUXI-LE-CHATEAU, tn. France, depart. Pas-de-Calais, prov. Artois, arrond. and 16 m. sw. Saint-Pol; 31 m. wsw. Arras, chief place of its canton. Pop. 2460. Manufactures, cotton-yarn: the vicinity is marshy.

AUX LIARDS, riv. N. America, in the w. territ. of the U. States, running into the St. Peter's riv. a tributary of the Mississippi.

AUXOIS, or **AUXONNOIS**, an ancient dist. of France, in Burgundy, Semur was the capital: at present it forms the arronds. Avalon in depart. Yonne, and Semur in that of Côte-d'Or.

AUXON, tn. France, depart. Aube, arronds. and 16 m. ssw. Troyes. Pop. 2500.

AUXON, or **Auson**, tn. France, depart. Haute-Loire, on the right bank of the Allier riv. arrond. and 3 m. N. Brionde, chief place of its canton. Pop. 1250. Has a cold mineral spring: a coal mine is worked in its vicinity.

AUXONNE, tn. France, depart. Côte-d'Or, arrond. and 20 m. sss. Dijon, chief place of its canton. Pop. 5282. It is a fortified place of the fourth class, by Vauban, and the only fortified tn. in the 18th military division; has an arsenal, cannon-foundry, and artillery-school: here is a fine bridge of twenty-three arches over the Saône riv. and a dry bridge of 2350 feet in length; a noble parade, and delightful walks on the ramparts: manufactures, woollen stuffs of all kinds, fine and coarse, also cotton, linen, muslins, chintzes, and hardware: has fairs of three days each, for their manufactures, and for grain, timber, and cattle, March 16, June 20, Oct. 23, and Dec. 22. Marble quarries are worked here. In 1815 this place was surrendered to the Austrians, whereby the French sustained a loss of materiel of upwards of 2,000,000 fr. in value.

AUXY, or **AUXY-LA-REUNION**, tn. France, depart. Pas-de-Calais, on the right bank of the Authie riv. 7 m. sw. St. Pol. Lat. 50. 14. N. Long. 2. 9. E. Pop. 2470.

AUYAMAS, riv. S. America, in Colombia, rising in the Andes, and after a course of 216 m. falls into the Magdalena riv.

AUZANCE, tn. France, depart. La Creuse, arrond. and 17 m. sss. Aubusson; 34 m. sss. Gueret, chief place of its canton. Pop. 1200. Chief articles of trade, leather, wool, feathers, hemp, linen cloth, and black cattle.

AUZAT, or **AUZAL**, vil. France, depart. Ariège; 3 m. sw. Tarascon. Pop. 1000. Iron mines are worked here.

AUZAT-SUR-ALLIER, vil. France, depart. Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. and 7 m. sss. Issoire, 27 m. sss. Clermont. Pop. 1200. Coal is raised here.

AUZELLE, tn. France, depart. Puy-de-Dôme; 24 m. ss. of Clermont. Ambert (P. T.).

AUZIT, tn. France, arrond. Rodez, depart. Aveyron; 16 m. NW. of Rodez. Rignac (P. T.).

AUZON, riv. France, depart. Vaucluse, rising near Flassan, falling into the Sorgues riv. after a course of 27 m. E. to W. It is found serviceable in irrigation.

AUZON, vil. France, depart. Gard, arrond. and 10 m. NE. Alais; 5 m. sss. Saint-Ambroix. Near this vil. is a celebrated spring, called the "Stinking Fountain," on account of its strong sulphureous smell.

AUZON, tn. France, depart. Haute-Loire; chief place of a canton; in the arrond. and 9 m. N. of Brionde (P. T.).

AUZOUER-LE-MARCHE, tn. France, depart. Loire and Cher; 9 m. from Beaugenci (P. T.). Chief place of a canton.

AUZOUER-SUR-LOIRE, tn. France, depart. of Loiret, arrond. and 18 m. from Gien (P. T.). Chief place of a canton.

AVA, or the **BIRMESE EMPIRE**, in Asia, once powerful and extensive, is now, strictly speaking, limited to the kingdoms of Ava and Pegu: it lies between 15. 0. and 28. 0. N. lat. and 92. 0. and 98. 0. E. long., and is bounded on the N. by Assam and the adjoining petty states, on the E. by Siam and the Shan nations, on the S. by the Indian Ocean, on the W. by the Bay of Bengal, the Anoopectoomiu mountains which divide it from Arracan, and Hindooatan. It is divided into provinces and districts of very unequal magnitude, each governed by a viceroy or military chief. The principal rivers are the Irawady, the Kienduen, the Saluen, or Martaban riv., the Pegu riv., and the Lokingang. The only seaports of value are in the districts of Rangoon and Basseen, at the S. extremity of Pegu; by the jealousy of the government, the intercourse with Europeans is confined in a great measure to Rangoon. The pop. is not known, having been estimated at different times at 17 millions and at 8 millions, but by a Birmese account, the provinces S. of Prome are divided into 160 townships, and about 2080 villages containing 175,000 houses, in many of which four families reside; allowing 10 persons to each house, this would average about 40 only to the square mile. These provinces occupy about one-third of the empire, and estimating the whole at the above rate, gives a total of 3,500,000. The chief tns. are Ava, the ancient, and now again, the capital, Amarapoora, the late capital, Monchaboo, the birth-place of Alompra, Pegu, Rangoon, Basseen, Syriam, Negrais, Pagahm and Chagrin, Prome and Tongho; the two latter are considered the keys of the capital. Ava being a tropical climate is subject to heavy rains, but being a hilly country does not suffer much from inundations, nor is it subject to great extremes of temperature, it is consequently more healthy for Europeans than many other parts of India. The Pali language is at present the sacred text of Ava, Pegu, and Siam. The number of dialects in the empire is said to exceed eighters. Many well formed arches are to be found in their ancient temples, but masonry in the latter ages has been so much neglected that the workmen are unable now to turn an arch; wood and bamboo have superseded brick and mortar. The ruins in this country are extensive, and exhibit mouldering monuments of the ancient power and magnificence of the empire; the ruins of the Pagahm extend 12 m. along the banks of the Irawady and 5 m. inland. The white elephant is held in high estimation here, he is the second dignitary in the kingdom, has a regular cabinet of ministers, and dwells in a lofty hall with a splendidly gilt ceiling, where he receives presents from all foreign ambassadors; his attendants and guards exceed 1000 in number. The most important production of this country is the teak tree, which grows on the hills, and is floated down the rivers to the coast, and thence transported to Calcutta and Madras. A great

quantity of cotton, with ivory, amber, gems, and betel nut, are also exported. The Birmans, like the Chinese, do not use coin, silver in bullion, and lead, constitute the currency. The country abounds in elephants, tigers, buffaloes, kine, small horses, deer, goats, and dogs. Polygamy is lawful in Ava. The nominal religion is Buddhism, but religion holds but a slender dominion over the minds of these people. The principal food used is composed of rice and salt fish, or cavier dressed with oil; they do not make either cheese or butter, although there is a great abundance of milk. The government is very arbitrary, all ranks being totally dependent on the caprice of the sovereign, so that the want of an hereditary nobility, to give stability to the government and its institutions, has long kept it in a state of revolution and anarchy. The Birman year is divided into 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately, with an intercalary month introduced into every third year. The days of the month are reckoned from the new moon to the full, and then from the full to the new moon next but one following.

AVA, AINWA, or AINWA, city of Asia, capital of the Birman empire, Lat. 21. 45. N. Long. 96. 0. E. is well built, though chiefly of wood, and is surrounded by a brick wall. Previous to the war with the British, which was concluded in 1826, Amarapura was the capital, but that city having been nearly destroyed by fire, the king rebuilt and removed his court to the ancient metropolis of Ava. In 1827 the pop. was estimated at 30,000. It is situated on the S. side of the Erabatty.

AVA, tn. of Asiatic Turkey, prov. of Carmania; 12 m. NW. of Alarich.

AVA, riv. of Asia, empire of China, it is commonly called the Booram-pooter, or more properly Brahma-pootra, it joins the Ganges, and falls into the bay of Bengal.

AVAILLES, tn. of France, depart. of Vienne, Lat. 46. 8. N. Long. 0. 37. E.; 9 m. from Il-Jourdain (P. T.).

AVAL, or **BAHREIN**, island of Asia, Lat. 26. 36. N. Long. 48. 4. E. it is the largest of the Bahrein islands, in the gulf of Persia; it is about 12 m. in width and 30 in length. The chief tn. is Bahrein, which is fortified.

AVALAS, tn. of Turkey in Europe, prov. of Servia; 12 m. S. of Belgrade.

AVALON, peninsula SE. of Newfoundland, it is joined to that island by a narrow isthmus, having Trinity Bay on the N. and Placentia Bay on the S. The great bank of Newfoundland lies on the S. side of this peninsula, which, in addition to the before-mentioned bays, contains those of Conception on the N. and the Trepassy and St. Mary's on the S. It also contains several excellent harbours and bays, among which are Pine Race, Ballard, St. Mary's, and St. Francis.

AVALON, or **AVALLON**, tn. of France, the ancient city of Aballo, Lat. 47. 30. N. Long. 3. 56. E. It is the chief tn. of an arrondissement, in the department of the Yonne, on the steep banks of the winding Cousin: it is well built and romantically situated. Pop. 5483. Trade, wine, corn, cattle, &c.

AVANASI, or **AVENASKY**, large vil. of Hindoostan, prov. of Coimbatore; 36 m. NW. of Daraporam. An ancient, highly sculptured, and curious Hindoo temple, dedicated to Siva stands here.

AVANATOK ISLAND, one of the Aleutian islands, which belong to Russia, in the N. extremity of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 54. 15. N. Long. 189. 14. E.

AVANHANDARA, riv. of S. America, prov. Sao. Paulo, empire of Brazil. Lat. 20. 50. S. Long. 49. 0. W.

AVANO, tn. of Turkey in Asia, gov. Kaissaria, Karamania, on the riv. Sum. Lat. 38. 50. N. Long. 34. 43. E.

AVAR, **OAR**, or **AWAR**, city of Persia, prov. of Leaghistan, in the Caucasian mountains: the city consists of about 600 houses, and is the residence of a prince who reigns over a circumjacent tribe consisting of about 6000 families. The palace, where he dispenses a liberal hospitality, is the only house in eastern Caucasus with glass windows. The city is famous for the manufacture of very fine shawls from the wool of the Caucasian sheep. The tribe is considered to be the remnant of the Huns, who found an asylum in Mount Caucasus. Religion, Moham-medanism.

AVARAY, tn. of France, depart. of the Loire and Cher. Lat. 48. 10. N. Long. 1. 20. E. near Vendome; 3 m. from Mers (P. T.).

AVARELLA, **CAPE**, on the coast of Cochin China, in the Sea of China. Lat. 13. 0. N. Long. 109. 25. E.

AVARELLA FALSE, **CAPE**, coast of Cochin China, Sea of China. Lat. 11. 4. N. Long. 109. 10. E.

AVARENA, **POINT**, West Indies, on the S. coast of Hayti, or St. Domingo, in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 18. 5. N. Long. 70. 58. W.

AVATCHA, or **AWATCHA**, the only commodious harbour and bay on the SE. coast of Kamtschatka, at the mouth of the riv. Paratouunka, or Ilmitsh, and Avatcha. Lat. 52. 51. 45. N. Long. 158. 46. 45. E. It is 25 m. in circumference, and is well sheltered by high well-wooded shores. It forms one of the finest harbours in the world, being entered by a channel between 2 and 3 m. in width, and about 4 m. in length. The small harbours of Rakivinoi and Petropaulowsk are contained within the bay; a great abundance of good fish may be easily taken here.

AVATCHA, small vil. of Kamtschatka, on the N. side of Petropaulowsk harbour. Lat. 52. 51. N. Long. 160. 10. E. in Avatcha bay; 8 m. from Petropaulowsk.

AVAUX, tn. of France, arrond. of Rhetel, depart. of Marne. Lat. 49. 25. N. Long. 4. 15. E. near Rheims, on the riv. Aisne.

AVAVIDA, tn. of S. America, prov. of Guiana, empire of Brazil, on the riv. Negro; 220 m. W. of Rio Negro Fort. Lat. 2. 40. S. Long. 57. 45.

AVAVIRI, or **AYAVARI**, tn. of S. America, republic of Peru. Lat. 15. 10. S. Long. 71. 10. W. 76 m. N. of Chucuito, and 75 m. W. of Carabaya.

AVDEMO PORT, in the island of Scarpanto, in the Archipelago. Lat. 35. 38. N. Long. 27. 11. E.

AVDIMO, tn. of Turkey in Asia, in the island of Cyprus. Lat. 34. 40. N. Long. 32. 43. E.

AVE, riv. of Portugal, prov. of Entre-Minho-Douro; it falls into the Atlantic Ocean N. of Oporto. Lat. 41. 22. N. Long. 8. 18. W.

AVEBURY, or **ABURY**, par. and vil. of England, in the hund. of Selkley, co. of Wilts. Acres

5450. Real prop. £4570. Pop. 747. Marlborough (P. T. 74). The vil. is famous for a Druidical ruin, somewhat similar to that of Stonehenge, but more extensive, and considered more ancient. Stukely states that it consisted of 650 stones, besides a large cromlech about a mile to the N. and that it included, within its circumference the whole of the space now occupied by the vil. It was surrounded by a wide ditch with a high vallum or ridge outside of it, which vallum, it is supposed, was raised to enable spectators to view the ceremonies performed within. The ditch circumscribed a circle 1400 feet in diameter, formed of 100 stones set upright, about 40 feet in circumference, and from 15 to 17 feet in height, standing about 80 feet distant from each other. Within the outer circle stand two others, each composed of two double concentric arches of a similar arrangement and like number of stones. There appear to have been two entrances to the grand circle, each of one mile in length, and each constructed of two rows of 100 upright stones, placed at equal distances; at the end of one of these entrances a large stone was placed, and at the termination of the other stood a small double concentric circle. Very little of this once stupendous edifice now remains; the stones have been removed and broken to mend roads and build houses. The parish church is very ancient. In the vicinity there are numerous tumuli, cromlechs, and barrows. Silbury Hill, a Roman tumulus, 170 feet in height, and 1680 feet in circumference, forms a striking contrast to the surrounding chalk hills, from its isolated situation and conical shape.

AVECHICA, riv. of S. America, prov. of Guayana, gov. Orinoco, repub. of Colombia; it joins the Jurum at Curu. Lat. 6. 45. N. Long. 62. 0. W.

AVEGNO, or AVEYNO. See AVEYNO.

AVEGOS, tn. of Portugal, prov. of Beira, Lat. 41. 6. N. Long. 7. 0. W. on the riv. Coa; 5 m. N. of Pinhel.

AVEIN, tn. of the Netherlands, grand duchy of Luxemburg. A battle took place here between the French and Spaniards in 1634. N. of Rochefort about 6 m.

AVEIRA, tn. of S. America, prov. of Guiana, empire of Brazil, on the riv. Topajoe, or Topayos, 12 m. S. of Santarem.

AVEIRA, or AVEIRO DE BAIXAS, seaport tn. of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, Lat. 40. 48. N. Long. 8. 11. W. 15 m. SW. of Santarem, at the mouth of the riv. Vouga, it enjoys a rapidly reviving trade.

AVEIRAS DE CUINA, tn. of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura. Lat. 39. 11. N. Long. 8. 52. W. 12 m. SW. of Santarem, at the foot of the Junto mountains.

AVEIRO, or BRAGANÇA NOVA, seaport tn. of Portugal, dist. of Coimbra, prov. of Beira. Lat. 40. 30. N. Long. 8. 40. W. Pop. 7300. A number of English families reside here, and carry on an extensive traffic in fish, particularly sardels, oil, and salt.

AVEIRON, or AVEYRON, depart. of the S. of France. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. between 3. 50. and 4. 50. E. It corresponds to the ancient prov. of Rouergne, and is bounded by Gard, Lozere, Cantal, and Herault. The mounts. here are covered with snow during six months of the year, and their sides, forming immense forests, extend over nearly the whole department. Good wines

are produced at Agnac, Laucedat, and Marcellac; but the wealth of the depart. consists in luxurious pastures and meadows, on which are reared horses, mules, oxen, and above 600,000 sheep. Rhodéz, or Rodez, is the capital; it is an insignificant tn. The chain of mountains which separates the Aveyron riv. from the Lot, contains extensive coal-mines, copper, iron, alum, sulphur, vitriol, and aluminous schistus. A remarkable instance of the spontaneous combustion of coal is exhibited about 400 feet above the Aveyron, it has burned for ages with little diminution of intensity. On the navigable riv. Lot and Tarn are situated several woollen, paper, and silk manufactures. Besides the Lot and the Tarn, the rivs. Trueyre, Aveyron, Visur, and the Sorgues, run from E. to W. through the depart. and fertilize the soil by their waters and their deposits. The principal tns. are Rhodéz, Espalion, Milhau, Sainte Afrique, and Ville Franche; each of which is the chief tn. and of the same name as its respective arrondissement. Pop. 350,014; extent 445 geographical square leagues.

AVEIRON, or AVEYRON, a rapid riv. of France, in the depart. of Aveyron. Lat. 44. 22. N. Long. 2. 15. E. It issues from the spring of Veyroll, in the arrondissement of Severac, and after passing through Rhodéz and Ville Franche, enters the depart. of the Lot, near St. Antonin; it becomes navigable at Negrepelisse, and having run a course of 36 leagues joins the Tarn riv. northward of Montauban.

AVELAND, wapentake of England, co. Lincoln. It contains 23 pars. in the southern part of the co. Pop. 9095. Acres, 53,220.

AVELANS, tn. of Portugal, prov. of Beira; 22 English m. N. of Coimbra. Lat. 40. 32. N. Long. 8. 26. W.; on the high road from Coimbra to Oporto.

AVELANS, CASTRO DE, FORT OF, S. America, empire of Brazil. Lat. 30. 25. S. Long. 68. 25. W. On the riv. Amazonas; 2 m. SW. of Matura.

AVELEY, par. and vil. of England, is the hund. of Chafford, and co. of Essex. Purfeet (P. T. 18). Fair, on Easter Monday. Acres, 3920. Real prop. £4620. Pop. 733. A dioc. vic. in the dioc. of London.

AVELGHEM, tn. of Belgium, on the Scheldt. Lat. 50. 47. N. Long. 3. 28. E. 7 m. SW. of Oudewarde.

AVELIN, tn. of Hindoostan, in the country of Soonda, on the Malabar coast; 4 m. S. of Goa. Lat. 15. 13. N. Long. 74. 3. E.

AVELLA, tn. of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, kingdom of Naples, the ruins of the ancient Abella, celebrated by Virgil, lie near the place, it is 15 m. E. of Naples.

AVELLANEDA, tn. of Spain, dist. of Caceres, prov. of Estremadura. Lat. 39. 34. N. Long. 5. 12. W. 35 m. SE. of Talavera.

AVELLINO, a considerable tn. of Italy, principato Ultra, and kingdom of Naples. Lat. 40. 55. N. Long. 14. 48. E. It was the ancient Abellinum Hirpinorum. The streets are narrow and irregular. The tn. is governed by a syndic and four other magistrates, whose offices are hereditary. A considerable trade is carried on in blue cloth, macaroni, chestnuts, and filberts, called Aveline, from the name of this town. Pop. 9500. On a wild mountain, near Avellino, stands the celebrated convent of Monte

Virgine, which formerly had a sumptuous temple of Cybele. The Val di Gargono, or Furcæ Caudinæ, near this place, is famous as being the place where the Samnites having blocked up a Roman army, obliged them to pass under the yoke, A. V. C. 433. Avellino has repeatedly suffered severely by earthquakes, particularly in September, 1694, September, 1731, and again in 1805.

AVEN, riv. of Scotland, in the sh. of Banff, it flows out of Loch Aven, and joins the Spey at Inveraven. Lat. 57. 25. N. Long. 3. 17. W.

AVEN, riv. of Scotland, sh. of Lanark, it issues from Loch Aven, and falls into the Clyde at Hamilton Bridge.

AVEN, or AVON, riv. of Scotland. It rises in the par. of Cumbernauld, in Dumbarton-shire, and forming the eastern boundary of Stirling, falls into the Firth of Forth near Borrowstonness. Lat. 56. 6. N. Long. 3. 45. W.

AVEN LOCH, in Scotland, in the sw. of Banffshire; 21 m. sw. of Inveraven. Lat. 57. 10. N. Long. 3. 6. W.

AVEN, a small riv. of France, depart. of Finisterre, prov. of Brittany. It discharges itself into the Atlantic SE. of Brest.

AVEN PONT, seaport tn. of France, depart. of Finisterre, prov. of Brittany. Lat. 47. 50. Long. 3. 47. W.

AVENAKOE, or AVERNAKOE, a small irregularly shaped island of Denmark, near the S. coast of Funen, in the Little Belt. Lat. 55. 3. N. Long. 10. 20. E.

AVENASHY, vil. of Hindoostan, prov. of Coimbatour. Lat. 10. 55. N. Long. 77. 15. E. about 37 m. NW. of Daraporam. An ancient, curious, and highly sculptured Hindoo temple stands here, as also a bridge constructed of very large flag-stones.

AVENBURY, par. of England, hund. of Broxtash, co. of Hereford. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Acres, 3140. Real prop. £4270. Pop. 333. A vic. in the dioc. of Hereford.

AVENCHE, AVENCHES, or WIFFELS (anc. Aventicum), tn. of Switzerland, prov. of Friburg. Lat. 46. 52. N. Long. 6. 58. E. Pop. 13,400. A castle stands here, it is near the lake of Morat, and 18 m. SW. of Berne. This is the ancient capital of Roman Helvetia, and was formerly more than 6 m. in circumference, and the ruins of a vast amphitheatre, public baths, mosaics, marble columns, &c. evidence ancient splendour. It is remarkable, that although the lake is now more than a quarter of a league distant, yet the walls of its ancient port, and the iron rings to which boats were attached, are still apparent. The tn. was embellished by the Emperor Vespasian.

AVENDALE, par. of Scotland, in middle ward, sh. of Lanark. Strathaven (P. T. 38). Real prop. £16,287. Pop. 5761. The town of Strathaven stands here. The river Aven waters the parish, within which it is crossed by three bridges. The soil on the banks of the riv. is fertile, the riv. having been taken advantage of in the drainage of the land, much of which was formerly a morass; it is now famous for producing the finest veal in Scotland. On the S. side of the riv. the remains of a Roman road are traceable for many miles. Coal and limestone are found here. There are three ancient chapels in the par.

AVENHORN, tn. of Holland, state of North

Holland. Lat. 52. 36. N. Long. 4. 58. E. of Alkmar.

AVENICO, riv. of S. America, prov. of Cuenca, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 2. 25. S. Long. 78. 30. W. It rises in the mountains near Asuary, and, being joined by the Arrabon and several other streams, forms the Maronna, which falls into the riv. of the Amazons SE. of Borja.

AVENIERE, or AVENIERES, tn. of France, depart. of Mayenne. Near Laval (P. T.). Pop. 2200.

AVENING, par. of England, in the hund. of Longtree, co. of Gloucester. Tetbury (P. T. 99). Acres, 4660. Real prop. £4279. Pop. 1118. A rectory in the diocese of Gloucester. A large tumulus, with a stone at each end, and an immense one at the top, stands in a field adjoining Gatcombe Park; it is said to be a monument erected to the memory of Long, a Danish chief; here are also several barrows in which human bones have been found.

AVENNE, tn. of Belgium, prov. of Liege, on the riv. Meuse. Lat. 50. 38. N. Long. 5. 7. E. 18 m. W. of Liege.

AVENT, tn. of Switzerland, in the state of Valais, or Wallis. Lat. 46. 16. N. Long. 7. 15. E. It stands between the rivs. Lucerne and Morge.

AVENTICUM. See AVENCHES.

AVENTINE, MOUNT, Italy, one of the seven hills upon which Rome is built.

AVENZA, tn. of Italy, principality of Massa, and duchy of Modena; 4 m. NE. of Massa. Lat. 44. 3. N. Long. 10. 6. E.

AVERBACH, tn. of Germany, in Vogtland, kingd. of Upper Saxony. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 12. 28. E. The neighbourhood is famous for pale topazes.

AVERDISCOTT. See ALVERDISCOTT.

AVEREEST, tn. of Holland, prov. of Over-Yssel, on the riv. Reest; 7 m. N. of Ommen. Lat. 52. 38. N. Long. 6. 22. E.

AVERGALE, Asia, prov. of Abyssinia. It is a narrow strip running along the eastern bank of the riv. Tacizze for about 50 m. and is inhabited by a tribe of Agows.

AVERHAM, par. of England, wapentake of Thurstaston, N. div. co. Nottingham. Newark (P. T. 141.). Acres, 2000. Real prop. £3740. Pop. 191. A rectory in the dioc. of York.

AVERNAKEE. See AVERNAKOE.

AVERNE LAKE, or AVERNO, LAGO D', Italy, Terra di Lavoro, kingd. of Naples, near Puzoli, it is 600 yards across. Lat. 40. 50. N. Long. 14. 4. E. Poets have called this the Lake of Hell, and have asserted it was so poisonous that birds, in attempting to fly over it, were overcome by the effluvia, and dropped down dead. It is in some places 180 feet in depth. Many of the marshes in the neighbourhood are now drained, the air and the water are salubrious, and the banks of the lake are interspersed with beautiful gardens and rich vineyards.

AVERNO, LAGO D'. See AVERNE LAKE.

AVERON, or AVERORN, island of Norway, in the North Sea, off the prov. of Drontheim. Lat. 63. 0. N. Long. 7. 30. E.

AVERSA (anc. Atella), large tn. of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, kingd. of Naples. Lat. 40. 57. N. Long. 14. 14. E. It is the seat of a bishop, a governor, and other officers of state. Pop. 14,000. It is situate in a beautiful plain, interspersed with vineyards and orange groves,

within 8 m. of Naples, and contains 9 parish churches, and 16 convents.

AVERSELEK, tn. of Denmark, bailiwick of Gottorp, prov. of Sleswick. Lat. 54. 26. N. Long. 9. 23. E. 5 m. s. of Sleswick.

AVERTO, a small island of Italy, in the Gulf of Venice. Lat. 45. 47. N. Long. 13. 33. E. off the coast of Lombardy.

AVES, **ILAS DE**, or **BIRDS' ISLANDS**, West Indies, one of the Leeward Islands, to the W. of the Roques, two groups of keys, having between them a channel, 9 m. in breadth. The shores are very rocky and dangerous, particularly on the N. side. Lat. 11. 58. 45. N. Long. 67. 37. 45. W. These islands have been thus called on account of the number of birds which breed here on the bare rocks, there not being any trees to shelter them.

AVES, or **BIRDS' ISLAND**, W. Indies, one of the Caribbee, or Windward Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, a small, low, solitary island, about three-quarters of a mile in length, constantly covered with myriads of sea-fowl. Lat. 15. 40. N. Long. 63. 38. W. It is surrounded by a sandy beach. There are reefs on which the sea breaks, extending to a short distance on the NW. and SE. sides. The highest part is not more than 15 feet above the high water mark, nevertheless, a vessel can anchor in 10 or 12 fathoms water, on a sandy bottom, with good shelter on the W. side. It is not visible by day until within 6 or 8 m. of it; the flight of birds points it out at sunset, but at night it is impossible to see it. No fresh water has been found here yet.

AVES, riv. of S. America, dioc. of Chavantes, prov. of Goyaz, empire of Brazil. It falls into the riv. Aroguay, in Lat. 9. 0. S. Long. 50. 30. W.

AVESA, riv. of Italy, legation of Romagna, States of the Church. It falls into the Adriatic Sea, near Rimini.

AVESH, tn. of Asia, kingd. of Turkestan. Lat. 41. 21. N. Long. 67. 45. E. It is 80 m. SSE. of Andeijoun, near the riv. Siri.

AVESNES, tn. of France, depart. Du Nord, prov. of Flanders. It is the head of an arrond. is a well-fortified frontier tn. on the riv. Hepres. Lat. 50. 10. N. Long. 3. 58. E. Pop. 2800. There are some good quarries in the vicinity, also several smelting-houses and iron founderies. It was stipulated by England and her allies, that Avesnes should be retained for a considerable time after the treaty of Paris in 1815.

AVESNES-LE-COMTE, tn. of France, arrond. of Arras, depart. Pas de Calais, prov. of Artois. Lat. 58. 16. N. Long. 2. 54. E. 12 m. W. of Arras (P. T.).

AVESSE, tn. of France, arrond. La Fleche, depart. of the Sarthe, prov. of the Maine. Pop. 1100. 9 m. from Sable (P. T.).

AVESTAD, tn. of Sweden, pres. of Stora-Kopparberg. In 1803, it was nearly destroyed by fire. There are extensive forges here for copper, &c. Lat. 60. 28. N. Long. 15. 43. E.

AVETON-GIFFORD, par. of England, hund. of Ermington, co. Devon. Modbury (P. T. 208). Acres, 1840. Real prop. £5436. Pop. 924. Lat. 50. 20. N. Long. 3. 53. W. A rect. dioc. of Exeter.

AVEURDRE, small tn. of France, arrond. of Moulins, depart. of the Allier, prov. of the Nievre, on the riv. Allier. Lat. 46. 46. N. Long. 3. 5. E. Pop. 1050.

AVEYNO, or **AVEYNO**, tn. of Switzerland, can. of Tessin, on the riv. Maggia; 3 m. N. of Locarno. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 8. 46. E.

AVEYRON, or **AVEIRON**. See **AVEIRON**.

AVEZO, vil. of Spain, prov. of Galicia. Lat. 42. 32. N. Long. 70. 17. W. It stands in an isolated situation in the Gallician mountains.

AVEZZANO, tn. of Italy, prov. Abruzzo Ultra, kingd. of Naples. Pop. 2850. Lat. 42. 0. N. Long. 13. 30. E. It stands on the N. shore of Lake Celano, or Fucino.

AVIANO, tn. of Austria, state of Venice, prov. of Lombardy, about 15 m. E. of Belluno. Lat. 46. 7. N. Long. 12. 35. E.

AVICH, **LOCH**, or **LOCH LUINA**, Scotland, Lorn, Argyleshire; it is 8 m. in circumference, and discharges its waters into Loch Awe by Arich riv. Lat. 56. 18. N. Long. 5. 20. W.

AVICH, riv. of Scotland, Lorn, Argyleshire, it constitutes the communication between Arich Loch and Loch Awe. Lat. 56. 15. N. Long. 5. 19. W.

AVIE, tn. of Asia, prov. of Balkah, Turkestan, on the riv. Kaushkar, or Kameh. Lat. 36. 25. N. Long. 71. 2. E.

AVIELLA, tn. of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura; 6 m. NE. of Santarem. Lat. 39. 22. N. Long. 8. 29. W.

AVIEMORE, vil. of Scotland, par. of Duthel sh. of Elgin. Pitmain (P. T. 113). Pop. with par. on the W. bank of the Spey, and on the Great Highland Road, about 30 m. from Inverness. Lat. 57. 11. N. Long. 3. 47. W. There is a Druidical temple in the immediate neighbourhood.

AVIGLIANO, or **AVIGLIANA**, tn. of Italy, marquisate of Susa, state of Piedmont. It stands in a fertile and healthy district of the Cottian Alps, near Turin, and contains a strong castle, 3 churches, and several convents. Lat. 40. 46. N. Long. 15. 44. E.

AVIGLIANO, tn. of Italy, prov. of Otranto, kingd. of Naples. Lat. 40. 8. N. Long. 18. 37. E. 8 m. E. of Otranto.

AVIGLIONE, tn. of Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. of Naples. Lat. 40. 44. N. Long. 15. 50. E.

AVIGNANO, tn. of Italy, prov. Lavora, kingd. of Naples; 10 m. N. of Capua. Lat. 41. 17. N. Long. 14. 20. E.

AVIGNON, city of France, capital of the depart. of Vaucluse, and a bishop's see. Pop. 31,180. Lat. 43. 57. N. Long. 4. 52. E. On the banks of the Rhone. The city stands in a fruitful plain, embellished with orchards and meadows. It is rather more than 3 m. in circumference, the streets are crooked and narrow. It contains a university, or lyceum, two palaces, a museum of natural history, a collection of paintings, a botanic garden, a library, containing 27,000 vols. the academy of Vaucluse, and other public establishments; considerable trade is carried on in cotton goods, silks, paper, and leather; it is also the mart for the corn of many of the southern departments. In 1271, Avignon was ceded to the see of Rome by Philip III. of France, and, from 1309 to 1379, it became the residence of the Pope, and, afterwards, for 40 years, during the great schism of the W. it became the seat of one of the rival pontiffs. In 1791, it was re-annexed to France. The tombs of Petrarch's Laura, and of Hugh de Sade, her husband, are still shown in the church

of the Cordeliers. Avignon was anciently called Avenio.

AVIGNONET, tn. of France, arrond. Ville Franché, depart. Upper Garonne, on the riv. Lers, near the canal of Languedoc. Pop. 1800. Lat. 43. 22. N. Long. 1. 45. E. In 1212, five inquisitors were murdered here, which occasioned the crusade against the Albigenes.

AVIGUEL, tn. of S. America, prov. of Bahia, empire of Brazil, on the riv. Verde. Lat. 11. 15. S. Long. 42. 35. W.

AVILA, a mountainous lieutenantancy of Spain, the most southern in Old Castile. It is subdivided into 11 jurisdictions. Pop. 107,000. Chief tns. Avila and Arevalo. It is bounded on the N. by Valladolid; E. by Segovia and Madrid; S. by Toledo and Caceres; and W. by Salamanca. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 4. 45. W.

AVILA, tn. of Spain, jurisdiction of St. Jago, prov. of Avila, in Old Castile, on the riv. Adaga. Pop. 3900. Lat. 40. 38. N. Long. 4. 40. W. It stands on a large plain, but is a gloomy tn. surrounded by a thick wall, in the midst of the Sierra d'Avila, a chain of mountains extending from New Castile to Leon. Avila was formerly a considerable and flourishing manufacturing tn. but has fallen into decay. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains 8 par. churches, a university, and a military academy.

AVILA, or **AVILAS**, seaport tn. of Spain, principality of Asturias, and lieutenantancy of Galicia, on the shore of the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 6000. Lat. 43. 36. N. Long. 5. 58. W. It trades in coals, copper, and hardware, which is manufactured in the vicinity.

AVILA, tn. of S. America, prov. of Imbubura, in Del Escudor, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 0. 40. S. Long. 76. 25. W. On the riv. Avila.

AVILA, riv. of S. America, prov. Imbubura, in Del Escudor, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 0. 50. S. Long. 77. 0. W. It joins the Paiaimenio at Napotao.

AVILA FUENTE, tn. of Spain, prov. of Segovia, in Old Castile. Lat. 40. 42. N. Long. 4. 6. W. 19 m. from Segovia.

AVILES. See **AVILA**.

AVILES, seaport tn. of Portugal, near Oporto. Pop. 2350.

AVILES, seaport tn. of America, prov. Nicaragua, repub. of Guatemala, on the Gulf of Fonseca, S. Pacific Ocean.

AVIN, tn. of Hindoostan, prov. of Coimbatore. Lat. 11. 12. N. Long. 77. 18. E. 25 m. E. of Coimbatore.

AVINARAS, tn. of S. America, dist. S. Fernando de Catamarca, repub. of La Plata. Lat. 27. 30. S. Long. 64. 13. W.

AVINGTON, par. of England, hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. of Berks. Hungerford (P. T. 64). Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1273. Pop. 80. A rect. in the dioc. of Sarum.

AVINGTON, par. of England, hund. of Fawley, and co. of Southampton. Winchester (P. T. 62). Acres, 1820. Real prop. £1641. Pop. 200. A rect. dioc. of Winchester.

AVINOFF CAPE, the Russian territory in N. America, on the shore of the Sea of Beering, or Kamchatka. Lat. 60. 0. N. Long. 164. 0. W.

AVIORA, tn. of Turkey in Asia, prov. of Caramonia. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 37. 2. E. 62 m. N.E. of Tocat.

AVIOTH, vil. of France, depart. of the Maese.

Lat. 49. 35. N. Long. 5. 20. E. 62 m. N.E. of Barle Duc.

AVIRAS, a dist. of S. America, prov. of Nueva Guayana, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 6. 35. N. Long. 64. 50. W. On the riv. Caura.

AVIRE, tn. of France, arrond. Chateau Gontier, depart. of the Mayenne, prov. of Anjou. Pop. 1050. Lat. 47. 37. N. Long. 0. 45. W. A fortified castle stands here.

AVIS, or **AVIZ**, fortified tn. of Portugal, prov. of Alentejo, on the riv. Avis. Lat. 38. 59. N. Long. 7. 43. W. It is the seat of the military knights of Avis.

AVIS, or **AVIZ**, riv. of Portugal, prov. of Alentejo. Lat. 39. 7. N. Long. 7. 43. W. It rises in the mountains in the N.E. part of this prov. and joins the Ervedal, about 8 m. S.W. of the tn. of Avis.

AVISFORD, hund. of England, in the rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Pop. 3045. It contains 12 par.

AVISO, tn. of Italy. Terra di Lavora, kingd. of Naples. Lat. 41. 47. N. Long. 13. 44. E.

AVIZ. See **AVIS**.

AVIZE, tn. of France, depart. of Marne, prov. of Champagne. Lat. 48. 56. N. Long. 4. 2. E.

AVLA, tn. of Greece, in the Morea, near the Gulf of Patras. Lat. 38. 3. N. Long. 21. 48. E.

AVLANA PEAK, mountain of Greece, in the Morea; 11 m. N.W. of Leondari. Lat. 37. 26. N. Long. 21. 58. E.

AVLONE, sandj. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia. Pop. 250,000. Productions, olives, tobacco, and fruits.

AVOCH, par. of Scotland, in the Black Isle, sh. of Ross. Fortrose (P. T. 166). Real prop. £4144. Pop. 1830. It contains the vils. of Miltown, Kirktown, and Seatown. Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 4. 10. W. The herring fishery, together with the manufacture of linen and Osnaburghs, and the construction of a new harbour on the Moray Firth, have rendered this a flourishing place. There are good quarries of freestone, and of hard red sand-stone here.

AVOGLI, tn. of Persia, prov. of Azerbaijan. Lat. 37. 42. N. Long. 46. 42. E. about 10 m. S.W. of Mianeh.

AVOISE, tn. of France, depart. of the Sarthe, or Sarthe, prov. of Maine and Perche. Lat. 47. 49. N. Long. 0. 12. W. 6 m. from Sable (P. T.).

AVOLA, tn. of Italy, in the Val di Noto, prov. of Syracuse, island of Sicily. Lat. 36. 55. N. Long. 15. 3. E. There are a few sugar plantations here. Pop. 6782.

AVOLA, seaport tn. of Italy, prov. of Upper Calabria, and kingd. of Naples. Lat. 37. 57. N. Long. 15. 57. E.

AVOLD, St. of France, arrond. of Sarquemes, depart. of the Moselle, and prov. of Lorraine, on the riv. Rosel. Lat. 49. 9. N. Long. 6. 43. E. Pop. 3300. Fairs for pedlery. Here is a cold mineral spring.

AVON, riv. of England, rises in Naseby Field, Northamptonshire. The riv. has become celebrated by its association with the name of Shakspeare. It runs W. and ultimately joins the Severn, whilst the Nez, which rises within a quarter of a mile of it, flows E. and falls into the German Ocean. The Avon is navigable from Stratford, the birth-place of Shakspeare, to Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, where it unites with the Severn, a distance of upwards of 40 m.

it furnishes motive power for several paper-mills and corn-mills.

AVON, Lower, riv. of England, which rises near Wotton Bassett, on the borders of Wiltshire, and runs through Malmesbury, Chippenham, &c. to Bath, where it becomes navigable to Bristol, and is the boundary between Gloucester and Somersetshire; it works several mills in its progress. The tide at its mouth rises 40 feet, where it falls into the Severn.

AVON, Upper, riv. of England, co. Wilts and Hants. In the reign of Charles II. it was made navigable from Salisbury to Christchurch, where it falls into the English Channel, but the works were soon destroyed, and it is navigable now only by small vessels 2 m. up from its mouth, at spring tides.

AVON, a small riv. of England, which rises in Monmouthshire, and falls into the Usk, at Caerleon, in Lat. 51. 37. N. Long. 2. 58. W.

AVON, Little, riv. of England, Gloucestershire. It falls into the Severn, near Berkeley, in Lat. 51. 41. N. Long. 2. 29. W.

AVON, riv. of S. Wales, Glamorganshire. It discharges itself at Aberavon, into Swansea Bay, in Lat. 51. 36. N. Long. 3. 47. W.

AVON, riv. of N. Wales, Merionethshire, it joins the Eden, and falls into Cardigan Bay near Barmouth, in Lat. 52. 44. N. Long. 4. 4. W.

AVON, chap. of England, par. of Christian Malford, hund. Chippenham, co. Wilts. Real prop. £659. Pop. 26. Chippenham (P.T. 97). A cur. subordinate to the par. of Christian Malford.

AVON, Glen, riv. of Scotland, co. of Banff. It issues from Loch Avon, at the bottom of Cairngorm mount., and discharges itself into the Spey.

AVON, Loch, small lake of Scotland, at the foot of Cairngorm mountain. Lat. 57. 6. N. Long. 3. 39. W.

AVON, riv. of Scotland, co. Lanark; it falls into the Clyde, in Lat. 55. 46. N. Long. 4. 5. W.

AVON, riv. of Scotland. See **AVEN**.

AVON WATER, small riv. of Scotland, rises in the borders of Peeblesshire, and falls into the Arnan below Moffat, in Lat. 55. 18. N. Long. 3. 30. W.

AVON, riv. of N. America, in Nova Scotia, Lower Canada. It is navigable to Fort Edward, by vessels of 400 tons burden, and two m. further up by smaller vessels. It falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 63. 39. W.

AVON, riv. of New S. Wales, co. Durham; it rises in Brown's Range of mountains, passes through Gloucester Vale, joins Gloucester riv. in Lat. 51. 58. S. Long. 151. 58. E. and soon after falls into Manning riv. in Ayrshire.

AVON, tn. of N. America, co. Somerset, Maine state, repub. of the United States: pop. 750. Lat. 44. 52. N. Long. 70. 18. W.

AVON, tn. of N. America, Ontario co. New York state, repub. of the United States, on the riv. Genessee. Lat. 42. 50. N. Long. 77. 41. W.

AVON, tn. of N. America, co. Livingston, state of New York, repub. of the United States. Pop. 2370.

AVON, tn. of N. America, Lorrain co. state of Ohio, repub. of the United States. Lat. 41. 6. N. Long. 84. 7. W.

AVONBEG, riv. of Ireland, co. Wicklow, it rises in the mountains of that co. passes by Rathdrum, and joining the Avonmore near

Ballynaclash, forms the meeting of the waters so celebrated by tourists and sung by poets.

AWA, Cape, Japan, on the S. coast of the island of Niphon. Lat. 34. 55. 0. N. Long. 140. 12. 0. E.

AWA, fort. Hindoostan, presid. Bengal, prov. and 39 m. N.E. Agra.

AWA, tn. Japan, capital of a prov. on the S. coast of the island of Niphon; 85 m. S. Jeddo. Lat. 34. 24. N. Long. 140. 4. E.

AWA, tn. Japan, capital of a prov. on the S. coast of the island of Xicoco. Lat. 33. 45. N. Long. 131. 19. S.

AWA, tn. Japan, in the island of Ximo; 62 m. N. Nangasaki.

AWA, tn. Persia, prov. Irak; 18 m. NW. Sawa; 84 m. E. Hamadan.

AWADSI, or **AWASI**, an island of Japan, near the S. coast of Niphon, Lat. 34. 30. N. Long. 133. 44. E.: it is about 60 m. in circuit: chief tn. Awadsi, or Awasi.

AWAHZARLI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Carmania; 15 m. NNW. Alanieh.

AWAINMYOO, tn. Asia, Birman Empire, in Pegue, near the right bank of the Sittang riv. 32 m. NNE. Pegue. Lat. 17. 47. N. Long. 96. 45. E.

AWAIRID, WADR, riv. Asia, in Palestine, pach. Damaacus, rising on the E. side of the Djebel Haouran, and flowing W. to E.

AWARLI, tn. W. Africa, about 175 m. NNE. Whydah.

AWASIMA, tn. in the island of Japan; 7 m. E. Sado.

AWATH, Ras, a headland on the E. coast of Africa, about 420 m. SSW. Cape Gardafui, or Gnadafui, the SE. point of Bab-el-Mandeb Sea.

AWATSKA, bay in Kamtschatka. See **AVATCHA**.

AWATTI, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Dowlatabad; 8 m. SE. Carmulla, and 75 m. from Amednagar.

AWBEG, riv. Ireland prov. Munster, co. Cork; it runs into the Blackwater riv. midway between Mallow and Fermoy.

AWCHAR, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbijan; 150 m. SW. Tabriz.

AWE, riv. Scotland, shire of Argyle, issuing from Loch-Awe, and falling into Loch-Eive, near Bonaw.

AWE, Loch, lake in Scotland. See **LOCH-AWE**.

AWEAK, a dist. Africa, in the Housea country. Lat. 13. 0. N. Long. 11. 0. E.

AWEEL, or **ANHELI**, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Kourdistan, on the left bank of the Airi Coura riv. Lat. 35. 44. N. Long. 43. 26. E.

AWEEREE, dist. Western Africa. See **WARRE**.

AWIN-BANNA, riv. Ireland, bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster.

AWIN-BEG, riv. Ireland, bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

AWIN, Ea, riv. Ireland, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, running into the Atlantic Ocean; 7 m. N. Killybegs.

AWIN-GORM, riv. Ireland, bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

AWIN-MORE, riv. Ireland, bar. Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught.

AWIN-URE, riv. Ireland, bar. and co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught.

AWIRS, or **AVOIR**, vil. Belgium, prov. around and 8 m. SW. Liege. Pop. 848.

AWKLAND. See **AUCKLAND.**

AWKLEY, tnsbp. England, par. Finningley, soke and borough of Doncaster, co. York, W. Riding. Pop. 235. Bawtry (P. T. 150).

AWLE, riv. Turkey in Asia, in Syria, pach. Acre, rising in Mt. Libanus, and falling into the Mediterranean Sea, N. Saida, or Sidon.

AWLISCOMBE, par. England, co. Devon, hund. Hemyock; 2 m. WbN. Honiton (P. T. 148). No. of acres, 1820. Real prop. £3733. Pop. 598. Living, a disch. vic. dioc. Exeter: church, ded. to St. Michael: pat. the Duke of Bedford.

AWNBY, co. Lincoln. See **HOLWELL.**

AWRE, par. England, co. Gloucester, hund. Bilselow. Blakeney (P. T. 123). No. of acres, 4120. Real prop. £6632. Pop. 1309. Living, a vic. with Poulton, dioc. Gloucester: church, ded. to St. Andrew: pat. the Haberdashers' Company, London. Manufactures, principally woollen cloth.

AWSENOVA, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Witepsk, on the right bank of the Duna, or Dwina riv. 90 m. WNW. Riga. Lat. 56. 11. N. Long. 26. 10. E.

AX, riv. England, co. Somerset, rising in the Mendip Hills, in a cavern called Wokey's Hole: it runs NW. and joins the Severn, near Uphill, after a course of 21 m.

AX, or **AXE**, riv. England, rising near Chidington, co. Dorset, passes Axminster, and falls into the British Channel at Axmouth.

AX, tn. France, depart. Ariège, arrond. and 23 m. SSE. Foix, chief place of its canton, on the right bank of the Ariège riv. Lat. 42. 44. N. Long. 1. 50. E. Pop. 1500. This place is much celebrated for its hot mineral springs, which are of a high temperature; there are no fewer than 32 of them: they are also used for the bleaching of wool, having an abstersive quality: woollen cloths are manufactured here.

AXACAL-BARRY, **AK-SAKAL-BARRY**, or **AXAKAL-BARRI**, a lake in Independent Tartary, about 120 m. N. the Sea of Aral; it is 111 miles in circuit: the water is salt, and abounds with fish.

AXACHENA. See **ARZAQUENA.**

AXAM, or **AXAMS**, a dist. and vil. Austrian States, in the Tyrol, cir. Lower Inthal; 6 m. SW. Innsbruck. Flax is cultivated here extensively.

AXARA, a tn. and dist. Turkey in Asia, in Anadolia; 55 m. Guzel Hissar.

AXAT, or **AZAT**, tn. France, depart. Aude; 25 m. S. Carcassonne; 5 m. SSE. Quillan, on the Aude riv.

AXBRIDGE, mkt. tn. and par. England, co. Somerset, situated within the hund. of Winterstoke, but with a separate jurisdiction; 139 m. WbS. London; 10 m. W. Wells. No. of acres, 540. Real prop. £1929. Pop. 998. Living, a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells: church, ded. to St. John the Baptist: pat. the diocesan. It is situated on the SW. descent of the Mendip Hills, on the Axe riv., whence its name. It is a borough by prescription, and one of the most ancient in England, but has sent no representative since the time of Edward III., when the burgesses, on petition, were released from the expense of sending representatives to Parliament; the corporation consists of a mayor, bailiff, ten aldermen, twenty-two burgesses, a recorder, town clerk, &c. Stockings are manu-

factured here: a good cattle market is held: the charitable endowments amount to £100 per annum.

AXE. See **AX.**

AXE EDGE, mount. England, forming the point where the bounds of Cheshire, Derby, and Staffordshire meet.

AXEL, tn. Holland, prov. Zealand, arrond. and 18 m. S. Goes; 23 m. WNW. Antwerp: chief place of its canton. Pop. 2027. Lat. 51. 16. N. Long. 3. 55. E. It is situated amidst marshes: fairs, 9 Jan. 31 May.

AXENS, tn. Austrian States, in the Tyrol; 9 m. SW. Innsbruck.

AXEY, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Don Cossacks, on the right bank of the Manitch riv. 11 m. WNW. Tcherkask. Lat. 47. 19. N. Long. 39. 40. E.

AXFORD, a tything England, co. Wilts, par. and hund. Ramsbury; 3 m. ENE. Marlborough (P. T. 78). Pop. 450.

AXHOLME, **ISLE** or, England, co. Lincoln, formed by the rvs. Trent, Don, and Idle, in the W. div. of Manley wapentake; its length is 10 m. its breadth 4 m., and it contains 37,800 acres. It is divided into seven pars. Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Liddington, and Ousey. In digging a few feet below the surface, the trunks of oaks, firs, and other trees are frequently found. The vil. Epworth, in the centre of this island, is 34 m. SSE. York, and 10 m. NNW. Gainsborough: there are also two other vils. in this island, namely, Crowle and Hyrst.

AXIM, or **ANTHONY**, a Dutch settlement on the coast of Guinea, where ivory and gold are procured. See **ANTHONY**, **FORT.**

AXIOPOLI, tn. Turkey in Europe, 14 leagues NW. of Siliastria. See **RASSOVA.**

AXMINSTER, hund. England, co. Devon, containing 13 pars. 4 tythings, the borough of Honiton, and mkt. tn. of Axminster. Area, in statute acres, 51,930. Pop. 13,939.

AXMINSTER, mkt. tn. England, hund. the same name, co. Devon; 147 m. WSW. London; 12 m. W. Bridport. Acres, 6590. Real prop. £13,797. Pop. 2719. Its name is derived from a monastery, founded by Athelstan, and the riv. Axe on which it is situated. Living, a rect. and vic. united, dioc. Exeter: some part of the church is supposed to date from the reign of Athelstan, its founder. There are manufactories of broad and narrow cloths, druggets, cotton, gloves, and other articles in leather; but the chief are carpets, of which a very beautiful sort, called by the name of this town, are made in great quantities. Fairs, St. Mark's day, April 30, Wednesday after June 24, Wednesday after October 10. An endowed charity school is established here: also, several places of worship for different denominations.

AXMOUTH, par. England, hund. Axminster, co. Devon, on the coast between Lyme and Sidmouth, at the mouth of the riv. Axe; 3 m. S. Collyton (P. T. 150). Acres, 4280. Real prop. £5139. Pop. 646. Living, a vic. archd. and dioc. Exeter. The bay at the mouth of the Axe furnishes good shelter for shipping.

AXO, tn. Greece, in the island of Cephalonia: the harbour is now choked up.

AXOGI, riv. Brazil, a tributary of the Parana riv.

AXPE, tn. Spain, in Valencia, situated on the Taraffa riv. Pop. 4000.

AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, hund. England, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent, including 23 pars. Acres, 51,080. Pop. 29,564.

AXUM, AXOUM, or AUXUM, city, Africa, in Abyssinia, the capital of the kingd. of Tigré. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 38. 53. E. This very ancient city is situated in a fertile plain, 129 m. from the w. shore of the Red Sea, and 375 m. E. Sennaar. It was in former times the capital of all Abyssinia, but the sovereigns of that kingdom are now possessed of the dist. of Tigré only, once a prov. of their more extensive territories. Innumerable evidences of its former splendour, extent, and importance still subsist: among them is a superb obelisk, said to be 80 ft. high, of a single block of granite, surmounted by a crescent; it is curiously wrought, and Mr Salt gives it the preference to the Egyptian obelisks: tradition ascribes its erection to the emperor, Æizana, in the third century: there are also 54 other obelisks near this, one of which is even larger still, but they are nearly all thrown down: numerous Ethiopian, Greek, and Latin inscriptions are observed, some of them of very remote ages: the remains of temples and palaces are of the most magnificent description, and, on account of their Grecian style of architecture, are ascribed to the Ptolemies. Great diversity of opinion exists among the learned as to the antiquity of this city: neither Herodotus nor Strabo mention it; Arrian, who wrote in the second century, describes it as the chief mart for ivory; Procopius and others mention it as a flourishing place in the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries. According to Mr. Bruce it consists of about 600 houses: the inhabitants are described as extremely inhospitable to strangers. Parchment and coarse cottons are the principal manufactures.

AY, or WAX, one of the Banda Isles, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 4. 27. S. Long. 129. 47. E. It is surrounded by breakers, which render the approach dangerous. The climate is healthy, and the population numerous: it yields great quantities of nutmegs.

AY, tn. France, arrond. of Rheims, depart. Marne, prov. of Champagne; 14 m. S. Rheims, chief place of its canton: pop. 2500: celebrated for its excellent white wine, esteemed as the best in Champagne.

AY, PULO, or PULO WAX, island near Sumatra. See **PULO WAX**.

AY, riv. France, depart. La Manche, running into the English Channel near Coutances. Lat. 48. 51. N. Long. 1. 25. W.

AYA, mount. Spain, in Guipuscoa, prov. St. Sebastian, on the frontiers of prov. Pampeluna; 7 m. S. Irún: it forms part of the chain of Oyazun, which separates Guipuscoa from Navarre: it is a branch of the Pyrenees, is extremely elevated, of a remarkable shape, resembling pyramids, and is a landmark of great utility to seamen.

AYA, or AYUDA, riv. Spain, in Alava, prov. Vittoria, rising near Arlucca; it falls into the Zadorra riv. near Brantevilla, after a course of 36 m. E. to W.

AYABACA, tn. S. America, repub. Peru, prov. Truxillo; 79 m. NW. Piura, or San Miguel. Lat. 4. 35. N. Long. 79. 45. W.

AYACE, tn. Italy, in Piedmont; 19 m. ENE. Aosta. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 7. 40. E.

AYADES, a tribe of Arabs, residing in Egypt,

prov. Kheliah; it can raise 2150 men, of which 150 are cavalry.

AYAGOUS, riv. Asia, in Chinese Tatar; it rises in part of the Baltagora chain of mounts. and, after a course of 255 m. in a SW. direction, falls into Lake Balkhac.

AYAGUATUTLA, tn. N. America, in prov. and republic of Mexico; 40 m. N. Cape Jequepa. Lat. 17. 55. N. Long. 101. 35. W.

AYAH (anc. Jaconia), tn. Turkey in Asia, two hours' journey from Estanos: it is surrounded by gardens, vineyards, and rice-fields.

AYAL SORAH, tn. Asia, in Arabia, prov. Tehama; 8 m. NW. Sanaa. Lat. 15. 27. N. Long. 44. 9. E.

AYAMONTE, fort. tn. Spain, in Seville, prov. and 24 m. WNW. Huelva; 75 m. WNW. Seville, near the mouth of the Guadiana riv. Pop. 5500. Has a convenient but small port: manufactures, silks; sardines are caught in great quantities.

AYAMONTE, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 3 m. N. Minforte.

AYANA, LAKK, in S. America, Brazil, prov. Guayana, communicating with the Yapura riv. a tributary of the Marañon. Lat. 1. 20. S. Long. 65. 0. W.

AYAPOTA, tn. Peru, prov. and 102 m. SSE. Cuzco. Lat. 14. 14. S. Long. 69. 50. W.

AYAR-NOOR, lake, Asia, in Chinese Tatar; extent, 36 m. E. to W. 21 m. N. to S. it is 180 m. E. Lake Alakoul: the Lokroun, the Khutubi, the Manar, and several other rivs. flow into it.

AYAS (anc. Ægæ), vil. and castle, Turkey in Asia, prov. Caramania, gov. Adana, on the bay of the same name, on the W. coast of the bay of Scanderoon, near the Jypoor riv. Lat. 36. 49. N. Long. 35. 24. E.: the remains of an ancient city are in the vicinity.

AYAS, tn. Asia, in Arabia, prov. Yemen; 48 m. NNE. Aden. Lat. 13. 27. N. Long. 45. 16. E.

AYASALUK, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Asadolia. Lat. 37. 57. N. Long. 27. 24. E.

AYASH (anc. Sebaste), vil. Turkey in Asia, prov. Caramania, on the left bank of the Nahr-el-Kebir, 9 m. from its mouth. Lat. 34. 42. N. Long. 36. 7. E. This place is situated amidst vast remains of an ancient city: a theatre, a magnificent temple of the composite order, several reservoirs, and three aqueducts, two of them on double ranges of arcades, and the other of several miles extent, reaching to the riv. Lamas. The females in this dist. are not so restricted in their seclusion from society as in most other Turkish provs., and they appear in public unveiled.

AYAVALA, tn. N. America, in W. Florida, on the Arkeley riv. Lat. 30. 20. N. Long. 84. 10. W.

AYAVARY, tn. S. America, in repub. Peru, on the Nunai riv. N. Lake Titicaca; 118 m. NE. Arequipa.

AYAVIRI, tn. S. America, Bolivia; 22 m. N. Lake Titicaca. Lat. 15. 10. S. Long. 71. 10. W.

AYAWAROO, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 20 m. W. Vellore.

AYBAR, tn. Spain, Navarre, prov. and 18 m. SSE. Pampeluna; 1 m. SW. Sanguesa, on the Arragon riv. John, king of Castille, and Don Carlos his son, here fought an action, in 1451, in which the army of the latter was defeated and himself made prisoner.

AYCHA tn. Austrian States, in Bohemia;

46 m. NNE. Prague. Lat. 50. 40. N. Long. 15. 0. E.

AYCLIFFE-GREAT, tnsph. England, in the par. Aycliffe, ss. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham; 6 m. N. Darlington (P. T. 241). Acres, 2130. Real prop. £3372. Pop. 937.

AYCLIFFE, par. England, ward of Darlington, ss. div. co. Durham. Acres, 10,490. Pop. 1594. Darlington (P. T. 245). Living, a vic. dioc. Durham: pat. dean and chapter of Durham: part of the church precincts belong to the ancient see of Lindisfarne: this par. also includes the tnsphs. of Brafferton, Preston-le-Skerne, and Woodham. Here are limestone quarries, extensively worked, and many of the inhabitants are engaged on the Stockton, Darlington, and Clarence rail roads.

AYCLIFFE SCHOOL, or SCHOOL AYCLIFFE, tnsph. England, par. Keighington, ward of Darlington, ss. div. co. Durham. Acres, 700. Real prop. £356. Pop. 32. Darlington (P. T. 245).

AYCOTIES, tn. S. America, repub. La Plata. Lat. 23. 20. S. Long. 57. 42. W.

AYCOTTA, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 3 m. S. Cranganore.

AYDIUS, vil. France, arrond. Oleron, depart. Hautes Pyrénées, prov. Languedoc; 15 m. S. Oleron; 25 m. SSW. Pau: situated in the vale of Aspe, near the right bank of the Gave riv.

AYDON, tnsph. England, par. Corbridge, in the E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland; 6 m. E. Hexham (P. T. 298). Pop. 99, situated on the South Tyne, which is here spanned by a bridge, and the rail-road from Carlisle to Newcastle passes close by.

AYDON-CASTLE, tnsph. England, par. Corbridge, in the E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland; 5½ m. E. Hexham (P. T. 298). Pop. 29. The ruins of the castle from which it derives its name cover a great space, and show it to have been an important place: Langley Castle, once the seat of the Ratcliffe family, is near, and was a place of great strength in early times.

AYDY, a tribe of pastoral Arabs, dwelling in the prov. of Charkîé, in Egypt: it raises 300 foot soldiers and 15 horsemen.

AYE, tn. Belgium, Netherlands, prov. Leige; 2 m. W. Marche. Lat. 50. 12. N. Long. 5. 17. E.

AYEMPET, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 4 m. NE. Tanjore.

AYEN, AYEN-BAS, or AYEN-NOAILLES, vil. France, depart. Corrèze, arrond. and 13 m. WNW. Brives-la-Gaillarde; 22 m. W. Tulle, chief place of its canton: pop. 900. In its vicinity are mines of copper, and a mine of silver combined with antimony and lead.

AYER, tn. Switzerland, canton Valais, on the right bank of the Naviscena, a tributary of the Rhone. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 7. 35. E.

AYER ABU, or AYER GRAU, riv. Asia, in the interior of the island of Sumatra, dist. Serampeï: this stream seems to issue from a volcanic source, as the banks are so extremely hot, that the foot cannot endure the heat: the stream itself is tepid during its earlier course, and hot springs rise near it in considerable abundance.

AYERBE, or AYERRE, tn. Spain, in Arragon, prov. and 19 m. WNW. Huesca. Lat. 42. 15. N. Long. 0. 35. W. Pop. 2000: its origin is of the times of Gothic domination.

AYER BONGY, tn. on the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 0. 15. N. Long. 99. 37. E.

AYER-DIKIT, LARONE, and LESSER, two riva. in the island of Sumatra.

AYER RAJAH, tn. on the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 1. 55. S. Long. 101. 12. E. At a small distance from this place there is a volcano bearing the same name: its height is 1380 ft. above sea level.

AYEYNEH, vil. Asia, in Arabia, prov. Nedjid, dist. El Ared; 15 m. W. Derrya: it is governed by a sheik: the territory produces fine grapes, delicious wild peaches, and great quantities of dates. Mohammed Ebn Abdoul Wahab, originator of the sect of the Wahabites, or Wechabites, which caused so much trouble to the Porte, and was suppressed by Mohammed Ali, pacha of Egypt, was a native of this village.

AYGUACU, tn. S. America, repub. Peru, dist. Truxillo; 70 m. NE. Piura.

AYGUEBELLE, tn. Italy, in Piedmont, prov. Savoy; 11 m. E. Montmeillant. Lat. 45. 33. N. Long. 6. 15. E. on the left bank of the Aroo riv. a tributary of the Isere.

AYJONES, tn. Spain, in New Castile, prov. Ciudad Real, on the right bank of the Guadiana riv. 22 m. SSE. Guadalupe. Lat. 39. 9. N. Long. 4. 5. W.

AYLBURTON, chap. England, par. Lidney, hund. Blideslow, co. Gloucester; 4½ m. SW. Blakoney (P. T. 127). Real prop. £1835. Pop. 388. No. of acres, with Lidney, 7320. Living, a chap. dioc. Gloucester: patronage with the vic. of Lidney.

AYLEMOUTH, ALEMOUTH, AILMOUTH, or ALNMOUTH, tn. Northumberland. See ALEMOUTH.

AYLESBEAR, par. and tnsph. England, hund. E. Budleigh, co. Devon; 5 m. WSW. Ottery St. Mary (P. T. 156). Acres, 3750. Real prop. £2526. Pop. 1025, including Dolton, which is extra-parochial. Living, a disch. vic. dioc. Exeter: the par. includes the tything of Newton-Pophelford.

AYLESBURY (with Walton), a borough, mkt. tn. and par. England, hund. Aylesbury; 42 m. N. London; 18½ m. SE. Buckingham. Acres in par. 3200. Real prop. £9288. Pop. 4907. This par. is a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln; living, a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln: church, ded. to St. Mary, pat. the prebend. The tn. is situated on a gentle rising almost in the centre of Bucks, in the fertile district of Aylesbury Vale. It has a county hall, county gaol, market-house, and several meeting houses: it was made a borough by Mary I.: the charter vested the government in a bailiff, nine aldermen, and twelve burgesses. This place is very ancient; it was the Æglesberg of the Saxons: in the reign of William I. was a royal manor held by the tenants on the service of finding straw for the royal bed chamber, and three eels in winter, and in summer, straw, rushes and two green geese; this to be repeated thrice in a year, should royalty visit the borough so often. There are numerous charities belonging to the tn.: here is a free grammar school, endowed, in 1714, by Mr. Henry Phillips, with £5000: and to which Mr. John Bedford also bequeathed lands that produce a considerable rental: there are also numerous smaller charities. Lace is made in considerable quantities. There is a well-supplied weekly market on Saturdays, and the annual fairs are well attended: they are, Friday after January 18, Saturday before Palm Sunday

May 8, June 14, September 25, and October 12, for cattle. The borough returns two members to Parliament, the freeholders of the hund. being admitted to a participation in the elective franchise.

AYLESBURY, hund. England, co. of Bucks, including 25 pars. the bor. of Aylesbury, and disfranchised bor. of Wendover, 1 ham. 1 liberty, 1 distinct tnsbp. Acres, 60,450. Pop. 18, 413.

AYLESBY, par. England, co. Lincoln, wapentake, Bradley-Haverstoe, part, Lindsey; 4 m. w. Great Grimaby (P. T. 165). Acres, 2,110. Real prop. £2918. Pop. 144. Living, a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

AYLESFORD, par. England, hund. Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent; 3½ m. WNW. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Acres, 3,330. Real prop. £6835. Pop. 1,301. Living, a vic. dioc. Rochester: pat. the dean and chapter of Rochester. This is a place of remote antiquity: it was the Saxon *Egellesford*, and was the scene of several conflicts both between the Britons and the Saxons, and of Alfred, and also Edmund Ironside against the Danes. At Fenham, in this par. Alfred obtained his most glorious victory over the Danish intruders. The Finch family take the title of Earl from this place. A remarkable cromlech, called *Kits Coty House*, is about 1 m. E. of the church: by some it is regarded as the tomb of Cotigern, brother of Vortimer, who defeated Hengist and Horsa near here, or of Horsa the Saxon, slain in the memorable battle. Here is an hospital or almshouse for six poor persons, founded by Sir William Sedley, lord of the manor, and also a charity school. Aylesford Priory, at the dissolution, was given by Henry VIII. to the elder Wyat; on his son's attainder it passed to the Sedleys, the Rycants, the Banks; and, by marriage, into the Finch family.

AYLESFORD, vil. England, par. of same name, co. Kent, situated upon the Medway, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of 6 arches. See **AYLESFORD** par.

AYLESFORD, lathe of England, co. Kent, comprising the 12 hunds. of Brencley and Horsemonden, Chatham and Gillingham, Eyborne, Hoo, Larkfield, Littlefield, Maidstone, Shamwell, Toltingtrough, Twyford, Washlingstone and Wrotham, with Tonbridge Lowey. Acres, 233,580. Pop. 91,468.

AYLESHAM, **AYLSHAM**, or **ALESHAM**, mkt. tn. and par. England, hund. South Erpingham, co. Norfolk; 118 m. ENE. London; 13 m. NW. Norwich. Acres in par. 4,250. Real prop. £7283. Pop. 2,334. Living vic. archd. and dioc. Norwich: church, ded. to St. Michael: pat. the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The tn. is situated on the s. bank of the Bure riv. which has been made navigable from this place to Yarmouth: as early as Edward II. this place was celebrated for its linen manufactures, and afterwards for woollens; at present, that of weaving and knitting stockings. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity, of considerable reputation in chronic cases. The church was built by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster: it contains many curious ancient monuments: the most remarkable among the modern memorials is that erected to the memory of the late much esteemed Humphrey Repton Esq., whose practice and writings on the theory and principles of landscape gardening obtained so great and so well merited approbation. The court of the

duchy of Lancaster was once held in this tn., and the land both of the tn. and par. is even now chiefly held by copyhold from the duchy. In 1517 Richard Jannys, mayor of Norwich, founded a free school, which is extant at this time; and Abp. Parker founded two fellowships in Corpus Christi Col. Cambridge, one of which must be filled by a scholar educated here.

AYLESHAM, **HEILSHAM**, or **HAILSHAM**, tn. and par. Sussex. See **HAILSHAM**.

AYLESTONE, par. and tnsbp. England, hund. of Guthlaxton and Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Acres, 3,840. Real prop. £3428. Pop. 758. Leicester (P. T. 99). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

AYLETTS, tn. N. America, U. S. in New Jersey, situated on the riv. Musconecunk.

AYLLON, tn. Spain, sub-div. of Segovia, in Old Castile, situated upon the Grado riv. 30 m. SE. of Aranda. Lat. 41. 22. N. Long. 3. 24. W.

AYLMERTON, par. England, hund. of N. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1,460. Real prop. £996. Pop. 284. Cromer (P. T. 129). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

AYLORT, vil. Scotland, Lochiel, in sh. of Inverness, at the head of Loch Aylort. Lat. 56. 54. N. Long. 5. 35. W.

AYLORT, Loch, Scotland, sh. of Inverness, in Moydart and Lochiel. It is a salt-water lake communicating with Lochnanourgal, another inlet. Lat. 56. 51. N. Long. 5. 48. W.

AYLROE, or **AYLRUA**, or **AYLRU**, vil. Ireland, par. Killydysart, bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munster, on the riv. Shannon. Lat. 52. 37. N. Long. 9. 6. W. Pop. with par. 158 m. SW. from Dublin.

AYLSHAM. See **AYLESHAM**.

AYLTON, par. England, hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1316. Pop. 126. Ledbury (P. T. 125). Living, a rect. £75 per annum, in the dioc. of Hereford.

AYMARGUES. See **AIMARGUES**.

AYMENES, tn. France, depart. Du Nord, prov. Flanders; 18 m. from Mons, and 9 m. from Avesnes (P. T.).

AYMESTRY, tnsbp. and par. England, hunds. of Wigmore and Stretford, co. Hereford. Acres, 7070. Real prop. £5020. Pop. 1,006. Leominster (P. T. 141). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford.

AYMOND, MOUNT, S. America, Patagonia, an useful sea-mark, in the Straits of Magalhães, near Cape Possession. Lat. 52. 16. 35. S. Long. 69. 30. 30. W.

AYMOUTH. See **EYEMOUTH**.

AYNA, tn. of Spain, sub-div. Chinchilla, prov. Murcia; 36 m. SE. of Alcaraz. Lat. 38. 47. N. Long. 2. 2. W.

AYNAC, vil. France, arrond. Figeac, depart. of Lot, prov. of Guienne and Perigorde; 16 m. from Figeac (P. T.).

AYNHO, or **AVON-HO**, par. England, in the hund. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 2,330. Real prop. £5031. Pop. 664. Brackley (P. T. 74). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough. The vil. stands on a rivulet that gushes all at once from the rock beneath the town. Here is a free-school with a small endowment.

AYN-KAREEN, tn. Palestine, pach. of Damascus, on the frontier of Gaza; 10 m. W. from Jerusalem, on the Wadi-Majuma. Lat. 31. 47. N. Long. 35. 10. E.

AYN, Ras el, tn. in Palestine, pach. of Gaza, on the E. frontier. The Nahr-el-Patras rises here and falls into the Levant s. of Joppa. Lat. 31. 59. N. Long. 35. 9. E.

AYNAM. See TUNQUIN.

AYNBAL EL-FETEH, seaport tn. Palestine, pach. of Acre. Lat. 33. 23. N. Long. 35. 17. E.

AYNTLAN, riv. N. America, depart. div. of Soconusco, repub. of Guatemala. Lat. 15. 0. N. Long. 92. 40. W.

AYOAYO, tn. S. America, Intendancy of La Paz, repub. of Bolivia; 40 m. s. of Puebla Nova. Lat. 18. 1. S. Long. 68. 45. W.

AYO-CAMPOS, tn. and dist. of Greece, in the Morea, situated upon the Gulf of Lepanto, in Lat. 38. 5. N. Long. 22. 35. E.

AYOLA, tn. S. America, gov. of Buenos Ayres, repub. of La Plata, near the s. bank of riv. Arceve, a tributary to the Parana; 120 m. NW. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34. 10. S. Long. 60. 32. W.

AYOLAS, tn. S. America, gov. Buenos Ayres, repub. of La Plata, situated upon the Saladillo riv. 30 m. from the sea-coast, and 100 m. s. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 36. 0. S. Long. 57. 55. W.

AYOMARCOURI, tn. Eastern Greece, prov. of Attica, at the foot of Mauglia Mountain; 18 m. N. of Athens. Lat. 38. 14. N. Long. 23. 49. E.

AYONOURI. See ARNOS.

AYORA, tn. Spain, sub-div. St. Felipe, prov. of Valencia; 10 m. N. of Almanza. Lat. 39. 2. N. Long. 1. 12. W.

AYOTT, St. LAWRENCE, par. England, hund. of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Acres, 980. Real prop. £1062. Pop. 134. Welwyn (P. T. 26). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

AYOTT, St. PETER, par. England, hund. of Broadwater, co. of Hertford. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1072. Pop. 271. Welwyn (P. T. 26). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

AYOUB-DJEBEL, tn. Arabia, in Hedjaz, near the wells of Mastoura, and on the route from Medina to Mekka. Lat. 23. 44. N. Long. 39. 4. E.

AYOUN, tn. Palestine, Eltelloud, in the pach. of Damascus, near the right bank of the Wadi Ras el beder. Lat. 32. 39. N. Long. 36. 40. E.

AYOUN-EL-KASSAB, tn. of Arabia Petrea, situated upon the coast of the Red Sea, in Lat. 27. 58. W. Long. 34. 50. E.

AYOUN-MOUSA, tn. Arabia Petrea, upon the coast of the Gulf of Suez. Lat. 29. 55. N. Long. 32. 44. E.

AYPOU, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Wallachia, situated upon the Kalma riv. 20 m. s. of Brakilov. Lat. 44. 54. N. Long. 27. 46. E.

AYR (Erigena), bor. and mkt. tn. Scotland, par. of Ayr, dist. of Kyle, sh. of Ayr, situated upon the riv. Ayr, near its confluence with the Clyde; 442 m. from London; 76 m. from Edinburgh; and 34 m. from Glasgow. Acres, in burgh and par. 892. Real prop. £16,578. Pop. 7,606. Fairs, 1st Tuesday in Jan. (O. S.) last Tuesday in June (O. S.), 3d Tuesday in Oct. Market days, Tuesday and Friday. Lat. 55. 27. N. Long. 4. 36. W. The tn. is in the form of a parallelogram, included between the riv. and the sea; one extremity being marked by a water-mill, and the other by a coal-pit at the mouth of the riv. Two bridges, called the old and new, cross the riv. The Sandgate, Berners-street, and Wellington-square, are regular and handsome avenues: amongst the

public buildings, are the Academy, supported by subscriptions, the County buildings in Wellington-square, the Jail, a noble edifice, called the Town-house, with a spire 218 feet in height, built after a design by Thomas Hamilton: the Wallace-tower, mentioned by Burns, has been re-edified and raised to the height of 120 feet; two Banks, besides a branch of the Bank of Scotland; a Theatre, a Church built in 1654, and a second of later erection, three Presbyterian Meeting-houses, one for Moravians; Roman Catholics, Independents, and Methodists, have each one chapel. The Burgh of Ayr was incorporated about the year 1202, by William the Lion, who was also its founder, in 1197. It is now governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, ten merchants, and two trades' councillors. There are nine incorporated trades. Previous to 1507, the bailies were designated aldermen. In conjunction with Campbell-town, Inverary, and Irvine, this burgh sends one member to Parliament. Returning officer, the town-clerk. The circuit of justiciary is held here. The charge of the two parish churches is collegiate, and Ayr is the seat of a Presbytery. Besides the poor-house, there are different other associations for the relief and maintenance of the poor and infirm, such as the Sailors', Merchants', Ayr Universal-Society, Ayr Dispensary, and others. The harbour may be considered as extending up the riv. where there is a good quay terminated by the New Bridge. The trade is contracted, from a bar, at the entrance of the harbour, and from want of sufficient depth. About 60 small vessels belonging to the port are engaged in the export of coal, iron, brown paint, coal tar, casks, lamp black, and soaper's salts. The imports are hides, tallow, beef, butter, barley, yarn, linen, spars, hemp, &c. from Ireland and America. The harbour entrance is shown by three steady lights on Ayr Heads, two from one tower, the upper bright and the lower one red; the third is only shown while 8 feet depth is on the bar.

AYR, or ARR, par. Scotland, united with the par. of Alloway, in 1690, in the dist. of Kyle, sh. of Ayr. Boundaries on the W. the Firth of Clyde; on the N. the riv. Ayr; on the E. the pars. of Coyleston and Dalrymple. Real prop. and pop. returned with the burgh. The charge of the two churches is collegiate, in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow. The soil presents much variety, the holms along the banks of the Doon and Ayr riv. and the banks of the numerous rivulets that water this par. are all fertile, but the lower portions, near the sea, are of a light sandy quality. The whole, however, is in a high state of cultivation. Coals abound here. Johannes Scotus, Chevalier Ramsay, and Robert Burns, were natives of this par. Kirk Alloway is the scene of Tam O'Shanter. The old and new brigs of Ayr are celebrated in one of the Poet's wittiest efforts, and a monument has been erected to his memory on a little eminence between the bridge and church. The cottage in which he was born is still standing, converted into an ale-house.

AYR, or ARR, sh. of Scotland, situated in the W. of the Lowlands, and remarkable both for the density and the industry of its population. It extends 50 m. along the Firth of Clyde, from Kelly-burn to Galloway-burn; the latter falling into Loch Ryan. It is bounded on N. and E. by

Renfrewshire; on the E. by the shires of Lanark and Dumfries; on the S.E. by the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, and on the W. by Wigtonshire. Lat. 55. 27. N. Long. 4. 20. W. Superficial contents, 1060 square m. or 664,960 statute acres; besides the areas of several lakes, the largest of which, Loch Doon, covers about 6 square m. It is divided into 3 dists. or bailiwicks, Carrick, Cuninghame, and Kyle, which are subdivided in 46 parishes, besides the Isle of Ailsa, and Great and Little Cumbrae Isles. Rental £360,000. Pop. 145,055. The principal tns. and vils. are Largs, Beith, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Kilmarnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Tarbolton, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Ballantrae, &c. The soil presents varieties from tenacious clay to light sandy; of clay soil, there are about 260,000 acres; of light sandy, 120,000; of moorlands, 280,000; and about half the county is under cultivation. The climate is humid, a circumstance attended with much disadvantage in the clay districts. From its contracted breadth and unequal surface, Ayr possesses no rivers of magnitude, but is abundantly supplied with rivulets; the principal are, the Rye Water, the Irvine, with its tributary, the Kilmarnock; the Ayr Water, the largest; the Girvan and the Stinchar. The lakes are small but numerous. The hills are not conspicuous, those in Carrick excepted, for extraordinary elevation: Knocknounan is 1540; Carleton, 1555; Knockdow, 1556; Cairn-table, 1650; and Knockdolian, 2000 feet above sea level. Agriculture received its first best impulse in Ayrshire, from the benevolent and spirited lady, Margaret, Countess of Loudon, in 1757, and has since made rapid and real improvement. The old system of three successive corn crops, followed by hay and pasture for six years, has been long since abandoned, for an alternation of green and white crops. But the agricultural fame of Ayr, which is deservedly and widely spread, is derived from its skilful conduct of the dairy. The breed of cows is now proverbially excellent; their cheese, distinguished by the prefix "Dunlop," is rich, mild, and in high esteem every where. To the rearing of horses much attention is and has been paid, and the Clydesdales are considered superior, for hardiness and activity, to almost every other in Scotland: a considerable traffic exists in this way, both in the actual rearing, and in the purchase and sale of colts and fillies to large farmers, who bring them up for the English market. While agriculture has made such important and solid acquisition, manufactures have also acquired a permanent establishment here, and Ayrshire ranks next after Lanark and Renfrew as a manufacturing district. The articles made here are of the useful and necessary descriptions, stockings, carpets, coarse woollens, cloths, bonnets, are made in every par. and vicinity, but principally at Kilmarnock, Dalmellington, and Cumnock. Dying and fulling are carried on in several places. The linen manufacture has either been less cultivated or has proved least successful, although large quantities of thread are made here. The establishment of the cotton manufacture here is coeval with its introduction into Glasgow and Paisley, in 1787. The principal works of this latter class are at Catrine, where upwards of 1000 persons are engaged in it. About this period, also, iron-works were established at Muir-Kirk and Glenbuck,

where extensive foundries are at work, and much excellent pig and bar-iron made. To this enumeration of manufactures are still to be added as belonging to this county, kelp, salt, earthenware, leather, and saddlery. The fisheries constitute another and a valuable source of wealth and occupation. The white fishery is pursued along the coast with much energy and success, and all the rivers abound with salmon and trout. The mineral productions include coal, which is found very generally through the county, and of an excellent quality, limestone, freestone, ironstone, lead-ore, in New Cumnock par. copper-ore, barytes, gypsum, agates, and Water-of-Ayr whetstones; mineral springs are also numerous. The abundance of fuel and facility of procuring it have contributed to the transition of the county character from agricultural to manufacturing, to which it may with more propriety lay claim. The interior is opened to easy communication by well made and well conducted lines of road, and the coast, naturally impetuous, high, and rugged at the extremities of the county, sandy and shallow in the centre, has been rendered less penurious in approach, by the safety harbour at Ardrossan. This useful and well situated asylum can receive about 100 vessels in 16 feet of water, and was designed by Mr. Telford. A canal from this to Johnstone, is connected by a line of railway with Glasgow, forming an excellent system of transport and communication. The harbour at Troon is also enclosed by a pier, 300 yards in length, having a depth of 20 feet at its extremity, and here are a graving dock, extensive stores, and other attractive accommodation for the children of commerce. A railway of 10 m. opens a communication between this harbour, and Kilmarnock, and the extensive coal-fields, in the vicinity, give certain promise of a return to all rational statistical improvements. Ayrshire sends one member to Parliament, and the Ayr dist. a second.

AYR, riv. Scotland, in Ayrshire. It rises at Muir-Kirk, near the borders of Lanarkshire, and bisecting the co. falls, after a course of 20 m. into the sea, below the tn. to which it lends its name. It is not navigable, but violates its banks and abandons its old channel; it abounds with salmon and trout. A much prized whetstone is found along its shores; its name is derived from the Gaelic term Air, brightness, in allusion to the clearness of its waters. Lat. 55. 29. N. Long. 4. 25. W.

AYR HEADS, Scotland, remarkable promontories on the coast of Ayrshire in the Firth of Clyde, S.W. of the embouchure of the riv. Ayr, in the estuary of the Clyde. Lat. 55. 26. N. Long. 4. 41. W. Here are three lights showing the entrance to Ayr harbour, two from one tower, the upper bright, the lower red, the third is only exhibited when there are eight feet on the bar.

AYR, NEWTON-UPON, par. Scotland, dist. of Kyle, 2 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and situated on the right bank of the riv. Ayr; separated from Prestwick and erected into a distinct par. in 1779. Living, in the presbytery of Ayr, synod of Glasgow and Ayr; pat. the parishioners.

AYR, NEWTON-UPON, tn. Scotland, par. of the same name, dist. of Kyle, sh. of Ayr; 76 m. from Edinburgh. Situated on the N. bank of the Ayr-Water and the shore of the Firth of

Clyde, opposite the tn. of Ayr, with which it is connected by the old and new bridges, and may, in some respects, be considered as a suburb of that town. It is an ancient burgh, said to have been founded by Robert I. in consideration of kindness received from the people of this vicinity while labouring under a leprous attack. Its privileges were afterwards confined by James VI. in 1595. There are 48 freemen, composing the community, each of whom enjoys four acres of land, called a *Lot* of freedom, with a right of common on an extensive pasture. The community assemble every two years, for the election of two bailies, a treasurer, and six councillors, to whom the government of the burgh is intrusted. The salic law is observed in admission to the freedom of the burgh. The harbour is convenient, affording accommodation to colliers, the coal trade being the only one of any importance conducted here.

AYR, POINT OF, or POINT OF OFFA, Great Britain, co. Flint, N. Wales. A remarkable headland, on the w. point of the estuary of the riv. Dee, on which is a light-house exhibiting a steady bright light. Lat. 54. 28. N. Long. 4. 23. w.

AYR, co. New South Wales. Lat. 31. 30. s. Long. 151. 30. E. Boundaries on the N. unexplored country; on the E. the Pacific Ocean; on the W. the co. of Cambridge; on the S. the co. of Durham. It is diversified with mountain and lowland, and includes many fertile valleys. It is well watered; the largest of the rivers to which names have been given, are the Manning and Hastings. The chief harbours are Port Macquarrie, Camden's Haven, and Harrington Inlet.

AYRA, or AYRE, isle, in the Mediterranean Sea, s. of Minorca, one of the Balearic group. Lat. 39. 45. N. Long. 4. 20. E.

AYRAINES, vil. France. See AIRAINES.

AYRE, riv. France. See AIR.

AYRESBURY, tn. N. America, U. S. New Jersey. Situated on the riv. Musconegunk.

AYROLA, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia; 24 m. N. from Almanza.

AYRON, riv. S. Wales. See AERON.

AYRON, tn. France, depart. Vienne, prov. of Poitou; 12 m. from Poitiers (P. T.).

AYRPOOR, tn. E. Indies, island of Sumatra. Situated on the SW. coast, in Lat. 3. 20. s. Long. 102. 5. E.

AYRUNEJO, tn. Spain, prov. of Galicia, in a mountainous region; 15 m. NW. of Saniago. Lat. 43. 5. N. Long. 8. 32. W.

AYSEAUX, tn. Belgium, prov. of Hainault. Situated upon the right bank of the Dender riv.

AYSGARTH, par. England, wapentake Hang-West, co. York, N. Riding; 25 m. in length. Acres, 79,980. Pop. 5796. Middleham (P. T. 232). Living, a vic. dioc. of Chester. valued at £223 per annum.

AYSGARTH, tnsbp. England, par. of same name, hund. of Hang-West, co. York, N. Riding. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1013. Pop. 332. Middleham (P. T. 232). Situated upon the riv. Ure, which here forms a noble cataract, "called Aysgarth Force."

AYSINGEN, mkt. tn. S. Germany, circle of U. Danube, kingd. of Bavaria. Situated upon the riv. Danube; 4 m. W. of Dilligen. Lat. 48. 34. N. Long. 10. 30. E.

AYSTEIG, vil. S. Germany, kingd. of Wirtemberg. Pop. 750.

AYSTON, par. England, hund. Martinsley, co. Rutland. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1160. Pop. 101. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Living, a rect. dioc. of Peterborough, value £120 per annum.

AYTAN, tn. Chinese Empire, prov. of Jin-seng, on the Kimhim Riv. Lat. 43. 25. N. Long. 129. 5. E.

AYTERPILLY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter. 10 m. from Colar.

AYTH, or AYT, vil. Abyssinia, in Dancali, situated upon the coast of the Red Sea. Lat. 14. 0. N. Long. 41. 47. E. The position of this place is distinguished by a mount that impends over it; vessels may lie safely in the roadstead in 9 or 10 fathoms, sheltered from southerly winds.

AYTON, EAST, tnsbp. England, par. Seamer, wapentake Pickering-Lythe, co. York, N. Riding. Acres, 2610. Real prop. £2213. Pop. 360. Scarborough (P. T. 231), situated upon the riv. Derwent. Liv. a chap. to Seamer par.

AYTON, WEST, tnsbp. England, par. Hutton-Bushell, wapentake Pickering-Lythe, co. York, N. Riding. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £1817. Pop. 256. Scarborough (P. T. 231). Situated on the riv. Derwent, the bridge over which unites East and West Ayton. The ruins of Castle Clifford, the seat of the noble family of that name, so entirely devoted to the cause of the house of Lancaster, are in this tnsbp.

AYTON, par. England, Langbaugh liberty, W. div. co. York, N. Riding. Acres, 5740. Pop. 1296. Stokesley (P. T. 239). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York; value, £70 per annum. Lat. 54. 55. N. Long. 1. 35. W.

AYTON, GREAT, tnsbp. England, par. Ayton, Langbaugh liberty, W. div. co. York, N. Riding. Acres, 3160. Real prop. £4477. Pop. 1103. Stokesley (P. T. 239). There is a hamlet here of the same name; in this tnsbp. is a free school, where Cook, the circumnavigator, was educated.

AYTON, LITTLE, tnsbp. England, par. Ayton, Langbaugh liberty, W. div. co. York, N. Riding. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £983. Pop. 68. Stokesley (P. T. 239).

AYTON, vil. and par. Scotland, sh. of Berwick, situated upon the sea-coast, 49 m. from Edinburgh: it is P. T. 350 from London. Lat. 55. 51. N. Long. 2. 6. W. Real prop. £13,169. Pop. 1602: watered by the riv. Eye, whence its name. It extends about 5 m. in length by 4 in breadth, with a littorale of about 2 m. The lands are cultivated, enclosed, many thriving plantations formed, and much kelp manufactured on the shore. The vil. is agreeably situated on the left bank of the Eye, the mail-coach road passing through it. Traces of Roman and ancient British encampments are distinguishable around. The seven years' truce between the English and Scotch was signed in the parish church of Ayton, shortly after the capture of the fort here by the Earl of Surrey in 1498.

AYTRE, tn. France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. of Aunis, Saintogne, and Angoumois; 3 m. SE. of Rochelle (P. T.). Pop. 750.

AYUB, tn. of Arabia, on the W. bank of the Euphrates; 75 m. S. of Bagdad. Lat. 32. 24. N. Long. 44. 23. E.

AYUQUITITERAS, tn. S. America, amongst the Orechones, repub. of La Plata, on the W. of

the Paraguay riv. Lat. 22. 55. s. Long. 58. 10 w.

AYUTHIA, tn. Asia, in the ancient kingd. of Siam, upon the great riv. Menam, 50 m. N. of its embouchure in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 14. 21. n. Long. 100. 36. E.

AYUTLA, tn. N. America, in the intendency of La Puebla, repub. of Mexico, on the Mescala riv. 40 m. E. of Acapulco. Lat. 16. 45. N. Long. 99. 0. w.

AYWAILE, riv. Belgium, prov. of Liege, tributary to the Ourt, which latter falls into the Meuse, 7 m. s. of Liege. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 5. 39. E.

AZAFI, or ASAFFI. See SAFFI.

AZAGRA, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Pampeluna, prov. of Navarre; 21 m. SE. of Estella.

AZAI, tn. Japan, in the isle of Nippon; 45 m. w. of Nambre.

AZAI, tn. France, depart. of Deux-Sevres, prov. of Poitou; 3 m. SW. of St. Maixent (P. T.).

AZAI, tn. France, depart. Deux-Sevres, prov. of Poitou; 6 m. w. of Partheuai (P. T.).

AZAI-SUR-CHER, tn. France, depart. of Indre et Loire, prov. Touraine; 6 m. from Tours (P. T.).

AZAI-LE-CHETIF, tn. France, depart. Indre et Loire, prov. Touraine; 6 m. NW. from Loches (P. T.).

AZAI-LE-FERON, tn. France, depart. of Indre, prov. of Berri; 24 m. w. of Chateauroux; 6 m. from Pieulli (P. T.).

AZAI-LE-RIDEAU, tn. France, arrond. Chinon, depart. Indre et Loire, prov. Touraine. head of a canton of the same name, and a P. T. 21 m. EBN. of Chinon.

AZAL, riv. S. America, depart. of Catamarca, repub. of La Plata, a tributary to the Andalgalá riv. Lat. 25. 12. s. Long. 67. 55. w.

AZALL-EICH, tn. Asia, of the Bicharis Arabs, in Said, or Upper Egypt, situated upon a bay of the same name on the Red Sea. Lat. 24. 56. n. Long. 34. 40. E.

AZAMBUEIRA, tn. Spain, dist. Obidos, prov. Estremadura, 7 m. of Obidos, on the road from Obidos to Lisbon. Lat. 39. 14. N. Long. 9. 12. w.

AZAMBUEIRA, tn. Portugal, dist. of Santarem, prov. of Estremadura, 10 m. w. of Santarem, the last place occupied by Don Miguel in 1834. Lat. 39. 16. N. Long. 8. 48. w.

AZAMBUJA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, on the road from Lisbon to Santarem. Pop. 2500. Lat. 39. 4. N. Long. 8. 54. w.

AZAMBUJAL, tn. Portugal, dist. of Alcoutim, prov. of Algarve, on the Vasco riv. 6 m. SW. of Alcoutim. Lat. 37. 24. N. Long. 7. 32. w.

AZAMOR, or AZAMORE, maritime tn. N. Africa, in the kingd. of Fez, on the frontier of Morocco, situated upon the Morbeya riv. 210 m. N. of Morocco. Lat. 33. 15. N. Long. 8. 18. w. It was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1513. Pop. 1500.

AZANON, tn. Spain, Guadalaxara, prov. of New Castile, upon the riv. Tagus; 45 m. NE. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 39. N. Long. 2. 42. w.

AZANS, or ASSANS, people of Asiatic Russia, gov. of Tomsk, in Siberia, on the borders of the Ousolka, of Jenisean origin: formerly numerous and powerful, now dwindled to about 50 families.

AZAR, tn. Arabia, prov. of Hadramaut; 70 m. from Amanzarifelm.

AZARARA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Beira, near the right bank of the Mondego riv. on the high road between Aveiro and Almeida. Lat. 40. 42. N. Long. 7. 31. w.

AZAREDO, maritime tn. S. America, empire of Brazil, on the Bahia de Spiritu Santo. Lat. 20. 15. s. Long. 40. 5. w.

AZARIS, tn. Asia, Independent Tartary, prov. of Khowaresm, or Karissim, and sometimes also Khiwa, situated upon the riv. Gihon, or Amoo, and containing a pop. of 1500. This is believed to be the Haasarasp of Ibn-Hauhal. The canton of Azaris has a pop. of 16,000.

AZAY. See AZAI.

AZAZO, tn. Nubia, in Senaar, on the left bank of the Blue riv. and s. of its conflux with the Rahad; 20 m. s. of Harbaji. Lat. 14. 27. N. Long. 33. 8. E.

AZCOYLIA, tn. Spain, in Guipuscoa, 30 m. from Fontarabu, remarkable as having been the birth-place of Ignatius Loyola.

AZCYTES, Rio de Los, S. America, depart. and intendency of Apure, repub. of Colombia, a tributary to the Untucu riv. Lat. 8. 40. N. Long. 67. 0. w.

AZE, tn. France, depart. of Saone et Loire, prov. of Burgundy; 9 m. NW. of Macon. Clavi (P. T.).

AZECA, tn. Palestine, in the tribe of Judah. Here God caused a shower of stones to fall upon the enemies of Israel.

AZEEMALIAD. See PATNA.

AZEILA, tn. Spain, in Saragossa, on a tributary to the riv. Ebro; 20 m. NW. of Caspe. Lat. 41. 17. N. Long. 0. 29. w.

AZEITAO, or AZEITAO, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura; 6 m. SW. of Setuval: trades in wood and dye stuffs, and manufactures chinta. Pop. 2600.

AZELAR, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the prov. of Anadolia.

AZEM, or ASEK. See ARDRA.

AZENAI, tn. France, arrond. of Sables d'Olonne, depart. Vendée, prov. of Poitou; 3 m. from Palluau (P. T.). Pop. 3500.

AZENDORF, tn. Central Germany, in Prussia, duchy Magdeburg; 15 m. s. of Magdeburg. Pop. 800.

AZENIGHUR, AZIMOUR, or AZIMOHOUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad; 37 m. NE. of Juanpoor; 90 m. N. of Benares. Lat. 26. 10. N. Long. 83. 15. E. cottons are manufactured here.

AZEQUIA, riv. S. America, depart. of San Juan, repub. of La Plata, a tributary to the Rio Magna, the chief supply of the Cayo Grande. Lat. 30. 6. s. Long. 16. 15. w.

AZEQUIA, riv. S. America, depart. of Cuyo, repub. of La Plata, flowing from s. to N. and falling into the Lago Grande. Lat. 32. 40. s. Long. 67. 30. w.

AZERAILLES, tn. France, arrond. Luneville, depart. of Meurthe, prov. of Lorraine; 12 m. from Luneville.

AZERBEY, or COZENSKY, tnshp. England, par. of Kirby-Malzeard, wapentake Claro, lower div. co. York, W. Riding. Acres, 3140. Real prop. £3696. Pop. 701. Ripon (P. T. 217).

AZERBIJAN, ADERBEITAN, or ADERBAIDJAN (anc. Atropatene), a prov. of Persia, bounded on the N. by Erivan; on the s. by Irak Adjemi; on the E. by Ghilar, and on the W. by Kourdistan. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 46. 30. E. The surface covers about 3973 square leagues, and maintains

a pop. of 2,000,000. This district is a continuation of the *plateau* of Armenia, but is varied by some very elevated peaks, as Schend, Seylan, Akhar, &c. Mt. Ararat stands at NW. angle on the frontier of Erivan. The riv. Aras or Araxes separates this prov. from Nakshivan on the N. Irak Adjemi, on the S. is separated by the Kizil Ozein, or Golden Stream; the Jungatty is a riv. of considerable size, and abounding with fish, the Yezdian, Djemghat, Agi, are of less consequence: and numerous rivulets are feeders of the great Lake of Ouroumia, or Ormyah, the waters of which are more impregnated with salt than those of the ocean. Agriculture is here in no mean condition. Oxen are taught to draw the plough, and irrigation is nowhere better understood or more extensively practised, almost every minor stream in the prov. being compelled to submit the government of its course to the hand of the experienced agriculturist. The surface undulates, generally is very fertile, and a large portion of it is under cultivation. The produce consists of wheat, barley, maize, rye, flax, hemp, madder, poppies, cotton, tobacco, saffron, grapes, from which no wine is expressed, and timber. The mineral treasures are various and valuable, amongst them are gold, copper, iron ore, that at Dombre remarkable for richness, jasper, and beautiful white marble. Manufactures have attained a high degree of perfection: there are here very extensive tanneries: the dressing of furs and skins is a trade very generally practised: carpets of the best description are made here, and gum and manna dealt in largely. The chief tns. are Tauris, or Tabriz, the capital, Ardebil, Ouroumia, Ahar, Mianeh, and Maragha. The Guebres, or fire-worshippers, have temples in every direction, and their doctrines are not more ardently embraced in any other prov. of Persia. This was the birth-place of Zoroaster.

AZERQUE. *BAHR EL*, or the Blue river of Asia. It rises in the Lake Tzana, or Dembea, takes a great and somewhat semicircular sweep through Abyssinia, flows N. by Senaar, in a direct line, and unites with the White river at Halfaia in Nubia; before its confluence with the latter riv. it possesses a breadth of quarter of a mile in the dry, and half a mile in the rainy season. It is one of the chief tributaries of the Nile, inferior to the White riv. alone in that respect. Lat. 12. 32. N. Long. 34. 0. E.

AZEUCHAI, tn. Spain, prov. of Estremadura; 15 m. from Merida.

AZHOR, tn. Persia, prov. Mazendaran, near the shores of the Caspian Sea.

AZIARCOLLAR, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Seville, prov. Andalusia, on a tributary to the riv. Buelva; 12 m. W. of Seville. Lat. 37. 26. N. Long. 6. 15. W.

AZIBA, riv. Portugal, in the prov. of Tras os Montes, a tributary to the Sabor. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 6. 55. W.

AZIEVO, tn. European Russia, prov. of Tambor, situated at the confluence of the Tzna and Oka riv. in Lat. 54. 44. N. Long. 41. 45. E. 10 m. S. of Elatom.

AZI-LE-VIF, tn. France, depart. Nièvre, prov. of Nivernois, near S. Pierre-le-Montier (P. T.) Here are iron mines and works.

AZILLE, tn. France, depart. of Aude, prov. of Languedoc, on the bank of the canal. It is a (P. T.) and is 15 m. from Narbonne. Lat. 43. 16. N. Long. 2. 40. E.

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AZIM-ABAD, Hindoostan, in the country of the Seykhs, or Seiks; 70 m. NE. of Hessar.

AZIMGHUR. See **AZENIGHUR**.

AZIMNAGHUR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Beja-poor. Lat. 15. 50. N. Long. 74. 18. E. Chief tns. Shakkpoo and Gohaut: the principal rvs. are the Malpurba and Gutpurba.

AZIMOUR, tn. Hindoostan; 90 m. N. of Benares.

AZIM-SAUHEB, a Serai, Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, in the Vindhyan mountains, 10 m. from the ruined tn. of Mandow. The Serai, or house for travellers, at this place, is considered the most spacious and beautiful in India. Azim was long the favourite haunt of banditti, but recent corrective institutions have secured it from further predatory injuries.

AZINCOURT, or **AGINCOURT**, tn. France, arrond. of St. Pol, depart. of Pas de Calais, prov. of Artois; 3 m. from Fruges (P. T.) and 12 m. NW. of St. Pol. Lat. 50. 30. 50. N. Long. 2. 7. 0. E. This place is celebrated as the field of the decisive battle fought between the French and English on the 25 Oct. 1416, the former headed by the Constable D'Albret, the English followed their young king, Henry V. The English army consisted of 2000 men at arms, and 12,000 archers, were drawn up between two hills with the archers in the centre; stakes, every man having carried one to the place of action, being fixed in front of them. The French amounted to 100,000, of whom 8000 were men at arms. The English were victorious, killing 10,000, amongst whom were the Constable and 6 princes, and taking 14,000 prisoners, amongst whom were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon. On the side of the English fell the duke of York, and 1600 men.

AZINHAGO, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 10 m. NE. Santarem, on the road from the latter place to Thomar. Lat. 39. 22. N. Long. 8. 24. W.

AZINHALL, tn. Portugal, prov. of Algarve, on the left bank of the Guadiana; 5 m. N. of Castro Marim. Lat. 37. 14. N. Long. 7. 21. W.

AZINHOAGA. See **AZINHAGO**.

AZIO (anc. Actium), tn. Western Greece, situated on the Gulf of Arta. Lat. 38. 56. 30. N. Long. 20. 46. 20. E. A battle was fought off this place B. C. 31, between Marc Antony and Octavius, in which the former was entirely defeated.

AZIOETH, tn. Egypt, on the riv. Nile, in a district formerly consecrated to Diana.

AZIZ-ABOU, vil. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, on the route from the great Oases to Senaar; 10 m. NW. of Es-souan. Lat. 24. 16. N. Long. 32. 52. E.

AZIZIEH, tn. Central Egypt, prov. of Atfieh, on the right bank of the Nile; 15 m. S. of Cairo. Lat. 29. 54. N. Long. 31. 20. E.

AZMERIGONDJE, or **AZMERIGUNGE**, tn. Hindoostan, presid. of Bengal, on the Soornak riv. a tributary to the Ganges; 81 m. from Dakkah. Lat. 24. 32. N. Long. 91. 20. E. It is a place of much traffic, and exhibits much commercial activity.

AZMOUS, tn. Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the left bank of the Rhine, between Sardans and Werdenburg; 5 m. S. of the latter. Lat. 47. 6. N. Long. 9. 27. E.

AZMUT, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Khodjalli, prov. of Anadolli; 80 m. SE. of Scutari.

AZNALCAR, tn. Spain, subdiv. Seville, prov. Andalusia; 20 m. from Seville.

AZOGUES, tn. S. America, intendency of Quito, republic of Colombia; 12 m. N. of Cuenca.

AZOIA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, 2 m. from Leiria. Lat. 39. 44. N. Lon. 8. 44. W.

AZON, ISLAND, Asiatic Russia, off the coast of Tchukchi, in Siberia. Lat. 69. 45. N. Long. 169. 0. E.

AZORES, or **HAWK ISLANDS**, called also the Western Islands; a group of small isles, belonging to the Portuguese, in the Atlantic Ocean, between Africa and America, extending 36. to 39. N. lat. and from 25. to 32. W. long. They are in number, nine, and their names, St. Michael, Santa Maria, Terceira, Fayal, Vico, Graciosa, St. George, Flores, Corvo. St. Michael, the largest of these islands, is about 50 m. long, and from 5 to 12 in breadth; its pop. about 80,000. Its chief town is Ponta del Gada, containing about 12,000 inhabitants. The other considerable towns, are Villa Franca, Alagoa, Ago de Pao, and Porto Fermo. The soil of this island is in general a fertile plain, but diversified with a variety of rising grounds. The face of the country is almost every where smiling; the plains are covered with luxuriant crops; vines and oranges grow on the hills; and the ground is every where ornamented with myrtles, laurels, and other evergreen shrubs. Hot springs abound in many parts of the island, and, from almost every crevice, vapour is seen issuing. The exports consist chiefly in wine, fruit and provisions. Foreign intercourse used to be confined rigorously to Lisbon, but since the emigration of the Portuguese court to the Brazils, and consequent separation of the countries, the inhabitants have enjoyed the privilege of trafficking directly with Great Britain and other nations. In the immediate neighbourhood of St. Michael is the small island Santa Maria, or St. Mary, whose pop. is about 5000. Terceira, though smaller than St. Michael, being placed in a more central position with respect to the other islands, has been chosen as the seat of government, and this of course tends much to improve society here, which is rather superior to that of the others. The inhabitants of this island are estimated at 28,900. The most frequented of the whole group is Fayal, its harbour being decidedly the best, and it lies directly in the tract of vessels which are crossing the Atlantic in any direction. The bay is two miles in length and three quarters of a mile broad, with a depth of water varying from 6 to 20 fathoms. The pop. of this island amounts to 16,300. The most remarkable of all the Azores is Pico, which consists of an immense conical mountain, rising to the height of 7000 feet, and bearing many traces of volcanic formation. Its pop. is 20,900. All the lower parts are in the highest state of cultivation, and about 5000 pipes of wine are annually exported. Graciosa and St. George are situated between Fayal and Terceira. The former, with a pop. of 7400, is chiefly noted for the extreme beauty of its aspect and scenery; the latter contains 11,200 inhabitants. The two most westerly islands are Flores and Corvo, containing 7100 and 800 inhabitants. These two islands belong but imperfectly to the group: they lie out of the usual tract of navigators; but to those who, missing their course, are led thither, the former affords good shelter in its numerous

bays. Its poultry are said to be the finest in the world; the cattle are small, but very abundant.

AZOTH, a Hasaneyum tn. Palestine, in the land of the Philistines, N. of Ascalon. It was besieged by Psammetichus during 29 years. Here the idol Dagon fell down before the ark; the house that Sampson pulled down stood here, and near the vil. runs the rivulet in which the Ethiopian eunuch was baptised by Philip.

AZOV, or **AZORH**, or **ASOR**, tn. Asiatic Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, and government of Ekaterinoslav. Situated on the N. shore of the sea of Azov, and 21 m. from the embouchures of the riv. Don. Lat. 47. 7. N. Long. 39. 15. E. distant from Petersburg 350 leagues. Pop. about 300. It was once numbered amongst the cities of Asia, had a good harbour, with prosperous trade, and a strongly defended fortress, but the harbour has been almost choked up by the alluvial deposits of the river Don. Commerce has long since abandoned it; the fortress is dismantled, and a few invalid soldiers constitute the only military display here, and the number of dwellings does not now amount to 100. The only flourishing prospect here is that of the fruit gardens, which are more numerous than ever, and more luxuriant than most in Russia. A trade still exists here in the sale and export of caviare. The surrounding district presents a strong contrast to the beautiful and blooming orchards and fruit gardens of Azov; extensive swamps and desert tracts, carry away the eye to the remotest distance, and occasion impressions of the most melancholy kind. Azov, was long erroneously thought to have been the site of the ancient Tanais, a city that stood most probably, at the embouchure of the Danacts, an arm of the Don. The ancient history of this city and its foundation are involved in uncertainty, but many facts in its military annals are sufficiently attested. It was formerly under the Polovtzes, after a prince of which people it was called, but passing into the power of the Genoese, was by them named *La Tana*. It was wrested from their hands by Tamerlane, in 1392, and occupied after his death by the Khans of Krim, till 1471, when it submitted to the Ottoman yoke. Peter the Great, of Russia, took the tn. by assault, in 1696, and expended large sums in strengthening and enlarging the fortifications, but was compelled to restore it again in 1711. Agreeably to the conditions of the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739, the fortifications were demolished, but partly rebuilt in 1769. It was, however, definitively ceded to Russia, in 1774.

AZOV, or **AZORH**, or **ASORH**, a dist. Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Ekaterinoslav. It includes the ancient tn. of Azov, deserted for Ekaterinoslav the capital. It was ceded to the Russians in 1774, and by means of this acquisition Catherine II. extended her power between the Don and the Kouban riv. towards the Caspian sea, an object she had long contemplated. The inhabitants are called *Azov-Cossacks*.

AZOV, or **AZORH**, or **ASORH**. (anc. *Palus Mæotis*), and in the middle ages called the sea of Zabache or Zabacchi. A gulf N. of the Black Sea. It extends about 200 m. from Perecop to Azov, and averages 150 m. in breadth. Lat. 46. 0. N. Lon. 37. 0. W. The soundings give a depth of from 30 to 40 feet depth; in fact Azov is not entitled to the name of sea, but is rather a marshy expansion of a sandy and oozy channel, filled

by the outpourings of the Don, the Kouban, and other rivers. No rocks have been observed in any part of it; shallows extend to a considerable distance from the shore, but in the deeper parts a great abundance of fish is found. The waters are turbid, of a brackish, but not salt taste, are higher in spring than in the other seasons of the year, and freeze in winter to a great depth. A singular phenomenon occurs here, during a prevalence of easterly winds, the waters are restrained or almost driven back, where the sea is 12 m. in breadth, so that a passage is often accomplished across the sands from Japan to the opposite side, without impediment. Communication is preserved with the Black sea by means of the straits of Enikale, which separate European from Asiatic Russia, and the surrounding shores are those of the Azov-Cossacs, Ekaterinoflav, and Taurida. The N. shores are low and swampy, but the S. are high, mountainous, and include volcanic hills. The level of the Caspian sea, at Astrachan, is 150 feet lower than the surface of the sea of Azov, and a communication might possibly be formed between them by means of the Manytch riv. Some geographers imagine that these seas did once communicate in the direction of the Kooma, which now falls into the Caspian, and the Manytch which falls into the Azovian sea. This theory derived its countenance from marine remains and saline plants, now found all along these lines of direction.

AZOV, *Isle of*, in the sea of Azov. It is of volcanic origin, and was thrown up on the 5th September, 1799.

AZOVEDO, riv. S. America, prov. of Matto Grosso, Empire of Brazil, tributary to the Topayos riv. Lat. 9. 30. S. Long. 56. 30. W.

AZOWAY, tn. W. Africa, ter. of Ardra, on the Slave coast. Lat. 6. 48. N. Long. 3. 10. E.

AZPEYTTIA, tn. Spain, canton of Guipuscoa, prov. of Biscay, on the Urola riv. 9. m. W. of Tolosa.

AZRA-BEN-HAREN, tn. of Arabia, in Irak-Arabi, situated on the riv. Tigris, about 20 m. from Corna on the Persian frontier.

AZRAK, (BAHR-RI,) or BAHAREL AZERQUE, the Blue riv. anc. *Asiape*, in Abyssinia. See AZERQUE.

AZRAK, riv. Turkey, in Asia, sandj. of Amisat, in Karamania, a tributary to the Euphrates, near the tn. of Sannsat.

AZTECS, tribe, N. America, repub. of Mexico, one of the indigenous tribes that continue to occupy the environs of the city of Mexico, and dwell in the beautiful valley of Tenochtitlan.

AZUA, tn. W. Indies, in the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, on the bay of Ocoa. Lat. 18. 29. N. Lon. 70. 45. W. 90. m. S.W. of Port-au-Prince. Pop. 3500. It was founded by Diego Velasquez, in 1504, and was then called Compostella. It

was totally ruined by an earthquake in 1751, and 300 houses were thrown down by a similar visitation in 1796.

AZUCAR, EL ENGENIO DE, tn. S. America, intendancy of Lima, repub. of Peru, 10. m. S. of Copiapo. Lat. 27. 30. S. Long. 70. 58. W.

AZUCAR, *Isle of*, Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Mindoro, in the Philippine group, and in the sea of Mindoro. Lat. 11. 15. N. Long. 123. 10. E.

AZUEGA, tn. Spain, sub. div. Badajoz, prov. Estremadura, 12 m. E. of Llerena. Lat. 38. 8. N. Lon. 5. 33. W.

AZUELA, riv. S. America, intendancy Caguan. Repub. of Colombia. It rises under the equator, in mount. Cayamba-Urca, and after a course 300 m. from E. to S.E. falls into the Coca riv. Lat. 0. 4. N. Long. 77. 20. W.

AZUELAS, vil. Portugal, prov. of Beira, in a mountainous district 5 m. S. from Viseu. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 7. 43. W.

AZUER, riv. Spain, sub. div. of La Mancha, prov. New Castile. Lat. 38. 50. N. Long. 3. 15. W.

AZUFRAI, volcanic mount. S. America, New Grenada, repub. of Colombia.

AZUL, riv. N. America, in the Apachieras country, repub. of Mexico, tributary to the Gilas riv. Lat. 33. 40. N. Long. 111. 10. W.

AZUL-AR, riv. S. America, Buenos Ayres, repub. of La Plata. Lat. 37. 0. S. Long. 59. 49. W.

AZULOS, mount. of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, crossed by the high road from Setubal to Ourique. Lat. 38. 4. N. Long. 8. 41. W.

AZUMAR, tn. Portugal, prov. of Alentejo, 6 m. from Aronches.

AZUN, valley, France, depart. Haute-Pyrénées, prov. Gascony, watered by a rivulet of the same name, and situated 3 m. S.W. of Argeliez. It produces flax and millet, affords a sweet pasturage, and is called the Eden of the Pyrénées.

AZURAR, seaport tn. of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre Douro e Minho, 15 m. N. of Oporto. Lat. 41. 21. N. Long. 8. 36. W.

AZURARA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Beira, 5 m. from Viseu.

AZYRIS, tn. W. Africa, in the co. of Barra, situated upon the sea-coast. Lat. 13. 45. N. Long. 16. 30. W.

AZZANO, vil. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian ter. 9 m. from Verona. Lat. 45. 53. N. Long. 12. 44. E. A battle was fought here between the French and Austrians in 1799.

AZZEL, tn. Abyssinia, dist. of Efat. Lat. 10. 24. N. Long. 39. 18. E.

AZZOGLIO, vil. belonging to Sardinia, in the prov. Venceil, and princip. Masserano, from the capital of which it is 6 m. N.E.

B.

BA, tn. W. Africa, kingd. Dahomey, prov. of Ardra, Slave Coast. Lat. 6. 18. N. Long. 3. 12. E. The Dutch established a factory here. See ARDRA.

BAAB-EL, vil. N. Africa, Fezzan, on the route from Tripoli over the Black Mountains to

Ishya, and the track of Denham and Clapperton in 1822-3-4.

BAAD, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Agrah; 9 m. S.E. of Agrah city. Lat. 27. 4. N. Long. 77. 48. E.

BAADEN, L. AUSTRIA. See BADEN.

BAADSTED, or **BADSTED**, seaport tn. Sweden, prov. Schonen, Laen of Halland, on the Cattegat; 15 m. N. from Engelholm. Lat. 56. 27. N. Long. 12. 45. E.

BAAGONARA, tn. India, Arracan, situated on a tributary to the Munnou riv. 30 m. SE. of Comilah. Lat. 23. 19. N. Long. 91. 9. E.

BAAGOE, or **BAAGO**, island, Denmark, in the Baltic sea, situated in the Little Belt. Lat. 55. 18. N. Long. 9. 48. E.

BAAGOE, island, Denmark, in the Baltic sea, in the straits between the Isles of Moen, Falster, and Zealand. Lat. 54. 57. N. Long. 12. 0. E.

BAAKER, vil. N. Africa, Dongola, on the W. bank of the riv. Nile; 40 m. NW. of Dongola.

BAAKHUYZEN'S FORT, S. Africa, prov. Georgia, situated on the Loeri riv. at the base of the Black Mountains. Lat. 33. 44. S. Long. 23. 7. E.

BAAL, a **NAGGA-WADI**, or **WED**, tn. Nubia, in Sennar, on the right bank of the Nile. Lat. 16. 32. N. Long. 33. 12. E.

BAALBEC, or **BELAD**. See **BALBEC**.

BAAL'S RIV. and **BAY**, West Greenland, on Davis's Strait, opposite the Cape of God's Mercy; it falls into the strait in Lat. 64. 30. N. Long. 50. 10. W.

BAAL-ZEPHON, city, Egypt, N. of the termination of the Red Sea, and opposite to Ajerood, where the Israelites encamped before passing the sea. It is not identical with Heropolis.

BAAMBRUGGE, or **BAMBRUGGE**, tn. Holland, Utrecht, upon a tributary of the Rhine. Pop. 800. 10 m. N. Utrecht. Lat. 52. 14. N. Long. 4. 59. E.

BAAR, tn. Switzerland, can. Zug; 3 m. N. of Zug. Lat. 47. 12. N. Long. 8. 29. E. Possessing some manufactures.

BAARA, tn. Palestine, Haouran, pach. Damascus, on the Wady Kanouat. Lat. 32. 55. N. Long. 36. 26. E. 50 m. S. Damascus.

BAARDWYK, tn. Holland, N. Brabant; 4 m. SW. of Heusden. Lat. 51. 42. N. Long. 5. 5. E.

BAARLAND, vil. Holland, prov. Zealand, on the S. coast of S. Beveland Isle, and on the shore of the Hond, or West Scheldt. Lat. 51. 25. N. Long. 3. 54. E.

BAARLE, vil. Holland, N. Brabant, near the Belgian frontier. Lat. 51. 27. N. Long. 4. 55. E. Pop. 1500.

BAAS-FIORD, bay or creek, Norway, bailiwick of Finmark, N. Ocean. Lat. 70. 45. N. Long. 29. 0. E.

BAAS - SANDOO, island, Pacific Ocean, in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lat. 5. 10. N. Long. 120. 20. E. 35 leagues in circumference.

BAB, vil. on the boundary of Nubia and Upper Egypt, and in the route to Sennar. Lat. 24. 0. N. Long. 32. 54. E.

BAB, vil. Turkey in Asia, pach. Aleppo, prov. Syria; 30 m. NE. from Aleppo.

BABA, tn. Turkey in Europe, Upper Wallachia, on a tributary to the Danube. Lat. 44. 4. N. Long. 25. 43. E.

BABA, tn. E. Greece, prov. of Tricala; 21 m. NE. of Larissa, in the Vale of Tempe. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 22. 32. E.

BABA, tn. Turkey in Asia, sandj. Karassa, Anatolia; 81 m. SW. of Gallipoli. Pop. 4000. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 26. 5. E.

BABA, vil. Nubia, in Sennar, on the right bank of the Dender riv. 40 m. SE. of Sennar. Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 34. 10. E.

BABA, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Guayaquil, intendancy of Quito, repub. Colombia, on the Baba riv. near its embouchure, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Lat. 1. 45. S. Long. 79. 40. W. Pop. 3500. A trade is established here in the manufacture and export of chocolate from the cacao nut, which abounds in the vicinity.

BABA, riv. S. America, depart. div. of Guayaquil, Colombia, falling into the estuary of the Guayaquil. Lat. 1. 25. S. Long. 79. 30. W.

BABA, CAPE, Turkey in Asia, on the W. coast of Anatolia, in the Archipelago, the N. point of the Gulf of Adramyti. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 26. 50. E.

BABA, CAPE, Turkey in Asia, on the N. coast of Anatolia, in the Black Sea, not far from Erekli (Heraclea). Lat. 41. 17. N. Long. 31. 25. 0. E.

BABA, riv. Greece, rising in the Pindus mountain, and falling into the Aspropotamos. Lat. 39. 36. N. Long. 21. 14. E.

BABA-AIOU, ISLE. See **AIOU-BABA**.

BABA-BEG, or **BABIC**, or **BABE-SHUHRI**, or **SHUHRI-BABE**, tn. Persia, in prov. of Fars; 70 m. SE. of Moorghaub. Lat. 29. 43. N. Long. 54. 9. E. This is an ancient place; four city gates open into long avenues, meeting in a market-place in the centre, the dome over which is the largest in Persia; formerly this was a depot of merchandise passing from Gombroon, on the Persian Gulf, into the interior, and Baba-beg is equidistant from three chief cities, Kerman, Shiraz, and Yezd. The approaches on all sides are planted with fruit trees, and the gardens here are celebrated as surpassing even those of Ispahan. It is often asserted by the Persians, "that Shuhri-Babe alone could supply all Persia with fruit." The deputy of the prince, or governor of Kerman, resides here.

BABA - BOROUN, CAPE, Turkey in Asia, coast of Anatolia, a few miles N. of the Gulf of Adramyti, and SW. of the tn. of Baba. Lat. 39. 28. N. Long. 26. 4. E.

BABA - DAGH, mtns. Turkey in Asia, sandj. Kermian, or Kutaiah, prov. Anatolia. Lat. 37. 35. N. Long. 29. 15. E. This chain extends 270 m. from E. to W. towards the isles of Samos and Chios, and includes the anc. Tmolus, Mesogis, and Sipylus.

BABA-DAGH, or **BABA-DAGHI**, tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria; built by Bajazet, and the station, or rendezvous, of the Ottoman armies, during their first wars with the Russians. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 44. 55. N. Long. 23. 35. E. Knives and sword-blades are made here.

BABA - ESKI, tn. Turkey in Europe, sandj. of Kirkkillissa, prov. Roumelia, on the riv. Cawach; 35 m. SE. of Adrianople. Lat. 41. 25. N. Long. 27. 1. E.

BABAGOS, group of islands in the South Seas, discovered by the Spanish in 1793.

BABA-HADJEE, tn. Persia, in Fars; 25 m. SE. of Shiraz. Lat. 29. 22. N. Long. 52. 49. E.

BABAHOYO, tn. and dist. S. America, depart. Guayaquil, intendancy of Quito, repub. Colombia, on a river of the same name. The country is fertilized by periodical inundations of the riv. and an active trade exists here; rice, soap, cotton, tobacco, honey, fruit, and many

species of vegetable productions. This is also the depôt of goods on their transit to and from the coast. Lat. 1. 46. s. Long. 78. 40. 0. w.

BABAHOYO, riv. S. America; rising in the Chimborazo mountain, and, after a course of 100 m. falling into the Gulf of Guayaquil: it is navigable for many miles from the gulf.

BABA-KOHEE, mntn. Persia, prov. of Ghoraut, Caubul; a few leagues s. of the Indian Caucasus chain, and about 40 m. NW. of the capital of Caubul. Many rivs. having their fountains in this dist. become tributary to the Indus. Lat. 34. 40. N. Long. 67. 45. E.

BABA, or **BABY-PULO**. See **PULO**.

BABAC, vil. E. India Seas, island of Celebes, situated upon the N. coast, in Lat. 1. 0. N. Long. 122. 50. E.

BABAIN, or **BABEIN**, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 105 m. E. of Isfahan.

BABAIN, or **BABEIN**, tn. Persia, Fars; 135 m. W. of Herat.

BABAIN, or **BABEIN**, tn. Persia, Fars; 101 m. SE. of Kerman.

BABAIN, or **BAHEIN**, tn. of Egypt, prov. Faioum, and 96 m. from Faioum.

BABANG-COOLAY, tn. E. Indies, island of Borneo, on the sea-coast, opposite See-amel island. Lat. 4. 45. N. Long. 118. 0. E.

BABANON, or **BALBANON**, tn. Asia, Cambodia, situated upon the Cambodia riv. Lat. 12. 15. N. Long. 105. 0. E.

BABASEA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the Dewass purgunnah; 5 m. from that tn. and 5 m. SW. from Porassa. Pop. 300.

BABBALIA, vil. W. Africa, ter. Begharmi, Soudan; 40 m. S. of Lake Tchad. Lat. 12. 27. N. Long. 17. 10. E.

BABCARY, par. England, hund. Catsash, co. Somerset. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £3151. Pop. 453. Somerton (P. T. 123). Upon the Parrot riv. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Wells.

BABE, **SHUHRI**. See **BABA-BEG**.

BABEAN. See **BABIAN ISLE**.

BABEE-NANEE, vil. Persia, prov. Sarawan, Beloochistan, at the W. base of the Brahooick mountains. Lat. 29. 36. N. Long. 67. 29. E.

BABEE-PULO, island, Indian Ocean, near the Straits of Alloo. Lat. 8. 5. 20. s. Long. 125. 37. 0. E.

BABEE-PULO, island, Indian Seas, in the Straits of Sunda. Lat. 5. 44. s. Long. 106. 10. E.

BABEHOO, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the Serouge, dist. 17 m. W. of the city.

BABEL, tn. Bahara, or Lower Egypt, Arbieh, a prov. in the Delta; 45 m. NW. of Cairo. Lat. 30. 44. N. Long. 31. 6. E. Supposed to be the Byblos of the ancients.

BABEL ISLES, Australia, a small group to the E. of Great Island in Bass's Straits. Lat. of centre, 40. 0. 30. s. Long. 148. 17. 0. E.

BABEL, Sr. tn. France, depart. Puy de Dôme, prov. Auvergne; 9 m. NE. of Issoire.

BABELABOUAD. See **DEBBEND**.

BAB-EL-MANDEB, or **BAB-EL-MANDEL**, (Fretum Diræ,—Porte de Deuil; the Gate of Affliction,) a strait at the entrance of the Red Sea, from which it opens a communication with the Indian Ocean, about 18 m. broad, and so thickly sown with islands as to render the passage difficult. An island-mountain, called Pe-

rim, or Mehun, or Bab-el-Mandeb, stands in the narrowest part of the strait, near to the Asiatic side, in Lat. 12. 35. 30. N. Long. 43. 28. 0. E. The channel of Perim is 3 m. wide, deep, and safe, while the strait between the African side and the island is rocky, crowded with islets, and dangerous. The sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, is the broader part, or expansion, of the strait approaching the Indian Ocean. Lat. 11. 35. N. Long. 45. 0. E.

BAB-EL-MANDEB, or **MEHUN**, or **PERIM ISLE**. In the narrowest part of the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb; it is about 5 m. in circumference, barren, and with a few inhabitants. Lat. of S. end of island, 12. 35. 30. N. Long. 43. 28. 0. E. In navigating the channel, Perim Isle should be kept close on the larboard side, to avoid a deep bay to the E. of the cape, sometimes mistaken for the strait.

BAB-EL-MANDEB, Cape, Asia, on the Arabian coast, at the entrance of the Red Sea. Lat. 12. 40. 0. N. Long. 43. 42. 0. E.

BABELSBACH, vil. S. Germany; 5 m. N. of Freystadt, bailiwick of Neumarkt, cir. of Regen, kingd. of Bavaria; on a tributary to the Altmühl riv. 5 m. NE. of Freystadt. Pop. 350. Lat. 49. 11. N. Long. 11. 15. E.

BABELTHOOP, or **BAUBELTHOUAF**, isle, N. Polynesia, in the Pelew group. It is close to Abba Thulle; is the largest of the cluster, being 24 m. in length, with a lofty mountain on its E. side; visited by Captain Wilson in 1797. Lat. of E. end, 7. 41. 0. N. Long. 134. 55. 0. E.

BABELZA, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Doulatabad, or Aurungabad; 40 m. N. of Oodghur.

BABEN, tn. Russia in Europe, Lapland, gov. Archangel, situated at the S. extremity of Lake Imandra. Lat. 67. 33. N. Long. 31. 30. E.

BABEN, or **BABER**, or **BABEZ**, ISLE OF, in the Indian Ocean, SW. of New Guinea; 20 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth. Lat. 7. 20. s. Long. 130. 45. E. The Dutch use this as a military station.

BABENHAUSEN, tn. Central Germany, in Hesse; 15 m. from Darmstadt. Lat. 49. 59. N. Long. 8. 52. E.

BABENHAUSEN, tn. S. Germany, cir. of Iller, kingd. of Bavaria; 66 m. W. of Munich; 15 m. from Ulm. Pop. 1500. Lat. 48. 9. N. Long. 10. 15. E.

BABER. See **BABEN**.

BABEREE, **BURRA**, or **BABERNEE**, **BEORRA**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, on the N. bank of the Nurbuddah riv. opposite the vil. of Chola Babernee, belonging to the nabob of Bhopaul.

BABERGH, hund. England, co. Suffolk. No. of par. 32; of acres, 68,380. Pop. 23,678.

BABEUF, vil. France, depart. of Oise, prov. Isle of France; a few miles from Noyon. Cidre is produced in the vicinity.

BABEWASSA, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, belonging to Sindiah; 7 m. SW. of Esagurb.

BABGAUM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Doulatabad; 25 m. N. of Poonah.

BABHIA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat. The inhabitants were reduced perfectly into submission to British government in 1820.

BABIA-GORA, moun. Austria, Gallacia and Lodomer. The most remarkable and interesting of the Carpathian chain; from its sum-

mit, which is 4800 feet above the sea, and composed of sandstone; the greatest part of Galicia, Poland, and Silesia may be seen. The sides of the Babia every where present perpendicular cliffs of compact limestone.

BABIA, Cape, Russia, Lapland, in gov. of Archangel, on the N. side of the White Sea. Lat. 66. 30. N. Long. 39. 10. E.

BABIA, riv. Russia, Archangel, rising in the White Mountains, and falling into the Biele, or White Sea, at Cape Babia. Lat. 66. 40. N. Long. 39. 0. E.

BABIACORA, tn. N. America, depart and intendency of Sonora, repub. of Mexico; 50 m. S. of Ariape. Lat. 29. 40. N. Long. 109. 20. W.

BABIAN, or **BABIA**, or **LUBROK**, island, Japan Sea, N. of Isle of Java. Lat. of centre, 5. 45. 0. S. Long. 112. 48. 0. E. This place trades with Java and Borneo, and is densely peopled. The approaches to its shores are treacherous.

BABILOO, ter. W. Africa, Senegambia, Jollof's Country; 63 m. E. of Albrede, visited by Park in 1797 and 1805. Lat. 13. 45. N. Long. 15. 40. W.

BABIC. See **BANA-BRO**.

BABICA, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Minak; 13 m. S. of Mosir.

BABIESSA ORSAK, tn. Turkey in Europe, sandj. Bornserai, prov. of Bosnia; 25 m. E. of Serajevo. Lat. 43. 56. N. Long. 18. 49. E.

BABILA, or **BABULLAN** (Daphne), vil. Turkey in Asia, prov. of Aleppo, in Syria; 6 m. S. of Autakia. Here are famous gardens, and extensive and beautiful ruins.

BABILLO, riv. S. America, depart. div. Magdalena, repub. Colombia; a tributary to the Magdalena riv. Lat. 6. 25. N. Long. 74. 18. W.

BABILY, vil. in the island of Gilolo, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 1. 30. N. Long. 127. 30. E.

BABILYE-GALLA, ter. Abyssinia, on the S. of the accustomed route from Ankober to Burburra, on the coast of the Bab-el-Mandeb Sea. Lat. 9. 0. N. Long. 42. 30. E.

BABIN, tn. Russia in Europe, prov. Poland, dist. of Lublin; 10 m. SW. of the tn. of that name.

BABIN, tn. Austria, dist. Biecz, prov. of Lodohir; 30 m. E. of Biecz.

BABIN, tn. Russia in Europe, in Podolia; 10 m. E. of Braclaw.

BABINA, tn. Austria, prov. Sclavonia, on the right bank of the Save. Lat. 45. 6. N. Long. 18. 34. E. 40 m. S. of Posega.

BABINE LAKE, N. America, W. of the Athabasca ter. having a fort at its NW. extremity, erected in 1822. Its outlet, Bear riv. flows through New Cornwall, and falls into Dixon's entrance, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 55. 30. N. Long. 124. 30. W.

BABINGLEY, or **BABURHLEY**, par. England, hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. No. of Acres, 870. Real prop. £874. Pop. 38. Lynn (P. T. 105). watered by the Lynn Deep. Living a rec. in dioc. Norwich.

BABINGTON, par. England, hund. Kilmersdon, co. Somerset. Acres, 600. Real prop. £1235. Pop. 206. Frome (P. T. 104). The coal pits occupy a large number of the inhabitants. Living a rec. in the dioc. of Wells.

BABINOWITCHI, or **BABINOVITCHI**, tn. Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Mohilov, and

72 m. from its capital. Lat. 54. 55. N. Long. 30. 25. E.

BABINSK, tn. European Russia, prov. of Vologda, situated upon the Dwina riv. N. of Krasnoborsk. Lat. 62. 5. N. Long. 45. 30. E.

BABIO LAKE, Russia in Europe, Lapland, gov. of Archangel. Its overflow is conveyed into the White Sea. Lat. 67. 50. N. Long. 39. 50. E.

BABI-PULO, a small island in the Chinese Sea, off the E. coast of Malaya. Lat. 2. 43. N. Long. 103. 39. E. Opposite the entrance of Blair's Harbour.

BABI-PULO, or **SI MALU**, or **VERKEN**, or **HOO ISLAND**, Indian Ocean; 60 m. from the W. coast of Sumatra; 40 m. long, 6 m. average breadth. Lat. of N. end, 2. 53. 0. N. Long. 95. 30. 0. E. It is represented as abounding with hogs and buffaloes, but little is known about it with certainty, being generally avoided by mariners, in consequence of overfalls, or patches of coral, that surround it, and not possessing any known anchorage. See **BABY-PULO** and **PULO**.

BABITZ, vil. Prussia, circle of Leobschütz, prov. Silesia, 25 m. NW. Ratibor, formerly the property of the Knights of Malta. Lat. 50. 18. N. Long. 17. 53. E.

BABIVELEKI, tn. Turkey in Europe, Jany in prov. Moldavia, on the high road from Roman to Rimnik, and on the left bank of the Sereth riv. Lat. 46. 30. N. Long. 26. 46. E.

BABOO, or **LABOO**, tn. W. Africa, country of Whydah in Guinea, on the Lagos riv. Lat. 6. 54. N. Long. 3. 44. E.

BABOCSA, or **BABOTSA**, or **BABOLSKA**, or **BABOLSA**, tn. Austrian Empire, co. of Schimegh, Hungary, 13 m. from Presnitz. Lat. 46. 2. E. Long. 17. 27. E. This is a frontier town, and has been alternately occupied by Turks and Imperialists.

BABOEUF. See **BASEUF**.

BABORE, vil. Island of Celebes, Indian Sea, on the N. coast, in lat. 0. 40. W. Long. 122. 40. E.

BABOUSSA, vil. Greece, prov. Thessaly, in a mountainous dist. near the spring of the Vojoutza, riv. Lat. 40. 0. N. Long. 21. 17. E.

BABOUSSA, mount. Greece, in that part of Macedonia allotted to the modern Kingdom. Lat. 41. 24. N. Long. 21. 35. E.

BABRA, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, prov. of Rath, the residence of a Rajpoot chief.

BABRAHAM, par. England, hund. of Chiford, co. Cambridge. Acres 2350. Real prop. £1777. Pop. 273. Frome (P. T. 114). Living a dioc. vic. value £105 per an. dioc. of Ely. Here is a free school, and bequests towards the maintenance of the poor.

BABREEAWAR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, as far as Din Island. It is sterile and thinly peopled, the mountains afford tolerable pasture, and the Siddes gather and sell honey here. Jafferabad is the chief tn.

BABSCHALA, tn. Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, 2 m. from Venderaikor-shaia.

BABU, island, China sea, in gulf of Siam, off the W. coast of Cambodia. Lat. 9. 41. N. Long. 103. 45. E.

BABUAN, island, Pacific Ocean, in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lat. 5. 20. N. Long. 120. 30. E.

BABULLAH. See **BABILA**.

BABUT, or **BAHUT**. See **HYDASPES**.

BABUYAN, CLARO, or **OLD BABUYAN**, the most N. of the Babuyan Isles, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 7 m. in length; a reef projects from the W. and on the S. end it is steep and rocky. The inhabitants have been driven away by the frequent eruptions of a volcanic mount. at the W. end of the island. Lat 19.38. 0. N. Long. 122. 9. 0. E.

BABUYAN, NEW, or **FUGA**, one of the Babuyan Isles, Pacific Ocean. It is 7 m. long from E. to W. has a tolerable harbour, Port Musa, at the W. end of the isle, and fresh water is with difficulty obtained here. The tides here rise about 5 feet and are irregular. Lat 19. 2. 0. N. Long. 12. 32. 0. N.

BABUYANESE, (**FIVE ISLES**), in the Pacific Ocean, N. of Luzon, named Babuyan, Calayan, Lapurip, or Daluripi, Camiguin, and Fuga, besides the Guinapac and Didicas Rocks. They lie between the Bashee Isles, on the N. and Luzon on the S. the coasts are steep, the intervening channels deep and safe. Lat 19. 25. N. Long. 121. 40. E. Productions, wax, ebony, plantains, cocoa. Pop. about 800.

BABUYCA, tn. N. America, dist. Culiacan, intendency Sonora, repub. Mexico. Lat. 25. 50. N. Long. 108. 15. W.

BABWORTH, par. England, wapentake Bassettlaw, Hatfield div. co. Nottingham. Acres, 5,490. Real prop. £3584. Pop. 449. Retford, (P. T. 142.) Living rec. dioc. of York.

BABY-PULO, islet, Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat 1.50. N Long. 97.0. E. See **BABA-PULO**, **BABER-PULO**, and **PULO**, &c.

BABYE, tn. and fort Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, head of the purgunnah of the same name, 13 m. S.E. of the junction of the Towah and Nurbuddah riv. and 13 m. S.E. of Hussingabad. It belongs to the rajah of Nagpoor.

BABYLON, Heb. **BABEL**, (in anc. geography,) the Cap. of Babylonia or Chaldaea, supposed to have been situated in Lat. 33. 42. N. Long. 46. 30. E. upon the banks of the Euphrates. The ruins that survive, vast hills of brick-work, are immediately N. of the vil. of Hilla, or Hellah, or Elguo, 48 m. SW. of Bagdad. Alexander the Great died here B. C. 323.

BABYLONIA, an ancient Asiatic Empire, bounded on E. by Susiana, S. by the Persian gulf and Chaldaea, W. by Arabia Deserta, N. by Media and Armenia or Mesopotamia. It is now called Irak-Arabi, q. v.

BACA, **LENGUA DE POINT**, S. America, coast of Chili, at the entrance of Tongoy Bay. Lat. 30. 20. 3. Long. 71. 49. W.

BACA, riv. Portugal, Estremadura, rising in the Serra Mindeis hills, and joining the Alcoa riv. at the city of Alcobaca. Lat. 39. 35. N. Long. 8. 58. W.

BACA DE LUANCO, vil. Spain, sub. div. Oviedo, prov. Asturias, on the coast of the Bay of Biscay a little E. of Cape Penas. Lat. 43. 42. 16. N. Long. 5. 46. W.

BACA, or **BASA**, (anc. Basti.) tn. Spain. sub. div. Grenada, prov. Andalusia, 21 m. from Guadix, 21 m. SW. of Huesca. Lat. 37. 29. N. Long. 2. 40. W. near the banks of the Guadix riv. Pop. 15,000. Here are a cathedral, six convents, four par. churches, and a magnificent fountain, &c. Trade, considerable in hemp. This was anciently a place of importance, was the residence of the Moorish kings, a bishop's see, had an university and a pop. of 150,000. It

was besieged and taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1489.

BACABU, riv. S. America, in the mountainous regions of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, tributary to the Xingu, one of the chief s. supplies of the Amazon, riv. Lat. 11. 30. S. Long. 55. 0. W.

BACACAY, tn. Island of Negros, sea of Mindoro, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10. 35. N. Long. 123. 0. E.

BACAIM, tn. Hindoostan, pres. Bombay, on the islet of Salsette. Lat. 19. 8. 30. N. Long. 72. 56. 30. E. 24 m. N. of Bombay.

BACALAL, or **BACALAR**, ter. N. America, Yucatan, repub. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 0. N. Long. 89. 0. W. on the Bay of Yucatan.

BACALAL, or **BACALER**, prov. N. America, Yucatan, repub. Mexico; the outlet of a lake from which it takes its name, 36 m. SW. of Valladolid. Lat. 20. 5. N. Long. 87. 40. W. It falls into the Caribbean Sea N. of Ascension Bay.

BACALAN, tn. Tartary, Great Bukharia, at the base of a range of mountains, from which it takes its name. Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 97. 30. E. about 150 m. E. of Balk.

BACANAO, bay, W. Indies, island of Cuba, on the S. coast. Lat. 20. 0. N. Long. 75. 0. W.

BACANO, tn. Italy States of the Church, prov. of Rome, 21 m. NW. of Rome, near the E. shore of Lake Bracciano or Bacano, the crater of an extinct volcano. Lat. 42. 7. W. Long. 12. 20. E.

BACARAT, tn. France, arrond. Luneville, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine, on the Meurthe riv. 12 m. E. of Luneville. Pop. 3500. Chief place of a canton. Trade, grain and wood: manufactures, glass, lace, &c.

BACAS, riv. S. America, repub. La Plata, a tributary to the Rio de La Plata.

BACAY, tn. S. America, prov. Aconeagua, intendency of St. Jago, repub. of Chili, on the riv. Quilimari. Lat. 31. 45. S. Long. 71. 31. W.

BACAY, riv. S. America, Banda Orientale, a tributary to the Yacuy which falls into the Lago de Los Patos. Lat. 30. 0. S. Long. 54. 0. W.

BACCAHAS, ter. S. America, prov. Matto Grosso, empire of Brazil, in a mountainous region. Lat. 12. 40. S. Long. 59. 0. W.

BACCALLAO, island, W. Indies, off the E. coast of Porto Rico, one of the Antilles.

BACCANO. See **BACANO**.

BACCANORE, tn. Hindoostan, country of Canara, 16 m. from Barcelore or Barce.

BACCARAH, plains of, Central Egypt, at the N. side of mount Ascar. Lat. 29. 0. N. Long. 32. 0. E.

BACCARAT. See **BACARAT**.

BACCHIGLIONE, riv. (anciently Medoacus Minor) N. Italy, Lombardy. It rises on the confines of Tyrol, passes by Padua, and after a course of 70 m. falls into the gulf of Venice. It formerly gave its name to a depart. of Italy, of which Vicenza was the capital. Lat. 45. 25. N. Long. 11. 40. E.

BACCONIERE, tn. France, arrond. Laval, depart. Mayenne, prov. Maine. Pop. 750.

BACEGOTY, tn. Asia, Tibet, 50 m. from Linnagur.

BACH, fort, Holland, prov. Zealand, at the E. extremity of S. Beveland Isle, the mouth of the Scheld. Lat. 51. 24. N. Long. 4. 14. E.

BACH, riv. Prussia, Pomerania, a tributary

to the Presante, a few miles E. of its fall into the Baltic Sea. Lat. 54. 5. N. Long. 16. 15. E.

BACH, tnshp. England, par. St. Oswald, hund. Broxton, lower division, co. Chester. Acres, 500. Real prop. £435. Pop. 34. Chester, (P. T. 190.)

BACHAASH, or BAKAASH, an islet, Scotland, Hebrides, off the SE. point of the island of N. Uist. Lat. 57. 35. Long. 7. 5. W.

BACHARACH, or BACARATH, (anc. Bachrecha,) tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, on the left bank of the Rhine, 12 E. of Simmeren and 22 S. of Coblenz. Lat. 50. 4. N. Long. 7. 44. E. Pop. 1500. Trade, powder, starch, wine, &c. In the vicinity are slate quarries. The Courts Palatine formerly resided in Stahleck castle, the ruins of which are near the tn. and exacted a tribute called "The Golden Toll," from laden vessels passing. The rock called "Ara Bacchi," lies between the tn. and the isle of Heilesen. Bacharach wine was so much esteemed by Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius), that he ordered an annual supply to Rome, and the Emperor Wenceslaus granted especial privileges to Nuremberg, in consideration of a supply of this wine.

BACHEIM, villages, Central Germany, co. Catzenelbogen, Nassau, distinguished by the prefixes Upper and Lower.

BACHELDOR, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Oxford, state of Maine; 20 m. W. of Paris.

BACHELDRE, tnshp. N. Wales, parish Church-Stoke, hund. of Cawrs, co. Montgomery. Pop. with Weston Madoc tnshp. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 167).

BACHELERIE, tn. France, depart. of Dordogne, prov. Guienne and Perigorde; 9 m. from Terrasson.

BACHELOR'S HALL, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Tioga, state Pennsylvania; 262 m. from Washington.

BACHELOR'S RETREAT, vil. N. America, U. S. co. Pendleton, S. Carolina; 578 m. from Washington.

BACHER, GREAT, mountr. Austria, cir. of Cilery, Styria, impending over the Sann riv. Lat. 46. 14. N. Long. 15. 18. E.

BACHERGUNGE. See BACKERGUNGE.

BACHESERAI, tn. Russia, prov. Taurida; situated in a valley, watered by the Katza riv. 20 m. from Sympheupal. There is a lofty rocky eminence at this place, inhabited solely by Jews, and called the "Jews' Citadel."

BACHI, islands, Chinese Sea, N. of the Bayuanes; the group consists of six large and many small isles, very fertile, and enjoying productive fisheries.

BACHIAN, or BATCHIAN, island, Indian Seas, one of the Moluccas, separated from Gildo by Patientia Strait. Lat. 0. 30. S. Long. 127. 30. E. It is 60 m. long, 20 m. broad. Chief tn. Zabongo. Pop. malays; religion, Mahomedanism. Vegetable productions abundant. The Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch successively occupied and fortified this place.

BACHINIBA, tn. N. America, depart. New Biscay, intendency of Durango, repub. of Mexico. Lat. 29. 15. N. Long. 106. 30. W. At the base of the Sierra Hoida mountains.

BACHINK. See CACHAO.

BACHKEUI, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia; 15 m. SE. of Philippopoli. Lat. 41. 52. N. Long. 25. 9. E.

BACHKIRS, tribe, Russia, gov. of Oufa, in

the Steppes between the Volga and the Oural. They are Turks, lead a nomade life, dwell in wooden huts in the winter, and submit to the control of a senior, or chief. Occupations, agriculture and mining. Boulgari, their ancient capital, is entirely gone to decay.

BACHLINGEN, vil. S. Germany, cir. of Jaxt, kingd. of Wirtemberg, upon the Jaxt riv. W. of Kunzelau.

BACHMATCHCAGI, tn. Asiatic Russia, in the Steppe of Astrachan; 50 m. W. of the city of Astrachan, and near the shore of the Caspian sea. Lat. 46. 5. N. Long. 46. 45. E.

BACHMUTH, or BAKHMUD, tn. European Russia, cir. of Bachmuth, gov. Ekatherinoslav, in the Ukraine, and on a tributary to the riv. Donetz. Lat. 48. 30. N. Long. 37. 50. E. Pop. 2000. Here is a fortress. Trade, in salt, and in horses, which are celebrated for their activity and beauty.

BACHMUTH, cir. of European Russia, gov. of Ecatherinoslav, a fertile dist. chiefly occupied in pasturage, distant from Azoph, 100 m.

BACHNEU, or BONGHU, mkt. tn. Austria, cir. of Kukulberg, prov. Transylvania, situated upon the Great Kukul riv. NE. of Hermanstadt.

BACHOUANAN, riv. N. America, U. Canada, falling into Lake Superior, between the falls of St. Anthony and Red riv.

BACHOUDINKA, riv. Asiatic Russia, gov. of Irkoutsk, Siberia, a tributary to the Lena, which falls into the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 65. 0. N. Long. 128. 0. E.

BACHRINA, tn. Turkey in Europe, Ghie-stendil, prov. Roumelia; 10 m. E. of Istip. Lat. 41. 38. N. Long. 22. 20. E.

BACHU, BAKU, or BADKU, A KHANAT OF, Asiatic Russia, great div. of Shirwan, in Caucasia, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, occupying the peninsula of Apsheron, or Okoreas; the soil is saline, clayey, covered with a languishing vegetation; products, cotton, opium, rice, wine, fruits, salt, and naphtha: the chief trade is with Astrachan. The salt is obtained from lakes and saline marshes: wine is chiefly made at Shamachia: the springs of naphtha seem inexhaustible, and yield a revenue of 14,000 rubles, or £2100 per annum to the Khan of Bakou, and a hill in the vicinity affords an additional supply. The principal springs are at Balaghan, one of which throws up 500 pounds daily. Near to these is the *field of fire*, about a square verst in extent, and from which inflammable gas is continually escaping. Here the fire-worshippers (guebres) have several temples. Before the altar, in one of their temples, a pipe is placed in the ground, at the extremity of which the gas continues burning with remarkable brilliancy: a second flame appears at an horizontal aperture in an adjacent rock. White naphtha is used by the natives as a cordial, as a medicine, and applied externally. There are here two hot wells, the waters of which bubble up violently accompanied by a bluish clay, that falls to the bottom when the water is taken out and allowed to stand for a short time. Bathing in these wells is said to improve the appetite, and brace the system generally. The Khanet of *Baku* or *Bakou*, was formerly attached to Persia, but wrested from that country by the Russian empire, about the year 1700; restored in 1735; reclaimed in 1801.

BACHU, BAKOU, or БАКУ, seaport tn.

Russia in Asia, capital of the Khanet of Bachu, in **Caucasia** (see **BACHU**, **KHANET OF**), situated upon a harbour to which it lends its name. It is a strong place, regularly fortified by Peter I. of **Russia**, and possessing a brisk trade with **As-trachan**. The harbour, although by no means safe, is the best on the **Caspian coast**, and in addition to the various articles of commerce at **Baku** is the famous **Russian sturgeon**, 100,000 of which, valued at £53,000, have been taken in the **Caspian Sea** in one year. Lat. 40. 22. N. Long. 49. 40. E.

BACHUM, tn. **Denmark**, bail. **Aalborg**, peninsula of **Jutland**. Lat. 56. 48. N. Long. 10. 10. E. 20 m. ss. of **Aalborg**.

BACHUNPOOR, tn. **Hindoostan**, prov. **Malwa**, situated upon the **Bansullee riv.** in the pargunnah of **Dektaun**; 10 m. N.E. from **Nalcha**.

BACHWY (the little river), riv. N. **Wales**, co. **Montgomery**, a tributary to the **Severn**, near **Llanidloes**.

BACHY, vil. W. **Africa**, **Guinea**, situated on the **Lagos riv.** opposite the tn. of **Jannah**. Lat. 7. 0. N. Long. 3. 45. E. on the route of the travellers **Clapperton** and **Laing**.

BACHYMBYD, tnsph. N. **Wales**, par. **Llanynys**, hund. **Ruthyn**. Pop. with par. **Ruthyn** (P. T. 205).

BACHYNYNS, or **MACHUNIS**, island, S. **Wales**, par. **Llanelly**, hund. **Caernwilleon**, at the mouth of the **Llwyghor riv.** A monastery was founded here in 513 by **St. Piro**.

BACIA-MADRID, tn. **Spain**, **New Castile**, situated upon the **Henarez riv.** 10 m. from **Madrid**. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 3. 30. W.

BACILLE, or **BACILLI**, tn. **France**, depart. **La Manche**, prov. **Normandy**; 3 m. W. of **Avranches**. Pop. 1555.

BACK, vil. **Ireland**, par. **Drumachose**, bar. **Kenaught**, co. **Londonderry**, prov. **Ulster**. **Newtown-Limavady** (P. T. 174). Pop. with par.

BACK, bay, E. **India**, NW. point of **Sumatra**. Lat. 5. 30. N. Long. 95. 50. E.

BACK RIVER, N. **America**, U. States, co. **Baltimore**, **Maryland**. The inlet and riv. are both navigable, and communicate with the **Chesapeake**, 4 m. N. of **Pataseo**.

BACK CREEK, N. **America**, U. States, an arm of the **Chesapeake**, co. **Cecil**, state **Maryland**, into which the W. end of the **Delaware** and **Chesapeake canal** opens.

BACK-CREEK-VALLEY, vil. N. **America**, U. States, co. **Frederick**, state **Virginia**.

BACK-ISLAND, **Scotland**, a rocky islet of the **Hebrides**, W. of **Staffa**. Lat. 56. 28. N. Long. 6. 26. W.

BACK-LAKE, N. **America**, **Lower Canada**, in the tnsph. of **Drayton**, abounding with trout, succors, chub, perch, and eels.

BACK POINT, N. **America**, on the shores of the **Arctic Ocean**, at the entrance of **Gwydyr bay**. Lat. 70. 20. N. Long. 149. 0. W.

BACK'S RIVER, N. **America**, **Esquimaux country**, falling into **Coronation Gulf**. Lat. 66. 30. N. Long. 108. 0. W.

BACAR, **BAKAR**, or **BACHKUR**, a dist. and tn. **Hindoostan**, prov. **Moulton**, or **Mooltan**, situated upon an island in the **Indus**, and protected by a fort. under the **Afghan gov.** Lat. 27. 30. N. Long. 68. 35. E.

BACKERGUNGE, or **BACHERGOUNGE**, dist. **Hindoostan**, presid. **Bengal**, at the embouchure of the **Puddah**, a chief stream of the **Ganges**,

occupying the shore E. of the **Sunderbunds**, and similar in natural character, but cultivated and densely peopled. In 1584, it was laid waste by an inundation, and shortly after by an irruption of the **Mughas**, a ferocious banditti on the E. frontier, aided by the **Portuguese settlers** at **Chittagong**. A second inundation, in 1822, swept away 10,000 souls. Superficial area, about 4500 sq. miles. Pop. 900,000, **Hindoos** and **Mohammedans**. Two crops of rice are raised here annually, much of which is exported, and calico manufactured. **Tigers** of the largest and most ferocious disposition, alligators in incredible numbers infest this district, and until very lately the inhabitants were a prey to a numerous band of river pirates: but now tolerable security of life and property has been obtained by **British interference**.

BACKERGUNGE, tn. **Hindoostan**, dist. **Backergunge**, presid. **Bengal**, formerly the capital of its dist. but abandoned for **Burrischool**. Trades in rice, salt, and cotton; 125 m. E. of **Calcutta**. Lat. 22. 33. N. Long. 90. 20. E.

BACKFORD, par. and tnsph. **England**, hund. **Wirrall**, U. div. hund. **Broxton**, L. div. co. **Chester**. Acres, 3320, of tnsph. Real prop. £435. Pop. 34: of par. pop. 487. **Chester** (P. T. 190). Liv. vic. in the dioc. of **Chester**.

BACKHORST, tn. N. **Germany**, circle of **Hoya**, kingd. of **Hanover**; 21 m. W. of **Nieuburg**. Lat. 52. 37. N. Long. 8. 41. E.

BACKLAND, tn. N. **Germany**, princip. **E. Friesland**, kingd. **Hanover**, on the road from **Leer** to **Aurech**, and on the **Venkerdeep riv.** Lat. 53. 21. N. Long. 7. 40. E.

BACKMUL, tn. **European Russia**, **Ekaterinoslav**, 150 m. N. of the city of **Azov**, possessing extensive mines of salt.

BACKNANG, tn. S. **Germany**, circle of **Heilbrunn**, kingd. **Wirttemberg**, situated upon the **Murr riv.** 13 m. from **Stuttgart**. Lat. 48. 57. N. Long. 9. 26. E. Pop. 3426. It is a place of much traffic, celebrated for its horses; and has manufactures of leather and woollen.

BACKUM, tn. N. **Germany**, duchy **Oldenburg**, kingd. of **Hanover**, 5 m. NW. of **Vechta**, on a tributary to the **Haase riv.** Lat. 52. 45. N. Long. 8. 10. E.

BACKWELL, par. **England**, hund. of **Hartcliffe** with **Bedminster**, co. **Somerset**. Acres, 2750. Real prop. £4829. Pop. 1038. **Bristol** (P. T. 122). Here are collieries and iron-works. Liv. a vic. and rect. dioc. of **Bath**.

BACKWORTH, properly **BLACKWORTH**, tnsph. **England**, par. **Earsdon**, **Castle Ward**, E. div. co. **Northumberland**. Real prop. £2502. Pop. 412. N. Shields (P. T. 287).

BACLANOVA, fort. **Asia**, dist. **Gillailk**, **Mongolia**, on the **Saghalien**, or **Amur riv.** in Lat. 52. 58. N. Long. 121. 10. E. 150 m. from **Yacza**.

BACO, tn. **Chinese Sea**, **Philippine Islands**, the capital of **Mindoro**, and a **Spanish post**. Lat. 12. 48. N. Long. 120. 17. E. Produce, sarsaparilla.

BACOLOR, or **BACON**, tn. **Philippine Isles**, **Chinese Sea**, in the **Isle of Luzon**, where alluvial gold is said to be found. Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 125. 4. E.

BACON. See **BACOLOR**.

BACON, tn. **Persia**, prov. of **Seistan**, 90 m. from **Zahreng**.

BACON-CASTLE, tn. N. **America**, U. States,

co. Surrey, state Virginia; 197 m. from Washington.

BACON-CASTLE, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Surrey, state Virginia; 74 m. S.E. of Richmond.

BACONGEN, or BACONEON, tn. Sumatra island, Indian Seas, on the W. coast. Lat. 2. 55. N. Long. 97. 10. E.

BACONO, riv. S. America, depart. div. of Caracas, intendancy of Venezuela, repub. of Colombia, tributary to the Guariare riv.

BACON'S ISLE, Chinese Sea, W. of Palawa, in Lat. 11. 12. N. Long. 113. 4. E. encircled by other rocky islets.

BACONSTHORPE, par. England, hund. of S. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1557. Pop. 333. Holt (P. T. 128). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

BACOP, chap. England, par. Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, S. div. co. Lancaster. Pop. with par. Rochdale (P. T. 199).

BACOUBA, vil. Turkey in Asia; 30 m. from Bagdad.

BACOUKNOKI, vil. Africa, in Soudan, 36 m. from Haoussa, or Houssa, visited by the travellers Denham and Clapperton.

BACOUNA, PLAINS OF, Greece, in the N.W. angle of the Morea, at the S. side of the Gulf of Lepanto. Lat. 38. 6. N. Long. 21. 28. E.

BACOVICZA, tn. Austria, in Croatia, near the source of the Korana riv. Lat. 44. 56. N. Long. 15. 40. E.

BACQUEVILLE, tn. France, depart. Lower Seine, prov. Normandy. Chief place of a canton. Omonville (P. T.) Pop. 2400.

BACQUEVILLE, tn. France, depart. Eure, prov. Normandy. Ecouis (P. T.) Manufactures, ticken and coarse linens.

BACRAS, tn. Africa, of Sennaar, in Nubia, on the route from Sennaar to Gondar, and 20 m. S.E. of the former. Lat. 13. 28. N. Long. 33. 45. E.

BACRE, vil. Africa.

BACRIARI, BRIDGE OF, E. Greece, prov. of Thessaly, over the Salembria, at Pyrgetos, N.E. end of the Vale of Tempe. Lat. 39. 55. N. Long. 22. 40. E.

BACS, BACHS, BATSCHS, or BATSCH, co. Austria, in Hungary; boundaries, N. Pest and Csongrad, W. Barania, S. Szerem, and E. Torontal. Area, 777 leagues sq. Pop. 298,000. Productions, wheat, hemp, wine, tobacco.

BACS, or BATSCH, tn. in Hungary, co. of Bacs; 30 m. S. of Zombor. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 19. 18. E. Pop. 7000. The see of a bishop. It is 5 m. from the banks of the Danube.

BACS, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, on a tributary to the Koman riv. and on the road from Slatina to Bucharest. Lat. 44. 15. N. Long. 25. 30. E.

BACSEVICZA, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Servia, frontiers of Borna, situated on the Drina riv. 30 m. S. of Zwornik, in Lat. 43. 59. N. Long. 19. 33. E.

BACTON, par. England, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Acres, 950. Real prop. £595. Pop. 178. Hereford (P. T. 141). Liv. rect. £110 per annum, dioc. of Hereford.

BACTON, par. England, hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £1972. Pop. 498. Northwalsam (P. T. 131). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BACTON, par. England, hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £2750. Pop.

758. Stowmarket (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BACTRIANI, tn. Russia, prov. Georgia; 50 m. from Teflis.

BACUNAGUA, riv. W. Indies, at the W. end of the Isle of Cuba, falling into the Sea of Cuba opposite to the Isle of Pinos. Lat. 22. 20. N. Long. 83. 0. W.

BACUV, riv. S. America, ter. Cayapos, prov. Matto Grosso, empire of Brazil, a tributary to the Parana riv. Lat. 19. 30. S. Long. 52. 20. W.

BAD, tn. Switzerland, can. Glarus, on the road between Glarus and Uznach; 8 m. N. from the former. Lat. 47. 9. N. Long. 8. 59. E.

BAD AXE, riv. N. America, U. States, Winnabago country, in the NW. territory, a tributary to the Mississippi riv. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 91. 0. W.

BAD-BAY, S. America, Patagonia, in the Gulf of Penas; 27 m. from Cape de Tres Montas. Lat. 46. 58. 57. S. Long. 75. 27. 28. W.

BAD-BAY, Van Diemen's Land, on the S. coast of Bruny island, between Cape Bruny and Tasman's Head. Lat. 43. 30. S. Long. 147. 21. E.

BAD-EMSER, or BAD-EMS, tn. Central Germany, duchy of Nassau, situated upon the riv. Lahn; 4 m. NW. from Nassau. Lat. 50. 21. E. Long. 7. 42. E. Here are mineral waters.

BAD-RIVER, N. America, Upper Canada, forming the communication of the Rainy Lake and Lake of the Cross. Lat. 48. 25. N. Long. 91. 40. W.

BADA, tn. Greece, in Albania, upon the Oros riv. a tributary to the Matt, and at the base of Ibela mount. Lat. 41. 37. N. Long. 20. 14. E.

BADAGIZ, tn. Persia, in Khorassan, N.E. of Fusheng.

BADAGRY, seaport, W. Africa, on the Bight of Benin, in the country of Whydah, Guinea. Lat. 6. 20. N. Long. 3. 20. E. Visited by Lander the traveller.

BADAH, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa; 3 m. E. of the Burrah Sahdree.

BADAJAZ, prov. Spain, formed from parts of Spanish Estremadura and Andalusia. Boundaries on the N. Caceres; on the E. Ciudad Real; on the S.E. Cordova; and on the S. Seville and Huelva. Lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 6. 0. W. Pop. 301,225. Productions, flax, hemp, olives, grain; minerals, silver, copper, sulphur, saltpetre, and marble.

BADAJAZ, or BADAJOZ (anc. Pax Augusta; *Beledair*, Arabic, salubrious country), tn. Spain, capital of Estremadura, a fortified and frontier tn. 12 m. S.E. of Elvas; 210 m. from Madrid, on the banks of the Guadiana riv. which is crossed by a bridge, in length 1864 feet, in breadth 23, and consisting of 23 arches, built by Philip II. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 6. 40. W. Pop. 14,500. The cathedral is adorned with paintings by Cerezo, and by Morales, a native of this place. On the bank of the riv. is a beautiful promenade. Badajoz was besieged and taken by Don John of Austria, 1661: by the French, in 1811: and by the English, under Wellington, on the 6th April, 1812, after a sanguinary conflict. Trade consists in hats, china, leather, and dyeing.

BADAKHERA, tn. Hindoostan, Malwa, in the purgannah of Ashta, from which it is distant 5 m.; 21 m. from Sehore.

BADAKSHAN, or BUDUKSHAN, tn. Asia, in-

dependent Tartary, capital of a district of the same name, on the Amoo riv. belonging to the Khan of Great Bukharia. Lat. 37. 25. N. Long. 69. 30. E. 300 m. from Balkh. In the Beloor range of mountain, near this place, are found gold, silver, and rubies, the former carried down in the mountain torrents. Musk is also produced here. The caravans to and from China and Little Bukharia halt here.

BADAKSHAN, or **BUDUKSHAN**, riv. Asia, Turkestan, tributary to the Jihoon or Djihoun. Lat. 36. 35. N. Long. 68. 50. E.

BADALONA, seaport tn. Spain, in Catalonia; 9 m. E. of Barcelona.

BADAN, **POOSATZ**, tn. Persia, prov. of Khorasan, near the centre of the Great Salt Desert. Lat. 33. 18. N. Long. 56. 18. E.

BADANA, tn. Turkey in Europe, sandj. of Semendia, prov. of Servia, on a tributary to the Drina riv. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 19. 32. E. 40 m. SW. of Belgrade.

BADANACOOPLY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore country; 30 m. from Seringapatam.

BADAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, on the Krishna; 25 m. from Mirjee.

BADARWAL, tn. Hindoostan, on the heights of Lahore; 45 m. from Cashmere. Lat. 33. 35. N. Long. 75. 35. E.

BADASCA, or **BADASKY**, tn. Russia in Asia, Siberia, gov. of Irkoutsk; 90 m. NW. of Irkoutsk. Lat. 16. 6. N. Long. 74. 54. E.

BADAUMY, or **BADDAMY**, Hindoostan, pergunnah of Badaumy, and prov. of Bejapoor; 55 m. E. of Darwar. Pop. 4000. Here is the strongest fortified hill fort in India, taken by the English in 1818.

BADAYHI, tn. W. Africa, in Guinea, NE. of Biafra.

BADBURGEN, tn. N. Germany, Osnaburg, kingd. of Hanover; 3 m. S. of Quackenbruck. Lat. 52. 38. N. Long. 7. 58. E.

BADBURY, or **SHAPWICK**, par. England, hund. Badbury, Shaston, div. Acres, 3670. Real prop. £4100. Pop. 462. Blanford (P. T. 107). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Bristol. Roman antiquities have been found here, and the outline of a Saxon camp is still distinct.

BADBY, par. England, hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £2068. Pop. 583. Daventry (P. T. 72). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

BADBY, vil. England, in a par. of the same name, q. v.

BADDELY, riv. N. America, co. Saguenay, Lower Canada. Its banks are covered with red and white spruce, pine, birch, and sapin; course 8 m.; embouchure in Cushman Bay, in Lake Kiguamishish.

BADDERLEY, or **BADSELEY NORTH**, par. England, hund. of Mansbridge, co. Southampton. Acres, 2570. Real Prop. £1194. Pop. 297. Romney (P. T. 92). Living, a donative, value £50 per an. in the dioc. of Winchester.

BADDESLEY CLINTON, par. England, hund. of Hemlingford, Solihull div. co. Warwick. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £1232. Pop. 110. Warwick (P. T. 97). Living, cur. in dioc. of Coventry.

BADDESLEY, **ENSON**, par. England, hund. of Hemlingford, Tamworth div. co. Warwick. Acres, 1340. Real Prop. £1494. Pop. 568. Atherstone (P. T. 108).

BADDESLEY, **SOVRN**, ham. England, par.

Boldre, hund. of New-Forest, East. Pop. with par. Lymington (P. T. 98).

BADDILY, par. England, hund. Nantwich, co. Chester. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £2634. Pop. 267. Nantwich (P. T. 170.) a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Chester, value £140. per an.

BADDINGTON, tshp. England, hund. Nantwich, co. Chester. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £1283. Pop. 132. Nantwich (P. T. 170).

BADDO, tn. Abyssinia in Hurrur, on the route from Hurrur to Burburra on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 9. 56. N. Long. 43. 25. E.

BADDOW, **GREAT**, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 4030. Real prop. £7345. Pop. 1719. Chelmsford (P. T. 30). Living, a vic. in dioc. of London.

BADDOW, **LITTLE**, par. England, hund. Chelmsford. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £2562. Pop. 548. Daubury (P. T. 29). Living, a rect. and disch. vic. in the dioc. of London. There is a noble monument here, date 1639, to Sir H. Mildmay.

BADEAT, **LOCK**, Scotland, par. Edderachylis, co. Sutherland, off the SW. coast. The entrance is choked up with islets.

BADEBORN, tn. Prussia, circle of Anhalt, Bernbourg, duchy of Anhalt; 5 m. from Balenstadt. Pop. 1100.

BADELLA, Bay, Island of Iviza, one of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean sea, at the SW. angle. Lat. 38. 57. N. Long. 1. 16. E.

BADELONA. See **BADALONA**.

BADEN, formerly a margravate, now a grand duchy of the German empire. It is bounded by Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria on the N., by Wirtemberg on the E., by Switzerland on the S., and by the Rhine on the W. Baden is about 170 miles in length, and from 30 to 40 in breadth. It is divided into ten circles, the names of which and chief towns are the following:—

Circle of the Lake.	Chief town.	Constance.
the Danube.		Villingen.
the Weisen.		Lorrach.
the Treisam.		Freyburg.
the Kinzig.		Offenburg.
the Murg.		Rastadt.
the Pfalz and Enz.		Durlach.
the Neckar.		Heidelberg.
the Odenwald.		Mosbach.
the Maine and Tauber.		Wertheim.

Carlsruhe is the metropolis of Baden, and belongs to no circle. The country of Baden is one of the most fertile in Germany, consisting mostly of fruitful plains, laid out in corn fields and vineyards. The chief productions are grain and fruit. Tobacco, madder, and hemp are also grown. A very superior kind of wine, in great request by foreigners, is made here. In the regions bordering on the Black Forest, a large number of cattle is reared. In the mountainous districts several kinds of minerals are found, among which is silver. Quarries of marble and freestone are abundant, and the vallies contain agate. The chief rivers of this state are the Rhine, the Danube, the Neckar, the last two streams take their rise in this country. The manufactures are very limited, and consist chiefly of jewellery, toys, and trinkets; most of them are in Mannheim, Pforzheim, and Carlsruhe. A peculiar branch of industry in this country is the making of wooden clocks. About 700 men are employed in this business, who furnish an

nually upwards of 100,000, which are sold all over Europe and in America, and are known by the common appellation of *Dutch clocks*. The majority of the inhabitants of Baden are Catholics, but the religion of the Grand Duke's family is the Lutheran. For the instruction of the Protestant youth, and for the country schools, which are everywhere established, teachers are educated in the seminary at Carlsruhe. Provision is made for the promotion of learning by the Latin schools, academies, and gymnasia, and by the universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg. The princes of Baden derive their origin from Godfrey, a duke of the Alemanni, who defended his country, against the incursions of the Franks, till his death in 709. In 1801 the government devolved upon Charles Louis Frederick, who, in 1806, married Stephanie Louise Adrienne Napoleone, an adopted daughter of Buonaparte. After his death in 1818, his uncle, the present Grand Duke, Louis William Augustus, became his successor. Until the peace of Luneville, the territory of Baden contained 1631 square miles, with 210,000 inhabitants. At this peace 169 square miles with 25,000 inhabitants were given up; and, on the other hand, 1270 square miles with 245,000 inhabitants were gained. May 1, 1803, the Margrave received the dignity of Elector. By the peace of Presburg, which restored Brisgau to Baden, and by her accession to the confederation of the Rhine (to which she owes the Grand Ducal title) and the sovereignty of the greater part of the territory of the Prince of Furstenburg, and of the langravate of Clettgau, &c. her territory has been enlarged to 5900 square miles, with 1,145,000 inhabitants. Such was the population in 1826. The hereditary possessions of the house of Baden contain, exclusive of the territory ceded, 1080 square miles, with 217,381 inhabitants; and the whole of the acquisitions have been estimated at 4450 square miles, with 750,000 inhabitants. The financial regulations of 1825, 1826, and 1827, fixed the revenue of the state at 9,320,280 florins, from which are to be deducted the expenses of the administration, 2,110,465 florins. In 1824, the national debt amounted to 14,605,100 florins. After the battle of Leipsic, the Grand Duke of Baden left the confederation of the Rhine, and, in 1815, joined the German confederation, in the diet of which he has the 7th place, and in the general assembly three votes. Like almost all the countries of Europe, Baden anciently enjoyed a constitution in which the estates were represented. This was, however, lost, like the constitutions of most of the other states; and after the middle of the 17th century, the Dukes or Margraves of Baden were absolute, till the reigning Grand Duke, in 1818, bestowed on his subjects a constitution, proceeding, like the French, from the prince alone, and not consisting of a compact between the people and prince, like the English, or that of Wirtemberg. The legislature of Baden now consists of two chambers. To the first belong, beside the peers, eight deputies of the nobility, one deputy from each of the universities, the Catholic bishop, and a Protestant prelate, and the Grand Duke has the prerogative of appointing eight members without reference to birth or station. Accordingly the first chamber may consist of 28 members. The second chamber consists of 63 deputies, one for about every 16,000 souls. The

qualification for a deputy is a taxable property of 10,000 florins, or some office producing at least 1500. In 1819, the chambers assembled for the first time.

BADEN, or BAADEN, *tn. Germany*, (*Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*.) circle of Murg, grand duchy of Baden, 2 leagues from the Rhine; 6 m. from Rastadt, 24. N.E. of Strasbourg; 38 m. from Stutgard. Lat. 47. 28. N. Long. 8. 17. E. Pop. 3500. It takes its name from the German term *bad*, a bath, having hot baths, supplied by upwards of 30 mineral springs, the waters of which are impregnated with sulphur, salt, and alum; the temperature of the principal reaches 133 deg. of Fahrenheit; and it throws up, in every 24 hours, 7,345,440 cubic inches of water. These baths were known to the Romans, and one of the springs is even now covered with a bath of Carrara marble, probably of Roman erection. The ruins of a noble castle, once the residence of the Margrave, occupies the summit of an adjacent hill, and commands a splendid view over the valley of the Oelback, adorned with vineyards. The hall of antiquities (museum palaeo-technicum) is enriched with Roman antiquities found in the vicinity, and the beautiful college church of the Jesuits is distinguished by the tombs of the Margraves. It contains also six altar pieces, painted by Lill, after Guido Reni.

BADEN, or BADE, (*anc. Aquæ Verbigenzæ*.) *tn. Switzerland*, cant. of Aargau, situated upon the riv. Limmat; 12 m. N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 1200. Lat. 47. 26. N. Long. 8. 17. E. Tacitus mentions these baths in terms of admiration; the waters are sulphureous; 200 baths are constructed for private use, and two spacious ones for the poor. The spring head is at Ort-Zu-Baden, a little distance from the *tn.* Amongst the many antiquities found here was a statue of Isis, which was for many years worshipped as St. Vervena.

BADEN, or BAADEN OF BADE, (*anc. Aquæ Pannonicæ*.) *tn. Austria*, 18 m. from Vienna, on the Suchat riv. Pop. 2000. No. of visitors annually, to the celebrated hot baths here, about 5000. Lat. 48. 0. N. Long. 16. 14. E.

BADEN, *vil. Switzerland*, Leuck, in the Valais, possessing mineral springs and baths.

BADEN, *Loch, Scotland*, co. Sutherland. Lat. 15. 18. N. Long. 4. 7. W.

BADENALLY, *tn. Hindoostan*, Mysore country; 20 m. from Seringapatam.

BADENDUCK, or BARENDICK, *tn. Germany*, in Mecklenburgh; 3 m. S. of Gustrow. Lat. 53. 44. N. Long. 12. 11. E.

BADENHAUSEN, *vil. N. Germany*, *præs. Wolfenbittel*, duchy of Brunswick, at the base of the Hartz mtns. possessing manufactures of linen and iron. Pop. 850.

BADENI, *tn. Turkey in Europe*, prov. Wallachia on the Dumbovetza riv.; 20 m. N. of Tergovist. Lat. 45. 16. N. Long. 25. 11. E.

BADENOCH, *dist. Scotland*, Inverness-shire, 33 m. long, by 27 m. in breadth. Lat. 57. 6. N. Long. 4. 0. W. The surface is mountainous, clad with natural forests, and watered by the Spey and numerous lochs and rivulets; boundaries, on the S. and W. Athole and Lochaber, on the N. Inverness and Nairn. It was formerly the lordship of the Cummins, but, being forfeited, was included in the earldom of Moray, from which it was again separated, and granted to

Alexander, son of Robert II., called the Wolf of Badenoch: in 1452 it was granted to the earls of Huntly.

BADENWEILER, vil. S. Germany, circle of Weisen, duchy of Baden, at the foot of the Schwarzwald chain; 12 m. S.E. of Fribourg. Lat. 47. 40. N. Long. 7. 36. E.: founded by the Romans, to whom the hot baths here were known, and whose works here still remain, covering an area of 220 feet in length by 80 in breadth. There are iron-mines and furnaces in the vicinity of this village.

BADENWEILLER, or **BADONVILLIERS**, tn. France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine, upon the Blette riv. 6 m. from Blamont (P. T.) Fairs, 2 Jan. 7 Feb. 8 May, 6 Aug. 9 Nov. Manufactures, china and pottery wares, awls and puncheons.

BADERALLY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Beja-poor; 20 m. from Rajbaug.

BADERGHUR, **DAIRIA**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Canara, on the sea-coast; 10 m. S. of Condapoor. Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 74. 54. E.

BADERSLEBEN, tn. Prussia, circle of Osterwick, Halberstadt. Pop. 350.

BADEVEL, vil. France, depart. of Doubs; 6 m. S. of Montbelliard.

BADEWITZ, vil. Prussia, circle of Leob-schutz, in Silesia, near the Austrian frontier, and 20 m. from Ratibor. Pop. 550.

BADEY, tn. Persia, in Khorassan, about 150 m. from Herat.

BADGE, seaport tn. E. India, in the island of Sumbawa, sea of Java. Lat. 8. 15. S. Long. 118. 20. E.

BADGER, par. England, hund. Wenlock, co. Salop. Acres, 980. Real prop. £1667. Pop. 142. Bridgenorth (P. T. 138). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford.

BADGINGTON, par. England, hund. Crowthorne and Minety, co. Gloucester. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1291. Pop. 167. Cirencester (P. T. 98). Liv. a rect. dioc. of Gloucester. A battle was fought, at this place, between the Saxons and Britons, in 556.

BADGWORTH, par. England, hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, U. div. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £4994. Pop. 859. Cheltenham (P. T. 102). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester. The waters of a mineral spring in this par. called "Cold Pool," resemble those at Cheltenham.

BADGWORTH, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £2841. Pop. 352. Axbridge (P. T. 140.) Liv. rect. dioc. of Wells.

BADGUM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurnagabad; 10 m. from Oudighur.

BADIA, **CASTELLO PIAZZONE**, tn. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian ter. situated on the Adige riv. 15 m. W. of Rovigo. It is a place of some trade, is well built, and contains a pop. of 3400. Lat. 45. 35. N. Long. 11. 5. E.

BADIA, **CALVENA**, tn. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian ter. 12 m. N. of Verona: excellent marble is obtained here.

BADIA, **S. SALVADORE**, tn. N. Italy, Tuscany; 15 m. S. of Pienza.

BADIBOU. See **BABIBOO**.

BADIGLIANI, tn. Greece, Albania, in a mountainous dist. 5 m. S.E. of Premiti, on the Vojoutza riv. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 20. 30. E.

BADIK-KHOMBOU, mount. of Tibet, lying W. of Ngari.

BADILLAS, tn. S. America, depart. div. Rio-Hacha, intendancy Magdalena, repub. of Colombia, on the right bank of the Magdalena riv. Lat. 8. 0. N. Long. 74. 0. W.

BADILLO, tn. S. America, depart. div. Rio-Hacha, intendancy Magdalena, repub. Colombia, on the Magdalena riv. Lat. 8. 9. N. Long. 73. 58. W.

BADINGEN, vil. Prussia, in Brandenburg, Middle Mark, 5 m. W. from Stenhal.

BADINGHAM, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £5252. Pop. 866. Framlingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BADIS, fort. Russia, in Reuel, on the S. coast of the Gulf of Finland; 12 m. E. of Reuel. Lat. 58. 55. N. Long.

BADJAURA, tn. Egypt; 15 m. from Denderah.

BADKHANI, tn. Persia, canton of Komis, prov. Khorassan. It is said there is a fountain here that sends forth occasional gusts of wind so impetuous as to carry away animals and eradicate trees; *Bad-khane* signifies the house of wind, and the place is also called Tcheshmehi-Bad, i. e. the fountain of wind.

BADKIS, tn. Persia, Afghaunistan ter. in Caubul; 65 m. N. of Herat.

BADKU. See **BACHU**.

BADLAPOOR, vil. Hindoostan, presid. Bombay, and 36 m. from its capital.

BADLESMERE, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe Scraig, co. Kent. Acres, 820. Real prop. 810. Pop. 135. Faversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. dioc. of Canterbury. The ancient manor belongs to the Sondes family.

BADLEY, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1186. Pop. 82. Needham (P. T. 78). Liv. cur. in dioc. of Norwich.

BADMINGTON, **GREAT**, par. England, hund. of Grumbald's Ash, upper div. co. Gloucester. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £2563. Pop. 529. Sodbury (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Gloucester. Badmington House, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, is in this par.

BADMINGTON, **LITTLE**, tything, England, par. Hawkesbury, hund. of Grumbald's Ash, upper div. co. Gloucester. Real prop. £116. Sodbury-Wickwar (P. T. 119). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Gloucester.

BADNABAY, Scotland, on the W. coast of Sutherland co. opposite Handa Isle. Lat. 58. 21. N. Long. 4. 56. W.

BADO, or **BADOC**, a vil. and riv. in Luzon, the chief of the Philippine Islands, on the W. coast. Lat. 17. 50. N. Long. 120. 30. E.

BADOA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the purgunnah of Peepia; 4 m. NW. of Munassa. Pop. 150.

BADOLATO, seaport tn. S. Italy, Lower Calabria, kingd. Naples; 25 m. S. of Catanzaro. Lat. 38. 37. N. Long. 16. 37. E.

BADONEY, **LOWKE**, par. Ireland, bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 7024. Newtown-Stewart (P. T. 126). Liv. rect. dioc. of Derry. There is a school here on Erasmus Smith's foundation. Cortin vil. is in this par.

BADONEY, **UPPER**, par. Ireland, bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 5715. New

town-Stewart (P. T. 126). Liv. rect. in the dioc. of Derry: val. £396 per annum.

BADONG, dist. isle of Bali, or Little Java, in the Sunda group. It is one of eight districts into which the island is divided, and is on the w. side. Pop. 20,000.

BADONVILLIERS. See **BADENWEILLERS**.

BADOO, tn. W. Africa, in the Neola country, Senegambia, on the Gambia riv. visited by Mungo Park in 1797, and 1805, and where he was obliged to pay a toll. Lat. 13. 15. N. Long. 10. 47. W.

BADOO, tn. Africa, in Darfur; 400 m. SW. of New Dongola. Lat. 13. 42. N. Long. 28. 2. E.

BADOO, riv. of Persia, passing from Caubul into Beloochistan, through Sarawan. Lat. 28. 30. N. Long. 62. 34. E.

BADOS, vil. France, arrond. of Bazas, depart. Gironde, prov. Guienne; 45 m. from Bourdeaux. Bazas (P. T.). Pop. 1000.

BADOULLA, **BADULA**, or **BADULLA**, tn. E. Indies, island of Ceylon; 35 m. SE. of Candy. Lat. 7. 2. N. Long. 81. 13. E. It stands 2000 feet above the sea, in a fertile vale, where the cocoa-tree flourishes, and at the base of the Numina Cooley mountain. This is a military station.

BADOV, vil. of W. Africa, situated upon the Slave Coast.

BADOVEM, dist. Chin. India, Ava Proper, 6 days' journey from Bamboo, near the Chinese frontier: here are gold and silver mines.

BADRACHELLEM, or **BADRACHALAM** (the Sacred Mountain), tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, on the Goodavery; 180 m. from Hyderabad; 75 m. from Rajamundry. Lat. 17. 55. N. Long. 81. 16. E. Pop. 350. Tolls are exacted here upon goods in their transit: and there is a pagoda here dedicated to Zecta.

BADRINATH, or **BHADRINATH** (Vadarinatha), tn. Hindoostan, in Kumaon, on the Alcananda riv. 72 m. from Serinagor. Lat. 30. 42. N. Long. 80. 0. E.: it consists of 50 dwellings, possesses warm springs, and is celebrated for its temple, which is richly endowed and visited by nearly 50,000 pilgrims annually. The tn. is elevated about 10,000 feet above sea level, and the loftiest peak in the impending mountain range of Bhadrinath is said to attain a height of 23,000 feet above the sea. The district is filled with temples dedicated to idols, and the pilgrims in their progress to the greatest shrine, are expected to leave a votive offering at each of the others.

BADROULI, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat; 15 m. from Surat.

BADRUCK, **BUDDARUCK**, or **BUDDRUCK**, **VARARICA**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, on the Owah, or Sollundee riv. 35 m. SW. from Balasore. Lat. 21. 6. N. Long. 86. 30. E. Pop. 800.

BADRYCASRAM. See **GANGERS**.

BADSEY, par. England, hund. Blackenhurst, Upper div. co. Worcester. Acres, with Adlington hamlet, 1770. Real prop. £2150. Pop. 463. Evesham (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester.

BADSHIFT, bay, S. America, in the Straits of Magalhaen. Lat. 51. 50. S. Long. 75. 69. W.

BADSHOT, tithing, England, par. and hund. Farnham, co. Surrey. Pop. with Runfold, 1173. Farnham (P. T. 41). Hops are extensively cultivated in this vicinity.

BADSWORTH, tnsph. and par. England, hund. Osgoldcross, Upper div. co. York, W. Riding. Acres in par. 4320, in tnsph. 1740. Real prop. in tnsph. £2616. Pop. of par. 782, of tnsph. 198. Pontefract (P. T. 177). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

BADUL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the Naundode dist. A Bheel tn. on the S. bank of the Nurbuddah; 12 m. S. of Allee.

BADULA, or **BADULLA**. See **BADULLA**.

BADULATO, tn. S. Italy, Calabria-Ultra, kindg. of Naples; 15 m. SE. of Squillace. Trade in honey, cotton, silk, and wine.

BADUSH, tn. Turkey in Asia, Armenia; 50 m. from Moosh.

BADWAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in a nullah in the purgannah of Auggur; 5 m. from the capital.

BADWELL-ASH, par. England, hund. Blackburn, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £2044. Pop. 490. Stowmarket (P. T. 81). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BADY. See **BADOO**.

BAEBAEJIE, tn. W. Africa, in Senegal, visited by Clapperton the traveller, in 1823. Lat. 11. 31. N. Long. 9. 5. E.

BAECA, or **BARZA**, tn. S. America, depart. of Quixos, repub. of Peru, founded in 1539, in a rich and beautiful vicinity. Calico is manufactured here.

BAEE, **BIRKA**, tn. Persia, in Shoghnaur, gov. of Turkestan, situated upon the right bank of the riv. Oxus. Lat. 38. 5. N. Long. 70. 52. E.

BAEE, **SURIK**, tn. Persia, prov. Turkestan, at the fountain of the riv. Oxus, in Lat. 38. 27. N. Long. 71. 33. E.

BAEKMASK, tn. Denmark, bail. Lunden, in Jutland, on the road from Lenvig to Ringtipping. Lat. 56. 26. N. Long. 8. 19. E.

BAELEN, tn. Belgium, prov. of Antwerp, on a tributary to the Nethe riv. 35 m. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 11. N. Long. 5. 9. E.

BAENA, or **VARNA**, tn. Spain, in Cordova, prov. of Andalusia; 20 m. from Cordova. Pop. 5000. Salt works are established here. Lat. 37. 38. N. Long. 4. 23. W.

BAERNSTADT, tn. Austria, in Bohemia, on the Prussian frontier; 7 m. SW. of Landshut. Lat. 50. 40. N. Long. 15. 59. E.

BAERWALDE, or **BORWALDE**, tn. Prussia, in Brandenburg, a short distance from the right bank of the Oder; 14 m. NW. of Custrin. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 14. 22. E. Pop. 750. Gustavus Adolphus entered into a secret treaty with the French, at this place.

BAERWALDE, or **BARWALDE**, tn. Prussia, in Pomerania; 20 m. from New Stetten. Lat. 51. 45. N. Long. 16. 20. E. Pop. 800.

BAET, or **BHATTA**. See **BATE**.

BAEXEM, tn. Holland, N. section of Limburg, on a tributary to the riv. Meuse; 7 m. W. of Ruremond. Lat. 51. 14. N. Long. 5. 52. E.

BAEZA, or **BARCA**. See **BACA**.

BAFALANGI, ter. S. Africa, in the Baraloo country. Lat. 25. 24. S. Long. 28. 25. E.

BAFFA, or **BAFFOU**, tn. W. Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the Grain Coast. Lat. 5. 7. N. Long. 8. 51. W.

BAFFO, or **PAPHO** (anc. Paphos, and Augusta), seaport tn. of Turkey in Asia, chief tn. of the mousselimlik, in the isle of Cyprus. Lat. 34. 47. 20. N. Long. 32. 26. 20. E. 81 m. from

Lefcosiah, or **Nicosia**, the capital of the island, situated on the N. side of the harbour of **Baffo**, about 21 m. sse. from Cape Salizano. The tn. although now inconsiderable, is divided into three sections: the Metropolitan, in which dwell the Turks, having about 150 houses: the *Ktéma*, or Greek quarter, with about 50 houses: and the *Marina*, still possessing the remarkable name of **Papho**, or **Baffo**, in which about 80 families reside, Greeks and Turks: The two first sections are in continuation, and occupy the top of a low hill half a mile from the sea. The houses are built of undressed stone, and the appearance of the place desolate and ruined. On the bank stand the ruins of an ancient castle. This is the residence of a Turkish Aga. In the vicinity are found beautiful crystals, known by the name of **Baffa diamonds**, besides asbestos of a pure white colour and perfectly flexible. The section still called **Papho**, or **Baffo**, a place of importance when possessed by the Venetians, is smothered in its own ruins. Here churches and palaces lie in indiscriminate piles, and about 100 families have supplied themselves with houses amidst the crumbling fragments of the once great city. To every habitation here a garden is attached, which enriches the scene, and contrasts finely with the surrounding desolation. This ruinous assemblage is called *Palæ Paphos*, i. e. *Old Paphos*. The bay is spacious but insecure, a part of the mole only remaining, which gives shelter to the E. and W. but leaves the bay open to the S. Vessels however frequent the port for the purpose of smuggling corn. Tobacco also is exported, and in quality it is superior to that of *Latikia*, in Syria. The entrance of the harbour is interrupted by a ledge of rocks, about a league in length, on either side of which is a passage, and good anchorage in 6, 7, or 8 fathoms of water before the tn. or castle. The neighbourhood abounds in vast masses of rock, many of which have been hewn into dwellings by the inhabitants. A chapel dedicated to the Seven Sleepers is excavated in one, and sepulchral grottos in others. **Baffo** was founded about 1184 years B. C. by *Agapenor*: it was frequently destroyed, and as often rebuilt: *Augustus* raised it up again after its destruction by an earthquake, on a site a little removed from the original one, whence its name of *Augusta*.

BAFFO, *Carx*, at the entrance of the bay of **Baffo**, Island of Cyprus. See **BARRO**.

BAFFIN'S BAY, N. America, the largest and most northern gulf that has yet been explored in the western hemisphere. It is situated on the NE. coast, between Lat. 70. and 80. N. and was discovered, in 1623, by *William Baffin*, a British navigator. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean, by *Davis's Straits*, and with the Polar Sea, through *Lancaster Sound*. The shores are steep and mountainous, and the waters abound with whales and sea-calves. In 1818, *Captain Parry* completed the circumnavigation of *Baffin's Bay*; the N. extremity of which, *Sir Thomas Smith's Sound*, he estimated to be in Lat. 77. 45. N. The centre of the bay is occupied by impenetrable ice, whilst a passage is left between it and the coast, by means of which the ships *Isabella* and *Alexander* were enabled to make this enterprising coast voyage. In the summer (when only navigation is practicable) of 1819, *Captain Parry* sailed up *Lancaster Sound*, and established the practicability

of reaching, in that direction, the Polar sea. He proceeded as far as Long. 113. 47. W. from Greenwich, between the parallels of Lat. 74. and 75. N. when an icy barrier interrupted his progress.

BAFFOU. See **BAFFA**.

BAFFIN'S ISLES, a small group in *Baffin's Bay*, off the coast of Greenland. Lat. 74. 20. N. Long. 58. 0. W.

BAFI, tn. Turkey in Asia, sandj. of *Mentesche*, prov. of *Anadolia*, upon the banks of a small lake. Lat. 37. 27. N. Long. 27. 39. E.

BA-FING, or *Senegal Riv.* N. Africa, *Senegambia*. Lat. 14. 30. N. Long. 8. 40. W.

BAFRA, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of *Djanickili*, prov. of *Roum*, on the riv. *Kizil Irmak*, near its embouchure, and a short distance from the S. shore of the Black Sea. Lat. 41. 34. N. Long. 35. 57. W.

BAFRUSH. See **BALFRUSH**.

BAG, tn. *Hindoostan*, in *Holkar*. Here are extensive ruins and subterranean temples.

BAGA, tn. in Spain, *Barcelona*, prov. of *Catalonia*, in the mountain district S. of the *Pyrénées*; 20 m. E. of *Solsona*; 40 m. NW. of *Gerona*, and 24 m. ss. of *Urgel*, situated upon the *Slobregat*. Lat. 42. 12. N. Long. 1. 55. E.

BAGA, vil. W. Africa, in the country of *Bolm*, situated upon the riv. *Jong*, opposite to *Sherboro island*. Lat. 7. 30. N. Long. 12. 20. W.

BAGA-REY, island, in the Pacific Ocean, in the Philippine group, off the E. coast of *Luzon*. Lat. 13. 26. N. Long. 124. 0. E.

BAGADA, tn. *Hindoostan*, prov. of *Malwa*; 5 m. from *Rawair*, and 10 m. from *Soowda*.

BAGADINE, Point, N. America, U. S. in *Penobscot bay*, state of *Mayne*.

BAGAI (anc. *Bagasi*), tn. Africa, in *Algiers*, on the *Bagai riv.* 105 m. from *Constantine*. Lat. 35. 36. N. Long. 7. 0. E.

BAGALAEN, or *Bugilaw*, dist. in the island of *Java*. Lat. 7. 30. S. Long. 110. 55. E.

BAGANZA, tn. island of *Mindonao*, in the *Sooloo Archipelago*, Pacific Ocean, situated upon the E. coast. Lat. 7. 30. N. Long. 126. 0. E.

BAGANZA, riv. of N. Italy, in the duchy of *Parma*, a tributary to the *Parma riv.* Lat. 44. 35. N. Long. 10. 5. E.

BAGARIA, riv. of *Sicily*, dist. of *Palermo*, and falling into *Palermo bay*. Lat. 37. 55. N. Long. 13. 20. E.

BAGAROO, or *BAGAROU*, tn. *Hindoostan*, prov. of *Ajmeer*; 21 m. SW. from *Djeypoor*. Lat. 30. 0. N. Long. 79. 20. E.

BAGASY, *INVER*, vil. Scotland, sh. of *Sutherland*, on the post-road between *Tain* and *Farrkirk*; 20 m. S. of the latter. Lat. 58. 17. N. Long. 4. 29. W.

BAGAT, tn. isle of *Luzon*, one of the Philippine group, in the Pacific Ocean, situated on the W. coast, between the Port of *Subec* and *Port Luzon*. Lat. 14. 40. N. Long. 120. 10. E.

BAGAZIED. See **BATAREID**.

BAGBOROUGH, par. England, hund. of *Taunton* and *Taunton Dean*, co. *Somerset*. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £2963. Pop. 453. *Taunton* (P. T. 163). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of *Bath and Wells*. *Bagborough East* is a tything in this par.

BAGBY, chapelry, England par. of *Kirkby*-

Knowle, wapentake Birdforth, co. York, N. Riding. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2643. Pop. 289. Thirsk (P. T. 220). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of York.

BAGD, *LAKK*, Russia, gov. of Astrakan, where masses of saline crystals are found, and the vicinity every where abounds with salt.

BAGDAD, a Turkish pachalic, or government of Asia, comprising the southern part of Mesopotamia, or Al-Dschézira, now Irak Arabi. This pach. extends upwards of 800 m. in length, and is more than 600 broad: the population is scanty, being considerably under a million. It is watered by the Tigris and the Euphrates; many parts are fertile, though badly cultivated; the greater proportion, however, is a barren waste.

BAGDAD, the capital of the above Turkish province, and, at one time, the most considerable city in the world, having a population more than double that of the whole province at the present time. The old city was situated on the western bank of the Tigris; but the new Bagdad is on the opposite side, and is connected with the ruins of the ancient town by a bridge 620 feet long. It is about 6 m. in circuit and is surrounded by a brick wall and deep ditch, or fosse. The houses are mostly built of brick, one story high: but those of the wealthy order are in a better style. The palace of the pacha is spacious and very elegant. There are good baths, which are greatly frequented; and the markets afford an abundance of provision at very low prices. The streets are very narrow and inconvenient, badly paved and dirty. Bagdad is an important mart for Arabian, Indian, and Persian productions, as well as for European manufactures. The chief manufactures of the city are their much esteemed red and yellow leather, silk, cotton, and woollen cloths. The present population of Bagdad is about 80,000, three-fourths of which number are Turks, the rest are Jews, Christians from various nations, Persians, Armenians, Arabs, Hindoos, Afghans, and Egyptians. The Jews are confined to a secluded district of the city, and are in a very oppressed condition. The Persians, under the particular protection of the government, enjoy a very extensive trade, and are remarkable for honesty, prudence, and integrity. The higher classes are more civil and attentive to strangers than is usually the case with Mahomedans: but, on the other hand, the lower people are infected in an equal proportion with all the prevailing vices of the east. Bagdad was begun in 762, by the Kalif Abu Giafar-Almanzor, finished in four years, and raised to its highest pitch of splendour, by Haroun Alraschid: but, 100 hundred years after his death, it was destroyed by the Turks. In the thirteenth century, it was stormed by Holagou, the grandson of Zirgis-Khan, who caused the reigning Kalif to be slain, and destroyed the Kaliphate. In 1302, the descendants of the conqueror were expelled by Tamerlane, and, in 1412, by Kara-Yusef. In the following century, Shah Ismael, took possession of the city, and from that time it was a perpetual subject of contest in the wars between the Turks and Persians. In 1638, after a memorable siege, it was taken by the Turkish Emperor Amurath IV., and has ever since remained subject to the Ottoman power.

BAGDEEA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa,

in the purgunnah of Nalcah; 10 m. NW. of its capital, and 6 m. from Dhar. The Baugyree riv. has its source near this place.

BAGE-LE-CHATEL, tn. France, arrond. of Bourg, depart. of Ain, prov. Burgundy, the chief place in a canton; 18 m. NW. of Bourg; 6 m. from Maion (P. T.). Lat. 46. 18. N. Long. 4. 57. E.

BAGE-LA-VILLE, tn. France, depart. of Saone et Loire, prov. of Burgundy; 6 m. from Maion (P. T.).

BAGEEN, tn. Persia, prov. of Kermas. Lat. 29. 38. N. Long. 55. 44. E.

BAG-EN-BUN, or BAG AND BUN HEAD, Ireland, bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; a signal station at the entrance of Bannow bay. Lat. 52. 10. N. Long. 6. 54. W. It derives its names from two ships, one called Bag, the other Bun, from which the adventurers, Robert Fitz-Stephen and Henry de Monte Mareseco, disembarked at this place in 1169.

BAGERA, tn. Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Orfa, prov. of Algézira; 60 m. SE. from Orfa. Lat. 36. 43. N. Long. 39. 15. E.

BAGERVAN, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Djar Modzar, prov. of Algézira. Lat. 36. 15. N. Long. 39. 15. E. 20 m. NE. of Racca.

BAGESA, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. of Irak Arabi, on the banks of the riv. Tigris; 40 m. NW. of the city of Bagdad.

BAGESUR, or BACHSUR, tn. Hindoostan, 20 m. from Almora. Lat. 29. 47. N. Long. 79. 35. E.

BAGG, isle, Denmark, in the Little Belt, between the coasts of Sleswick and the Isle of Funen. Lat. 55. 18. N. Long. 9. 49. E.

BAGGAE. See BAGAL.

BAGGAE, or BAGAL, riv. N. Africa, Algiers, the outlet of a small lake of the same name. Lat. 35. 26. N. Long. 6. 52. E. See BAGU.

BAGGEYBEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Mooltan, on the s. bank of the Gharrah riv. and on the confines of Ajmeer prov. Lat. 30. 30. N. Long. 74. 13. E.

BAGGINGTON, or BAGINTON, par. England, hund. of Knightlow, Kenilworth div. co. Warwick. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £2532. Pop. 257. Lat. 52. 22. N. Long. 1. 30. W. Coventry (P. T. 91). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Coventry. A battle was fought here, in 556, between the Saxons and Britons.

BAGGINNEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, on the Parbutty riv. in the purgunnah of Ashtah; 12 m. from Umlai.

BAGGRAVE, liberty, England, par. Huggerton, hund. of Gurtree, co. of Leicester. Acres, 420. Pop. 16. Leicester (P. T. 99).

BAGGY POINT, England, par. Georgeham, hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, on the N. side of Bideford bay. Lat. 51. 9. N. Long. 4. 16. W.

BAGH, tn. Scotland, in the isle of Tirree, sh. of Argyll. Lat. 56. 30. N. Long. 6. 50. W.

BAGH-HINDOO, tn. Persia, in Caubul, situated upon the riv. Khobe; 30 m. NW. of Bore. Lat. 31. 3. N. Long. 68. 8. E.

BAGHIAIN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the purgunnah of Ashta, in the vicinity of a large tank; 4 m. N. of Bourah.

BAGHAU, tn. Persia, in Caubul; 45 m. SW. of Boree, in Lat. 30. 15. N. Long. 68. 11. E.

BAGHEL, or BAGHUI, ter. Hindoostan, be-

tween the Jumna and Sutlege riv. It was invested by the Gorkhas in 1804, but is now obedient to British government.

BAGHERME, or **BAGHIRMAGH**, STATE OF, Africa, w. of Mobba, and dependent on the Emperor of Bornou. Some of the inhabitants are believed to profess the Christian religion. Mesna is its chief tn.

BAGHESUR. See **BAGSUR**.

BAGHLANA, or **BAGLANA**, dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Aurungabad, included between Lat. 20. and 21. N. It is one of the chief cradles of the Mahratta race, and its rajah paid a species of feudal obedience to Aurungzebe. This dist. was one of the first to throw off the yoke of the Delhi government, led on by Sevajee, their first native general, and the Mahrattas remained in the administration of its government until the year 1818, when the Peishwa family were overthrown. The surface is mountainous, and, to the great natural advantages of defence and resistance, is to be attributed the too long duration of Mahratta power.

BAGHLAR-ALTUN, CAPE OF, Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia, on the coast of the Black sea, s. of the roadstead of Sizeboli. Lat. 42. 23. N. Long. 27. 46. E.

BAGHPOUT, or **BAGHPUT**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi; 18 m. N. of Delhi city. Lat. 28. 55. N. Long. 77. 0. E.

BAGHWAN, or **BAGHVAN**, tn. Persia, in Beloochistan; 15 m. from Khodzar. Lat. 28. 5. N. Long. 65. 30. E.

BAGH-WOOFFA, tn. Persia, in Caubul; 50 m. from the capital, on the Kameh riv.

BAGIA, tn. Persia, prov. Fars; 100 m. from Shiraz.

BAGINTON. See **BAGGINTON**.

BAGIRAB, tn. Persia, prov. of Khorassan; 20 m. N. of Mesched.

BAGITAN, tn. Persia, prov. of Seistan; 120 m. N. of Zareng.

BAGLAI, riv. of Turkey in Europe, prov. of Moldavia, flowing by Jassy and falling into the Pruth. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 27. 42. W.

BAGLAN, or **BACHLLAN**, par. S. Wales, hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, including the higher and lower hamlets of Baglan. Pop. 410. Neath (P. T. 199). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

BAGLANA. See **BAGHLANA**.

BAGLAWANG, isle in the Javan sea, s. of Celebes, and N. of Floris. Lat. 6. 50. s. Long. 120. 40. E.

BAGLEY-WOOD, tything, England, extra par. hund. of Horner, co. of Berks. Acres, 390. Pop. 21. Abingdon (P. T. 59).

BAGLI, tn. Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Kars, prov. of Armenia; 15 m. SW. of Kars. Lat. 40. 35. N. Long. 42. 55. E.

BAGLI, tn. Lower Egypt, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, in the Delta. Lat. 30. 39. N. Long. 30. 51. E.

BAGLORE, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore country; 27 m. SE. of Bangalore.

BAGLUI RIV. See **BAGLAI**.

BAGMAREE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, situated upon the Karerm riv. 14 m. SE. of Nalcha.

BAGNA, tn. of E. Greece, in Macedonia, upon a rivelet which is tributary to the Brouto, 20 m. W. of Niagostos, in a mountainous district. Lat. 40. 48. N. Long. 21. 44. E.

BAGNA, tn. Turkey in Europe, sandj. of Sophia, prov. of Roumelia, on the Maretza riv. 45 m. SE. of Sophia, in Lat. 42. 10. N. Long. 24. 4. E.

BAGNA, riv. Eastern Greece, in Macedonia, a tributary to the Vardar, which latter riv. forms the boundary between Greece and Turkey. Lat. 41. 14. N. Long. 22. 15. E.

BAGNA-CAVALLO, tn. N. Italy, States of the Church, upon the riv. Seno, 12 m. W. of Ravenna. Lat. 44. 24. N. Long. 11. 57. E. Pop. 10,700. It is handsome and well built.

BAGNO-TCHIFTTICH, tn. E. Greece, in Macedonia, on the riv. Bagna, 3 m. W. of Demircapou. Lat. 41. 11. N. Long. 22. 8. E.

BAGNA DI ACQUA, tn. N. Italy, Grand Duchy of Tuscany, 18 m. E. of Leghorn, celebrated for its warm baths.

BAGNA SOUKA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, 30 m. S. of Gradisca.

BAGNAGAR. See **HYDRABAD**.

BAGNAJA, tn. N. Italy, States of the Church, 3 m. from Viterbo. An annual fair, for the sale of black cattle, is held here.

BAGNAL. See **NEWRY**.

BAGNALL, tnsnp. England, par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, hund. of N. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Pop. 306. Leeke (P. T. 54). Living, a chap. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BAGNALSTOWN. See **BAGNELL'S-TOWN**.

BAGNAL'S POINT, Barbadoes, one of the Caribbee islands, projecting from the N. coast. Lat. 13. 19. 30. N. Long. 59. 44. 0. W.

BAGNARA, tn. Italy, prov. of Calabria Ultra. king. of Naples, situated upon the sea coast, and to which the title of duchy is attached; 21 m. N. from Reggio. Pop. 4,500. Trade, in wood, wine, and pitch. This place was once of some extent, and possessed a brisk export trade, but was thrown into ruins by the great earthquake of 1783.

BAGNARA, tn. Italy, legat. of Ravenna, States of the Church, 9 m. from Faenza. Pop. 2,450.

BAGNAREA, tn. Italy, legat. of Viterbo, States of the Church, 6 m. S. of Orvieto, 14 NW. of Viterbo. Lat. 42. 38. N. Long. 12. 7. E. It is agreeably situated on an eminence, a few miles from the Lake Bolsena; is a bishop's see, and the birth-place of Bonaventura, the scholastic philosopher.

BAGNASCA, tn. N. Italy, marq. of Ceva, Piedmont, in the Sardinian ter. on the Tanaro riv. 7 m. SW. of Ceva. Lat. 44. 19. N. Long. 8. 3. E.

BAGNELL'S-TOWN, Ireland, par. Duncanny, bar. of Idrone, E. co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1,315; situated upon the river Barrow. It is a (P. T.) 63 m. from Dublin.

BAGNERES-DE-BIGORRE (ancient Vicus Aquensis), tn. France, depart. Haute Pyrénées, prov. Gascony, situated upon the Adour riv. is the chief place of an arrond. Pop. 6,466. Has a tribunal of justice; it is a (P. T.) 450 m. from Paris, 12 m. SE. of Tarbes. Lat. 43. 3. N. Long. 0. 5. E. Fairs, 3d Jan. 3d June, 1st Oct. for black cattle, horses, hogs, &c. Manufactures, serge, coarse linens, bombasins, woollens, crapes, &c. Here are mineral springs 30 in number, and warm baths, the temperature varying from 18 to 41 deg. of Fahrenheit. These waters were known to the Romans.

BAGNERES-DE-LUCHON, tn. France, arrond. of St. Gaudens, depart. of Haute Garonne, prov. of Languedoc, situated at the foot of the

Pyrénées, in Lat. 43. 49. N. Long. 0. 34. E. It is a (P. T.) 478 m. from Paris; chief place of a cant. and arrond. 27 m. s. of St. Gaudens, 71 m. sw. from Toulouse. Pop. 1,375. The mineral waters at this place were known to the Romans. Rich veins of lead ore have been found here.

BAGNES, VALLEY OF, Switzerland, cant. of Bas Valais, 30 m. in length, watered by the Drance riv. It is abundantly fertile, and ores of silver, cobalt, and lead have been found here. Pop. 3,420. It was inundated in 1545, and again in 1818, in consequence of the fall of vast quantities of ice that stopped the riv. and converted part of the valley into a lake for some time.

BAGNEUX, tn. France, arrond. Sceaux. depart. Seine, prov. Isle of France, 3 m. s. of Paris.

BAGNEUX-LES-JUIFS, tn. France, arrond. Chatillon-sur-Seine, depart. Côte d'Or, prov. Burgundy. It is a (P. T.) 123 m. from Paris, 24 from Chatillon-sur-Seine, chief place of a can. Pop. 460.

BAGNI, tn. N. Greece, in Macedonia, situated on the Proto riv. and encircled by lofty mountains. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 21. 31. E.

BAGNI, tn. N. Italy, div. of Pisa, in Tuscany, near a lake of the same name, and 6 m. NE. of Pisa. Lat. 43. 46. N. Long. 10. 27. E.

BAGNI, tn. N. Italy, in Lucca, 15 m. NE. of Lucca, where there are mineral waters. Lat. 44. 2. N. Long. 10. 37. E.

BAGNI-DELLA-TORETTA, tn. Italy, of the Bolognese, in the States of the Church, 24 m. sw. of Bologna. Here are warm baths.

BAGNISHA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Servia, situated upon the Sidnotza riv. at the foot of the Djamous mountain. Lat. 42. 44. N. Long. 20. 55. E.

BAGNO, tn. N. Italy, in Tuscany, 18 m. sw. of Modigliana, and 30 m. NE. of Florence. Lat. 43. 53. N. Long. 12. 0. E.

BAGNO, tn. N. Italy, grand duchy of Florence, 5 m. SE. of the capital. Lat. 43. 44. N. Long. 11. 22. E.

BAGNOLES, tn. France, arrond. Domfront, depart. of Orne, prov. of Normandy, 3 m. from La Ferté-Macé (P. T.). Here are mineral waters, iron foundries, and blast furnaces. Lat. 44. 10. N. Long. 4. 37. E.

BAGNOLET, tn. France, depart. of Seine, prov. of Isle of France, 3 m. NE. of Paris, having a separate jurisdiction. Pop. 1,100. There are valuable stone quarries at this place.

BAGNOLI, tn. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian ter. 18 m. s. of Padua. Pop. 2,750.

BAGNOLI, or **BAGNUOLI**, tn. Italy, in the king. of Naples, 9 m. sw. of Trevento. Pop. 3,000.

BAGNOLO, tn. N. Italy, belonging to Sardinia, prov. of Piedmont, 7 m. NW. of Saluzzo, at the foot of the Alps. Lat. 44. 42. N. Long. 7. 22. E.

BAGNOLO, tn. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian ter. 12 m. s. of Brescia, near the riv. Gerza. Pop. 2,700. Lat. 45. 26. N. Long. 10. 14. E.

BAGNOLO, tn. S. Italy, princip. Ultra, kingd. of Naples, 12 m. w. of Conza. Pop. 4,500.

BAGNOLES, tn. France, arrond. of Uzès, depart. Gard, prov. of Languedoc, near the Cèze riv. a (P. T.) chief place of a can. Pop. 5,000; 9 m. NNE. from Uzès. Fairs held on the 3d Jan. 6th May, 12th July, and 29th Nov. Manufactures consist of silk-twist, serges, and coarse silks. Rivalrol was born here. Lat. 44. 10. N. Long. 4. 37. E.

BAGNOLS, tn. France, depart. Puy-de-Dôme, prov. Auvergne, 3 miles from Tauves (P. T.).

BAGNOLS, tn. France, depart. of the Rhone, prov. of Lyonnais and Bresse, 12 miles NW. of Lyons, and 6 m. from Anse (P. T.).

BAGNOLS-LES-BAINS, tn. France, in the depart. of Lozère, and prov. of Languedoc, 9 miles S. of Merde (P. T.); much frequented on account of its mineral waters.

BAGNONI, tn. N. Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany.

BAGNOR, tnsbp. England, par. of Speen, hund. of Faircross, co. Berks. Acres (with Woods) 630. Pop. 3,044. Speenhamland (P. T. 58).

BAGNOZAN, riv. island of Luzon, falling into the China sea. Lat. 17. 10. N. Long. 124. 40. E.

BAGNUOLI. See **BAGNOLI**, in Naples.

BAGO, tn. island of Negros, one of the Mindora group, in the N. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10. 0. N. Long. 120. 0. E.

BAGO-KIOUP, or **PAGO**, riv. Asia, prov. Pegu, in the Birman empire, one of the tributaries to the Erawadi. Lat. 17. 5. N. Long. 96. 30. E.

BAGOLINO, tn. N. Italy, prov. Brescia, in the Lombardo-Venetian ter. on the Caferro riv. 15 m. from Salo. Pop. 3,578. Lat. 45. 52. N. Long. 10. 25. E. Here are forges for the manufacture of steel and iron.

BAGONEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 2 m. sw. of Bagmaree, in the purgannah of Jarhoutha.

BAGONES, riv. S. America, Rio Janeiro, empire of Brazil, falling into the Atlantic near the high and rugged promontory of Cape Frio. Lat. 22. 59. S. Long. 42. 3. W.

BAGONGUENO, two rocky islets amongst the Lakkadive islands, off the coast of Hindoostan, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 11. 0. N. Long. 71. 50. E.

BAGORODSK, tn. European Russia, prov. of Moscow, 30 m. E. of Moscow city. Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 38. 20. E.

BAGOS, ter. and tribe, W. Africa, in the Foulah country, situated upon the Atlantic. Lat. 10. 10. N. Long. 13. 30. W.

BAGRA, fort. Hindoostan, prov. of Lahore, 6,163 feet above sea level. Lat. 31. 25. N. Long. 78. 10. E.

BAGRANITZA, riv. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Roumelia, rising in the Caratrava mountains, and falling into the Vardari: length of course 81 m. Lat. 41. 34. N. Long. 22. 6. E.

BAGRAS, tn. of Syria, in Aleppo, at the embouchure of the riv. Aswad, on the lake of the same name. Lat. 36. 22. N. Long. 36. 30. E.

BAGRE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, in the purgannah of Bhilsah, on a rising ground; 4 m. NW. of the capital.

BAGRES, riv. S. America, div. of Maracaybo, repub. of Colombia, falling into the lake of Maracaybo.

BAGRODE, BURRA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, on the road from Bhilsah to Rhatgrah; 11 m. from the latter. Pop. 1200.

BAGRODE-CHOTA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, situated upon the Babbinee riv.; 3 m. NE. of the Burrah Bagrode.

BAGRONE, tn. N. Italy, in Tuscany, on the riv. Magia. Lat. 44. 20. N. Long. 10. 5. E.

BAGROO, tn. W. Africa, country of Bolm, on a riv. of the same name that falls into the Atlantic.

tic opposite Sherboro Island. Lat. 7. 40. N. Long 12. 35. w.

BAGSHOT, vil. England, par. Windlesham, hund. of Woking, co. of Surrey, encompassed by the Bagshot heath, which is bounded by Windsor park on the w. Staines (P. T. 19). Lat. 11. 23. N. Long. 6. 41. w. Bagshot park was occupied by George IV. when prince of Wales, and is still retained as a royal seat.

BAGTHORPE, par. England, hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 710. Real prop. 757. Pop. 73. Burnham (P. T. 124). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, value £130 per annum.

BAGUACHICA, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Jaen, intendency of Assuay, repub. of Colombia, situated upon a tributary to the Maranon, riv. Lat. 5. 28. 9. Long. 78. 20. w.

BAGUAN Island, in the Indian Seas, off the coast of the Island of Borneo. Lat. 6. 0. N. Long. 118. 35. E.

BAGUEIXE, tn. Portugal, prov. of Tras-os-Montes, on the road from Braganza to Castro Vicente. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 6. 48. w.

BAGUERIA, tn. Spain, Calatayud, prov. of New Castile; 36 m. SE. of Calatayud. Lat. 41. 5. N. Long. 1. 29. w.

BAGUI, tn. Japan, in the great island of Nippon; about 30 m. from Noto the capital.

BAGULAY, tshp. England, par. of Bowden, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £3130. Pop. 468. Knutsford (P. T. 176).

BAGULCOT, ter. Hindoostan, in Darwar, prov. Bejapoor; 50 m. in length by 40 in breadth. It is badly supplied both with rain water and springs, which has caused the villages in general to be built on the banks of the chief rivers. The most popular language here is the Canarese. Chief tns. Bagulcot, Badaumy, Keroor, Seroor, and Perwatee. Pop. 100,000, of which number the Jungum tribe constitute rather more than a third. The rest are Dughurs, Beruda, Moosleegers, and some others.

BAGULCOT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, chief place of a purgunnah. Pop. 7000. A private mint was established here, and was conducted successfully for upwards of half a century.

BAGUR, dist. of Hindoostan, now incorporated with the prov. of Malwa and Gujerat. It presents a sterile, rugged surface, labours under an insalubrious climate, and is inadequately supplied with water. Chief tns. Doongurpoor, Banswarra, and Sangwarra. Pop. chiefly Bheels and Meenas, under numerous petty thakoors or chiefs, generally of the Rajpoot tribe. The hills are formed of primitive and transition rocks. Granite, gneiss, and coarse marble abound here. The animals, both tame and wild, are of the species common to Malwa and Gujerat. Wheat, grain, Indian corn, and joweree are amongst its vegetable productions, and the N. part of Banswarra yields every species to be found in the richest districts of Malwa. With the exception of the places already mentioned there are few tns. here of any consequence, but that this was otherwise in past ages is sufficiently demonstrated by the interesting remains of antiquity that are scattered every where over the surface of the district. The roads in general are executed badly and designed worse. The jungle includes teak, black-wood, and many other useful kinds of timber.

BAGWAN, valley of Persia, prov. of Jhalawan, in Beloochistan, situated to the w. of Zhodzar, and opening upon the plain of Wudd. Lat. 27. 55. N. Long. 66. 33. E.

BAGWAN, tn. Persia, prov. of Jhalawan, in the vale of Bagwan. Lat. 28. 4. N. Long. 66. 51. E.

BAGWORTH, chap. England, par. Thornton, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Real prop. £2399. Pop. 328. This return includes Bagworth park, Market-Bosworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BAHA, vil. of Austria, in Hungary; 12 m. SE. from Raab. Lat. 47. 48. N. Long. 17. 57. E.

BAHA, ASWADI, riv. of W. Africa in Guinea, falling into the Atlantic at the estuary of the Nolta, a few leagues N. of Adda Castle. Lat. 7. 0. N. Long. 0. 30. E.

BAHA, riv. S. Africa, in the country of the Amakosæ, a tributary to the great Kei, which falls into the Indian Ocean. Lat. 32. 14. S. Long. 27. 47. E.

BAHAASH, ISLAND, Scotland, off the SE. point of N. Uist, one of the Hebrides.

BAHADERPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, in the purgunnah of Jowrah; 3 m. E. of that town, containing about 100 houses.

BAHADOOR-KHAN, tn. Tartary in Turkestan, situated upon the Kamah riv. in lat. 37. 3. N. Long. 71. 4. E.

BAHADRA, tn. and ter. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi, taken under British protection in the year 1819.

BAHADUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, in the purgunnah of Saowda; 2 m. SE. of that tn.

BAHADURPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat; 60 m. S. of Cambay. Lat. 22. 10. N. Long. 73. 45. E.

BAHADURPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gujerat; 5 m. from Dubboi. Lat. 22. 0. N. Long. 73. 40. E.

BAHADURPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, situated on the Boree riv.; 17 m. E. of Dooleea. Lat. 21. 0. N. Long. 78. 5. E.

BAHALATOLIS, tn. island of Borneo, China Sea, on the NE. coast, situated upon the bay of Sandaham. Lat. 5. 50. N. Long. 118. 20. E.

BAHA-LED-DIN, tn. of Central Africa, near the confluence of the Bahr-el Ada, and Bahr-el Abriad, which constitute the principal supply of the riv. Nile. Lat. 11. 25. N. Long. 31. 0. E.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, or **LUCAYAS**, a group nearly 500 in number, situated off the E. coast of America, in the Atlantic Ocean, on the banks between the Maternillo hark on the NW. and the Square Handkerchief on the SE. lying between Lat. 22. deg. and 27. deg. N. and long. 73. deg. and 81. deg. W. The most important are situated on the flats called the Great and Little Bahama banks, which are separated by the channel of Providence. The following islands are comprehended in the Bahama jurisdiction or government: Grand Bahama, Abaco Isles, New Providence, Andros, the Berry Isles, Eleuthera or Ethern, Guanahani, alias S. Salvador or Cat Islands, Walling's Island, Gruma, Yuma or Long Island, the Crooked Islands, Mayaguana, the Caycos, the Maguas, and some smaller groups. Pop. 4500. Whites, coloured, free, 3000. Negroes, 9000. The surface of the principal islands is low, flat, and interspersed with coral rocks, the soil light and sandy: amongst

the trees are found, the mahogany, brasiletto, lignum vitæ, fustic, cinnamon, pimento, yellow saunders, satin wood, cedars, pine, &c. Some cattle are reared here, and cotton cultivated, but not to much extent. Fresh water is scarce. The wild hog and the agouti live in the woods. The climate is wholesome and temperate. The N. Isles are revived by the breezes that blow in the winter, and the S. Isles enjoy the grateful influence of the trade winds. Range of the thermometer here in summer from 80 to 90 deg. in winter from 60 to 65 deg.

The vegetable productions of these isles are numerous; all those usual in European kitchen gardens grow here luxuriantly, and in addition figs, pomegranates, granadilloes, arrow root, squashes, oca, tomatos, gourds, &c. Cotton, salt, and pimento constitute the most important objects of export. The light vessels of these isles are engaged in what is called drogging, or carrying from isle to isle; in turtle catching, or looking out for wrecks; to pursue the latter perilous trade they are licensed by the governor, and receive a regulated salvage upon the rescued property. The *Bahama wreckers* have been accused of the barbarous and inhuman practice of decoying mariners into situations of danger, for the worst and wickedest of purposes. No such necessity now exists, even amongst the most wanton, for a handsome and ample remuneration can be readily recovered, by the *wreckers*, on application to an established tribunal, called the "Chamber of Commerce," at Nassau. The whole group of the Bahamas is divided into ten parishes, and possesses also one Presbyterian church. The administration of law is committed to a court of chancery, with five inferior courts, and the lowest part of the executive to a police office; besides which, judicial trusts are occasionally executed by special commissioners. The Bahamas were first discovered by Columbus in Oct. 12, 1492, when he fell in with Guanahani: they were then inhabited by a peaceable race of Indians. In 1667, they were granted by Charles II. to the Duke of Albemarle, and an unsuccessful attempt at settling them was made in the year following. For many years afterwards they were infested by pirates, buccaneers, and freebooters, called wood-rangers. John Tench, commonly styled "Black Beard," headed the buccaneers, but in 1718, he was killed off the coast of N. Carolina, and a regular and effective government established, the seat of which was placed at Nassau, by Capt. Wood Rogers.

BAHAMA, ISLAND, OF GREAT BAHAMA, the largest of the Bahamas, and from which the group takes its name; is 63 m. long, and about 9 m. in breadth, and lying 57 m. from the coast of E. Florida. Lat. of the W. point, 26. 44. 0. N. Long. 79. 1. 0. W. Lat. of the SE. point, 26. 28. 0. N. Long. 78. 40. 0. W. The SE. side bounded by a reef, for a length of about 40 m. is dangerous in SW. winds. Fresh water may be had within the S. point, and in general, the island is well watered. The soil is fertile, and the climate serene. It formerly produced guaiacum, red-wood, and sarsaparilla, all which the Spaniards destroyed. The few inhabitants that now remain here, subsist by the sale of necessities to ships that happen to be driven on their shores by the current.

BAHAMA, GREAT BANK OF, W. Indies, extends about 120 leagues in length, from SE. to NW. the

furthest of the isles upon it to the SE. is Cayo Verde, or Green Isle, in Lat. 22. 0. N. Long. 75. 5. W. from this isle the bank forms a vast bay to the NNW. and NW. in the lower part of which lies Ragged Island, or Cayo Sal: to the N. of the latter is a chain of quays, called the Jumentos, which terminate between Long Island and Exuma.

BAHAMA-BANK, LITTLE, lies to the N. of the Great Bank. It is covered with sand and coral. See ABACO, HOLE IN THE WALL, &c. Lat. 27. 0. N. Long. 78. 40. W.

BAHAMA, OLD CHANNEL, an extent of sea, reaching from the Western Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico; length, 125 leagues. Lat. 22. 30. N. Long. 77. 45. W.

BAHAMA, NEW CHANNEL, OR GULF OF FLORIDA, a narrow sea between the American coast and the Bahama islands, extending about 140 m. in length, with an average breadth of 50 m. The stream, or current, here is violent, and the navigation attended with much difficulty. (See ATLANTIC OCEAN.)

BAHANA, ham. Ireland, par. Rathdrum, bar. Ballicanor. Rathdrum (P. T. 38). Pop. with par. Lat. 52. 57. N. Long. 6. 11. W.

BAHANA, tn. Ireland, in the bar. and co. of Carlow. Prov. of Leinster. Graig (P. T. 75).

BAHANANE, vil. Ireland, par. Ballingarry, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, not far from the E. bank of the Shannon riv. Borisabane (P. T. 91). Pop. with par. Lat. 53. 2. N. Long. 8. 3. W.

BAHAR, OR BIHAR (from the Sanscrit Vihar, a Buddhist monastery), the second prov. in magnitude, of the British possessions in India. Lat. 25. 0. N. Long. 85. 30. E. Its boundaries are on the E. Bengal; on the N. Nepal and Morung; on the S. Orissa, or Orixa; and on the W. Oude and Allahabad. Pop. 10,974,000, of whom the Hindoos are to the Mahomedans as three to one. Superficial extent of territory, 51,973 square m. of which, about 26,000 square m. are arable ground. The situation of Bahar is as central and fortunate, as its climate and soil are congenial and productive. Here all the drier grains are raised, and all the luxuries consumed by the northern provinces are supplied from this. Such advantages were early noticed, have been much improved; amid all the vicissitudes of Indian policy and warfare, Bahar maintained its steady flowing tide of prosperity and improvement. Agriculture is in a remarkably prosperous condition here. Opium is the most profitable production, and the staple commodity. In every part of the prov. are produced grain, sugar, indigo, oil, and betel-leaf; rose-water, otto of roses, and many other flower essences; saltpetre is manufactured in large quantities in the districts of Hajypoor and Sarun. The nitre beds are formed of vegetable and animal matter in a putrifying state, mixed with calcareous and other earths. The opium produced both here and in Benares is disposed of by public sale at Calcutta, under the control and subjection of government, and the collection and disposal are committed to appointed opium agents; the whole of this fertile, populous district, is divided, for the purposes of revenue and discipline, into seven collectorships. The principal riva. are the Ganges, the Soah, the Gunduck, Dummoda, Caramnassa, Dewah,

and numerous minor streams, by which the Province is abundantly watered. In the parched districts, south of the Ganges, irrigation is performed by means of the bucket and lever. The water is raised from the well by this contrivance, and conducted to the grounds through sloping conduits. Tanks, the usual Indian method, are also adopted in such dry situations. The principal tns. are Patna, Monghyr, Buxa, Rotas, Gayah, Dinapoor, Bogliipoor, Arrah, Chittra, and Muzufferpoor. The Bahars are considered to be superior in strength, stature, and appearance to the Bengalese, but below them in religion and moral propriety. Intoxication is common, and religion of every kind neglected. Since 1764, Bahar has enjoyed a state of peace and commercial prosperity.

BAHAR PROPER, dist. of Hindoostan, prov. of Bahar. It is one of the seven collectorships into which the prov. is divided. Boundaries on the N. the Ganges; on the S. Ramghur and Bogliipoor; on the W. Shahabad, and part of Bogliipoor on the E. Superficial contents, 6680 square m. Pop. 2,755,150. This is perhaps the least valuable and productive of the collectorships, encumbered with numerous low and sterile hills, with intervening plains, sometimes fertile, but often occupied by many sand heaps, blown from the shores of the Sone and the Phalgu by the violent west winds. It is to these parching, cold, and withering blasts, that the sterility of this district is attributable, and which forbids a hope of future improvement by human industry or intellect. On the Ganges' banks, however, there is a portion of available land, yielding annually two crops. Rice, the best "basmati," is had in small quantities, but much esteemed; cotton is not cultivated in quantities sufficient for the home consumption. Tobacco and indigo are produced to a less amount. Villages and towns are numerous; the former generally consist of mud-built huts, placed in a close and irregular manner, scarcely allowing space sufficient for the transit of the usual conveyances, of palanquins, &c. through the streets or avenues. Of the tns. Patna (the seat of government), Dinapoor, Bar Daoudnagoor, and Bahar, are the largest and most populous. The followers of Buddha and Jina have both places of pilgrimage within this prov. six of them are much visited, the Punpun riv. Gaya, Rajagripa, Baikuntha, Lohadanda, and Chyaban Muni; besides their shrines, both sects have preserved their sacred language, the Pali or Pracrit. The cruel, though not cruelly intended, custom of placing the feet of the dying in the riv. upon the approach of death, prevails here to a great extent. The privilege of a peaceful death on the couch of sickness is permitted to the low and vulgar; those of respectability being uniformly carried to the river's side, placed with their feet in the water and detained or left there until death release them; those of still higher rank, more conspicuous, or leaving greater wealth, are placed in the open air, upon a mat, with a sacred herb beside them, and a cow's tail, a Brahmin offering in the hand, while prayers continue to be read until the dissolution. There are many other temples and places of pilgrimage belonging to the Jains in the Newada div. some of which are daily falling into oblivion. The Bahar prov. was one of the most desolate and tur-

bulent when received under British protection; it is now one of the most productive, tranquil, and populous.

BAHAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Bahar, of which it was anciently the capital. It is 220 m. NW. of Calcutta; 35 m. SE. of Patna. Lat. 25. 15. N. Long. 85. 32. E. It was not only the provincial capital, but the metropolis of Magadha kingdom, once the most stately of the Indian sovereignties, and here also was the chief shrine of Buddhism. The enclosures of the ancient town are distinct enough to testify the great dimensions of the place: and, although the transfer of the executive from Bahar to Patna was attended with ruinous consequences to the former, yet it still possesses 5000 inhabited houses, and one spacious and well paved bazaar. Amongst the relics of its former splendour are to be noticed its funeral monuments.

BAHAR, tn. Hindoostan, in the ancient prov. of Aoude.

BAHAR, tn. of Persia, in the prov. of, and 36 m. from Kerman.

BAHAR, tn. Austria, in Hungary, between the riva. Err and Boros; 10 m. N. of Wardein. Lat. 47. 10. N. Long. 21. 15. E.

BAHAR EL AZERQUE. See **AZERQUE**.

BAHAR-BELAR-ME, in Bahar, or Upper Egypt, near the valley of the Lakes of Natron, supposed to have been anciently a communication between Lakes Mæris and Mareotis. It is separated from Natron Valley by a low ridge, and preserves a breadth generally of about 8 m. The surface is strewn with sand, through which trunks of trees, in a state of complete petrification, occasionally protrude; one extremity of the valley opens to Faioum, the other on the Mediterranean. Lat. 30. 10. N. Long. 30. 17. E.

BAHARBUND, dist. Hindoostan, presid. of Bengal, on the left bank of the Boorampootra riv.

BAHARI, or **BAHEIRI**, prov. of Lower Egypt; boundaries on the N. the Mediterranean Sea; on the S. the Desert of Libya. The capital is Alexandria. See **EGYPT**.

BAHARI, tn. Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, in Ghenneh, or Coos, opposite to El Nagre. Lat. 24. 56. N. Long. 32. 56. E.

BAHARI. See **BAHERIE**.

BAHAR-NAGASH, ter. Abyssinia, formerly extending from Suaken to the S. of the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb; its ancient capital was Dobarva, or Barva; it is situated on the Mareb, and is considered the key of Abyssinia towards the sea. It was possessed of considerable trade during the Portuguese influence.

BAHAR-SOODAN, Central Africa, a spacious lake, called also the sea of Soodan, fifteen days' journey from Timbuctoo, the banks of which are said to be occupied by a white race, and whose skill in the management of horses, in the manufacture and use of military weapons, and dexterity in boat-building and navigation, is celebrated by the few Europeans who have hitherto visited their country.

BAHAS, seaport tn. of Arabia, in Zehama, situated on the Red Sea. Lat. 15. 57. Long. 42. 33. E.

BAHATJA, dist. S. Africa, in the Barolongs country. Lat. 25. 53. S. Long. 28. 25. E.

BAHATRICALI, tn. Ceylon island, prov. of Cochin; 20 m. from its capital.

BAHAWULPOOR, or **BAHAVOLPOUR**, a princip. Hindoostan, prov. of Mooltan, about 300 m. in length by 150 in breadth, and occupying, for some distance, the banks of the Indus, Hydaspes, and Acesines. The soil along the riv. is fertile, and composed of the slimy depositions of the floods; but at greater distances the land in general is sterile, acrid, and without vegetation. In the tamarisk coppices are found wild hogs and hog-deer, and on the rivers wild geese, partridges, and floricans. Chief tns. Bahawulpoor, Ahmedpoor, Sedpoor, and Ooch; principal tribes, Hindoos, Baloochies, and Juts.

BAHAWULPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, capital of the prov. of the same name, near the confluence of the Bejah and Sutlege riv. called the Guirah. It is about 4 m. in circumference, including the mangrove groves and gardens, and is built of unburned brick. Manufactures, silken turbans and girdles. The inhabitants are of the Musselman creed.

BAIBAIT, tn. Egypt, in the Delta. At this ruined place are the vestiges of an ancient, and, at one time, splendid temple, conjectured by the learned Pococke to have been dedicated to Isis, distant from Mansora, 10 m.

BAHBELGONGE, or **BAHRLGONDJE**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Aurungabad, dist. of Baglana, on the Godavery riv. 70 m. W. of Aurungabad; 51 m. from Amednagar.

BAHDORIAH, dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra, watered by the riv. Chumbul.

BA-HEEMA, riv. of W. Africa, near the route of Park, in the Terida dist. better known as the Gambia. Its source uncertain, but its embouchure opens into the Atlantic, about 100 m. S. of Cape Verd. Lat. 13. 7. N. Long. 12. 30. W.

BAHEIS, a small island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, and opposite to an Arabian vil. of the same name.

BAHENE, vil. W. Africa, in the Yoorb-yalloff's country, on the route of the travellers Denham and Clapperton. Lat. 15. 41. N. Long. 15. 6. W.

BAHERIE, tn. Nubia, in Sennaar, on the Rahad riv. Lat. 13. 35. N. Long. 34. 31. E.

BAHHADDIN, tn. Nubia, in Sennaar, on the tongue of land formed between the White and Blue rivers, about 100 m. S. of their confluence at Halfaia, in Lat. 13. 18. N. Long. 33. 14. E.

BAHHRA, tn. of Arabia, in Hedjaz, on the route from Tayff to Djiddah, on the Red Sea, 15 m. W. of Mekka. Lat. 21. 34. N. Long. 39. 44. E.

BAHREIN, an island, encircled by several islets, in the Persian Gulf, of which Samahe, Tarout, and Ennebi Saleh, are the largest. Lat. 26. 0. N. Long. 50. 50. E. Bahrein, the principal, lies about 20 m. from the coast, and about 100 from Busheer, or Abu-Shehr, in Fars, to the sheik of which place this group belongs. At this island he keeps galvettes, or armed vessels; the island port is safe and sheltered, admitting vessels of 200 tons burden. The pearl fishery, off the shores of Bahrein, has for many years been amazingly productive. Two kinds are obtained here, white and yellow; the first are highly esteemed in the markets of Europe and Asia; the latter are bought by the Mahrattas. They are supposed to retain their colour more tenaciously than pearls found elsewhere.

BAHIA, gov. of S. America, Brazil, including the prov. of Bahia, Sergipe, Del Rei, and Porto Seguro.

BAHIA, prov. Brazil, gov. of Bahia. Lat. 13. 0. S. Long. 41. 0. W. Boundaries, on the N. Pernambuco and Ceara; on the W. Gzoia; on the E. the Atlantic Ocean, extending along the coast for 50 leagues; superficies 54,649 sq. miles. Pop. 560,000. Chief tn. Bahia, anc. St. Salvador. It is watered by the San Francisco riv. separated from Ilheos by the Rio das Contas, and traversed by the mountain chains of the Erio and Cham-pado. The soil is remarkably fertile, well watered, and esteemed the best in Brazil for the growth of the sugar cane. More sugar is exported from Bahia than from all the other prov. of Brazil. Coffee, rice, and tobacco are also amongst the staple commodities exported hence, the last of which is well known and valued in Barbary, as well as in Spain and Portugal. Here also is found the Brazilian tree, a beautiful dye-wood; and indigo, but of an inferior quality, is also manufactured. Bahia derives its name from the *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS*, or All Saints' Bay.

BAHIA, or *CIDADE DE BAHIA*, (formerly San Salvador), until the year 1771, the capital of Brazil, and now the chief town in the prov. and gov. of the same name, in Brazil, S. America; is situated on the E. side of the Bay of All Saints, in Lat. 13. 0. 11. S. Long. 38. 29. 2. W. The city, with the exception of one street, runs parallel with the beach, and occupies the summit of a hill 600 feet above the sea. It spreads over a large area, being interspersed with gardens and plantations, and extends nearly 4 m. from N. to S. Pop. about 100,000; of whom 30,000 are whites, an equal number mulattoes, and the remainder negroes. Many of the buildings are old and decaying; but the churches are numerous, and superior in style and preservation to all others. Here are a spacious cathedral, college, and archiepiscopal palace. The grand church of the ex-Jesuits is built of marble, imported from Europe for the purpose, and is in a noble style. The churches, of the concession, pillar, and St. Peter's, are amongst the best designs in the city; while those of St. Antonio and Vittoria are placed in positions so beautiful and commanding, that they form useful sea-marks. On the beach below the town are the custom-house, wharfs, and dock-yard. The trade of Bahia is very considerable. Imports, from Europe, wine, flour, butter, cheese, salt, &c. Exports, cotton, sugar, aqua-ardent, coffee, tobacco, lignum vitae, mahogany, satin and wulp woods, gums, balsams, and medicinal roots. Wax and gold dust are received from the Africans in exchange for cotton, spirits, and tobacco: to which are to be added a coasting trade, in which it is said above 800 launches and sumachs are constantly employed, and a whale fishery, in the S. Polar Seas. The market is well supplied with provisions, with oranges, water-melons, and pine-apples, in abundance. The excessive heat is corrected by the sea breeze, and by the absence of the sun, the days and nights being nearly of equal length during the year. The Dutch at one period made themselves masters of this great city, but it was recovered by the chivalrous conduct of bishop Texeira.

BAHIA, a bay of All Saints, S. America, Brazil, prov. of Bahia, formed by the island of Tapirica on the W. and on the E. by a peninsula.

on which stands the city of Bahia, or St. Salvador. Within is found a noble gulf, receiving the waters of several rivers. The entrance is 7 m. broad, and circumference of the inner bay or gulf, 32 leagues. Vessels may ride here securely in all winds, surrounded by shores exuberantly rich and fertile. Shipping mostly cast anchor between Fort de Mar and the city, where they are also protected by fort St. Philip or Monserrat Point. Many other forts and batteries are erected all around for the protection of the city and shipping; but Fort de Mar is the principal and only one placed in an effective position. (See **BAHIA CITY**).

BAHIA, CAPE, or CAPE TWO BAYS (Cabo de Dos Bahias), S. America, Patagonia on the E. coast. It is a rounded point, forming the N. side of St. George's Gulf. The hill close to the sea, the most prominent part of the Cape, is in Lat. 44. 58. 0. S. and the small island of Acre to the SE. of the Cape, is in Lat. 45. 0. 50. S. Long. 65. 25. 25. W.

BAHIA FORMOSA, or PLATTERBERG'S BAY. See **ALGOA BAY**.

BAHIA HONDA, or DEEP BAY, W. Indies, island of Cuba. It is a spacious and sheltered port, situated upon the N. coast, and at the E. end of a ridge of islands and reefs, called Isabella. The entrance is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in width, is in Lat. 22. 58. 59. N. Long. 83. 6. 0. W. and between points El Morillo on the E. and point of Pescadores on the W. These points, as well the inner shore, are bordered with a reef and edge of shallow water, having a channel at the entrance of a cable and a half in width. Much care is necessary in navigating the channel, but when in there is good anchorage on clay, in 7 fathoms, off Point Defuntos, on N. of Cayo Largo.

BAHIA, BANK OF, off the island of Cuba. It lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NW. by N. off the mouth of Bahia Bay: extends about a league in length from E. to W. and half a league in breadth from N. to S. It affords good anchorage in 6 fathoms, care being taken to avoid nearing the rock in the middle, on which the sea breaks in a strong breeze.

BAHIA, S. JOSEF, S. America, on the E. coast of Patagonia, on the N. side of the remarkable peninsula of San Joseph. Lat. 42. 25. S. Long. 64. 20. W.

BAHIA DE JUAN, PONCE DE LEON or CHATHAM BAY, or PUNJO BAY, N. America, U. S. upon the W. coast of the promontory of Florida. Lat. 25. 40. N. Long. 81. 20. W.

BAHIA-NEUVA, (New Bay) S. America, on the E. coast of Patagonia, lying S. of the isthmus that connects the peninsula of San Josef with the mainland. Lat. 42. 45. S. Long. 64. 40. W.

BAHIA-NEUVA, PUNTA DE, S. America, Patagonia, eastward of the mouth of Bahia Nueva. Lat. 42. 54. S. Long. 64. 5. W. (See **BAHIA-NEUVA, Patagonia**.)

BAHIA DE NUESTRA SENORA, S. America, on the coast of the Desert of Atacama, depart. of Potosi, repub. of Bolivia, or Upper Peru. Lat. 25. 30. S. Long. 70. 40. W.

BAHIA DE PARANAGUA, an excellent little bay, S. America, prov. of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Lat. (of the islet in the Passage) 25. 34. S. Long. 48. 18. 20. W. Its utility and importance in aiding communication with the interior is neutralized by the intervention of the Serra of Cubatam,

which in one place comes close to the shore. However, the whale fishery is advantageously pursued from this place, and ship building is here a prosperous trade.

BAHIA DE NUESTRA SENORA, PUNTA DE LA, a cape or headland, S. America, on the W. coast of the Desert of Atacama, depart. of Potosi, Upper Peru, N. of Bahia de Nuestra Senora. Lat. 25. 15. S. Long. 70. 50. W.

BAHIA DE PURALIA, S. America, depart. of Valdivia, repub. of Chili, at the head of the strait of Elancud, enclosed by Chiloe Isle, and near the Patagonian boundary. Lat. 41. 35. S. Long. 72. 40. W.

BAHIA DE SALADA, a sea-port, S. America, depart. of Coquimbo, repub. of Chili. Lat. 27. 15. S. Long. 71. 25. W.

BAHIA, Ngaro, lake of S. America, depart. of Vera Cruz, repub. of Bolivia, the waters of which are discharged into the Paraguay, about eleven leagues southward of Coimbra. The surface of the Bahia Negro is about 20. m. in length, by half that in breadth, receives the waters of the flooded plains SW. of the Albuquerque mountains, and constitutes the boundary of the Portuguese possessions on the Paraguay's banks.

BAHIA, dist. in the island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific Ocean. There is a lake here about 30 m. in diameter.

BAHIA DES ALDEAS, on the coast of Senegal, W. Africa. Lat. 15. 45. N. Long. 17. 15. W.

BAHIA-FARTA, a small bay, S. Africa, on the coast of Benguela.

BAHIA DE CHETAMAL, or HANOVER BAY, N. America, on the E. coast of the promontory of Yucatan, and sea of Honduras. Lat. 18. 45. N. Long. 89. 15. W.

BAHAGA, small bay, W. Indies, in the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo.

BAHIAS, CAPE DE DOS. See **BAHIA, CAPE**.

BAHIKARD, tn. of Persia in Khorassan; 20 m. from Nishapoor.

BAHIOODA, or BAHIOUDA, desert of, in Nubia, embraced by a great winding of the riv. Nile, in Lat. 17. 0. N. Long. 32. 0. E. It is less arid, and not so extensive as the desert which bounds the valley of the Nile on the E.

BAHIRA, or BAHIREH, or BAHRI, or RIF, prov. Egypt, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; S. by the Desert of Libya. Chief tns. Alexandria, Damietta, Rosetta, and Menuf.

BAHIRVAH, Scotland, a sound or narrow strait of the E. side of Barra Island. See **BARRA**.

BAHKUM, tn. Holland; 6 m. from Alkmaer.

BAHLEN, tn. N. Germany, circle of Strelitz, in Mecklenburg; 4 m. NW. of Friedland. Lat. 53. 38. N. Long. 13. 22. E.

BAHLINGEN, tn. S. Germany, circle of Upper Neckar, in Wirtemberg; 24 m. from Stuttgart, on the Teyah riv. a tributary to the Neckar. Lat. 48. 16. N. Long. 8. 51. E. Here are woollen manufactures, sulphureous baths, and a trade in cattle and corn. Pop. 2000.

BAHLOW, tn. N. Germany, in duchy of Mecklenburgh, on a tributary to the Elbe; 12 m. SW. of Parchim. Lat. 53. 19. N. Long. 11. 41. E.

BAHMAN, mntns. Asia, between the dist. of Cachcar and Katkee, and constituting the boundary of the Birman empire and British India, in Lat. 24. 24. N. Long. 93. 45. E.

BAHMYEIK, tn. of Asia, Pegu, in the Birman empire, on the right bank of the Eriwadi riv. Lat. 18. 15. N. Long. 95. 16. E.

BAHN, tn. of Prussia in Pomerania; 27 m. s. of Stettin. Pop. 2400. Principal manufacture, straw hats.

BAHNACEH, tn. of central Egypt, on the Bahr Yousef riv.: 45 m. SW. of Benisouef. Lat. 28. 36. N. Long. 30. 47. E.

BAHOON, island. See **BARUAN**.

BAHOOLONES, ter. S. Africa in the Mantatees country, on the Hottentot's frontier. Lat. 28. 5. S. Long. 30. 0. E.

BAHOOR, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 10 m. S. of Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast.

BAHR, **ATTABA**, riv. of Darfoor, central Africa, navigated by small craft, and believed to be tributary to the Nile; it is also supposed to fall into the Misselad.

BAHR-BELA-MAIE. See **BAHAR**, **BELAR ME**.

BAHR-EL-ABIAD, tn. of central Africa, in the country of the Shillooks, an idolatrous race, situated upon a riv. of the same name. It is said to be a large, well built, and commercial city, and is the residence of the Sultan of Shillook.

BAHR-EL-ABIAD, or **WHITE RIV.** or **EL-ATCE**, a great riv. of Africa, supposed to have its source in Dyre and Tegra, two mntns. in the Alquamar Chain, or Mountains of the Moon, to the S. of Darfoor, and in a country called Dar el Abiad. It flows through the country of the Shillooks, is the great western branch of the Nile, and should be considered as the source of that great and valuable riv. The known length of its course, previous to its confluence with the Bahr-el-Azrek, where it first assumes the name of Nile, is 975 m. Lat. 12. 40. N. Long. 32. 0. E. See **AZERQUE**.

BAHR-EL-ACCABA. See **AKABA**, Gulf of.

BAHR-EL-ADA, riv. of central Africa, rising S. of Darfoor, in the Shillook country, and falling into the Bahr-el-Abiad or Blue riv. near the Gibel-el-Abid. Lat. 11. 0. N. Long. 29. 26. E.

BAHR-EL-AZERQUE, or **AZUREK**, the Abyssinian Nile. See **AZERQUE**.

BAHR-EL-HARRAS, riv. of Africa, in the Shillooks country, a tributary to the riv. Nile.

BAHR-EL-HOOLE, or **HOOLEYA**, a lake in Palestine, on the confines of the Pachalic of Acre, and communicating with the Lake of Tabria by the riv. Jordan. Lat. 33. 9. N. Long. 35. 39. E.

BAHR-EL-MARDJ, a lake of Palestine, in the Pachalic of Damascus, receiving the Barhadda, Aawadj, Lower, and other rivs. Lat. 33. 25. N. Long. 36. 38. E.

BAHR-EL-SOWD. See **ANTIOCH**, Lake of.

BAHR-EL-ZAFAL, riv. of Africa in the Mobba or Bergoo country, which is situated W. of Darfoor, and S. of Bornou. It is said to possess the character of an impetuous torrent, and, upon the disappearance of the great stream of inundation its bed presents the appearance of a series of fens or pools.

BAHR-ESRAK, riv. of Africa, watering the country of the Shillooks, and one of the numerous tributaries to the western bank of the Nile.

BAHR FARDOUNI, riv. of Africa in Tunis, falling into Lake Shikkeh el Lowdeah. Lat. 34. 10. N. Long. 8. 30. E.

BAHR-INDRI, riv. of Africa, rising in the country of the Shillooks, and, after a tortuous

course, contributing to swell the waters of the western Nile.

BAHR-TAISHA, riv. of Africa, rising in the Donga mntns. and passing through the country of the Shillooks, is supposed to become a tributary to the White riv. Lat. 8. 50. N. Long. 28. 0. E.

BAHR YOOSEF, or **YOUSEF**, a riv. of central Egypt, issuing from the Nile and winding along the valley of that great river until it reaches the fertile district of Faïoum. Lat. 29. 0. N. Long. 30. 56. E.

BAHRAHAH, tn. Palestine, Belad Erbad, in the Pachalic of Damascus; 4 m. SW. of Erbad. Lat. 32. 35. N. Long. 35. 55. E.

BAHRAITCH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Oude; 60 m. from Fyzabad. Lat. 27. 35. N. Long. 81. 55. E.

BAHRAMABAD, or **BAHRABAD**, tn. Persia, Seustan in Caubul; 50 m. SW. from Furrak. Lat. 32. 6. N. Long. 60. 42. E.

BAHREIN ISLES. See **BAHREIN**.

BAHREIN, prov. Arabia, Lasha, upon the gulf of Persia, between lat. 25 and 29 deg. N. It belongs to Persia, produces excellent wine and has a trade in pearls. Chief tn. El-Kaif.

BAHRENBURG, tn. N. Germany, co. of Hoya, kingd. of Hanover, on the Suhlingen riv. and on the road from Bremen to Rhaden. Lat. 52. 35. N. Long. 8. 47. E.

BAHRENDORF, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Luneburg, kingd. of Hanover; 6 m. E. of Luneburg. Lat. 53. 16. N. Long. 10. 37. E.

BAHRUM, tn. N. Germany, Wolfenbittel, duchy of Brunswick; 6 m. SE. from Wolfenbittel. Lat. 52. 7. N. Long. 16. 26. E.

BAHAS, a gov. of Sweden, in the capitan of Gothenburg.

BAHAS, vil. Sweden, gov. of Bahas, capitan of Gothenburg; 18 m. N. of Gothenburg; 165 m. N. of Copenhagen, surrounded by a fertile country. It possesses a brisk trade in timber, pitch, lime, tallow, and fish.

BAI, tn. Chinese Empire, in Little Bucharia; 109 leagues E. of Aksou. Pop. 1500.

BAI, vil. France, depart. Haute-Saône, prov. Franche Comté, 12 m. from Grai. Marnai (P.T.)

BAI, **DEIR-KAIL**, vil. on a bay of the same name, in Arabia Petrea, on the Red Sea. Lat. 27. 3. N. Long. 35. 25. E.

BAIA, or **BAIÆ**, or **BAIAS**, vil. of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, kingd. of Naples, situated upon a creek in the bay of Naples. This beautiful and agreeable spot "Nullus in orbe sinus Bani præluet amoenis" was once adorned with marine villas, in which degenerate Romans learned the practice of effeminacy and luxury. This was the favourite retreat of the Ambubaie and the Balatrones; here Cæsar and Nero raised their country palaces, that rivalled the adjoining temples of Diana, Venus, and Hercules. Even before the age of the Cæsars, the wealthy Romans retired to this place, where they abandoned themselves to those pleasures and that voluptuousness that brought this delightful place into subsequent ill repute. Propertius hastened away his mistress from this Roman Brighton, and Cicero apologized for being the advocate of a man, the young Cælius, who had dwelt at Baiæ. It is now deserted, the soil around and sterile, its insalubrity publicly acknowledged; the latter disadvantage arising prob-

bly from the vapours of its hot springs, but undoubtedly augmented by the general desertion and neglect of the place, and the effluvia of the stagnant ditches used for steeping flax. The scholar and the stranger, however, must still feel an awakening interest in viewing the ruins of palaces, some only visible beneath the waters, of temples, and other ancient relics of the greatest of former kingdoms, whose fall may possibly be attributed to the love and pursuit of those very luxuries and refinements which the Baian villas illustrate. The local charms of Baia have not, nor will they speedily fade away; the position and the scenery of the little bay in which it is embosomed, possessing a high degree of attraction, independent of those deeply interesting classic associations which are inseparable from its name. The little fishing-boats that now, but few in number, glide across the bay, recall the idea of the gilded galleys that proudly swept its surface, gliding in all their gay, glittering pageantry, from the Julian lakes. The buildings, quays, and castles of Baia were ruined by the Lombards and the Saracens: Don Pedro di Toledo erected a fort here, in the reign of the Emperor Charles V., to protect the entrance of the harbour, and a second has since been built on a small islet in the bay connected to the shore by a causeway. There is safe anchorage in the bay of Baia, the entrance of which is between mount Miseno and Nisita island. Lat. 40. 48. 15. N. Long. 14. 4. 40. E.

BAIA DE RAMA, tn. Turkey in Europe, Mehedinza, prov. of Wallachia, on the riv. Baia.

BAIABAD, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. of Natolia; 30 m. from Kastamoni.

BAIAC, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. of Natolia; 50 m. from Kutayah.

BAIAD, vil. Egypt, opposite Benisouef; 30 m. s. of Atfah. A battle was fought here, towards the close of the eighteenth century, between Hasein Bey and Aly-Bey.

BAIANICI, tn. Austria, prov. of Galicia and Lodomer, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Bug; 22 m. N. of Lemberg, in Lat. 50. 13. N. Long. 24. 13. E.

BAIAO, tn. S. America, prov. of Para, in Brazil, situated upon the E. bank of Tocantines riv. Lat. 3. 0. s. Long. 49. 20. w.

BAIAS, or **BALZ**, or **BAYAS**, tn. of Syria, pach. of Aleppo, on the bay of Alexandretta; or Iskenderoon, in the Levant. Lat. 36. 46. N. Long. 36. 16. E. 15 m. from Alexandretta. It stands in a small plain at the foot of mount Amanus, which rises from the extremity of the gulf, and is a deserted place, exhibiting more mausoleums of the dead than dwellings of the living. Deadly marshes in the vicinity of this place render a summer residence here extremely perilous. The trade, which consisted in the import of rice, has left this unhealthy port, notwithstanding the excellence of the bay, and has been admitted at Acre. The insalubrity, it is supposed, was not felt in earlier ages, and might doubtless be diminished by drainage of the marshes. Aleppo is supplied with lemons and oranges from the gardens of Baias.

BAIBACHTA, tn. Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, on the Irtsch riv. 70 m. from Zera.

BABAI, tn. island of Leyta, the most southernmost of the Philippine Islands. Lat. 11. 0. E. Long. 124. 30. E.

BAIBAZAR, tn. Turkey in Asia, Natolia, on the Sakaria riv. 50 m. from Angora. Lat. 40. 0. N. Long. 32. 20. E.

BAIBOUL, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. of Armenia; 50 m. from Trebisond.

BAIBOURD, or **BAIBOURDI** (anc. Varutha), tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. Erzeroum, prov. of Armenia, on the Teborah riv. 70 m. SE. of Trebisond. Pop. 3000. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 41. 15. E.

BAIBOUT, or **BAIBUTH**, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. of Armenia, near the source of the Teborah riv. 50 m. NW. of Erzeroum. Lat. 40. 17. N. Long. 40. 14. E.

BAICHA, riv. Russia in Asia, in Siberia, tributary to the Turuchan, N. of Turuchansk.

BAID-EL, vil. of Palestine, pach. of Damascus, to the W. of the Dead Sea. Lat. 31. 24. N. Long. 35. 19. E.

BAIDA, mt. island of Sicily, in the intendency of Trapani. Lat. 38. 4. N. Long. 12. 37. E.

BAIDEAH, valley of Lower Egypt, between Cairo and Suez, which latter city stands at the northern end of the vale.

BAIDHA, tn. of Arabia, in Hedjas; 20 m. from Vadilkovah.

BAIDIOUJSK, tn. European Russia, prov. of Perm, situated upon the Kosa riv. 12 m. W. of Tcherdin. Lat. 60. 27. N. Long. 55. 42. E.

BAIDOO, district of W. Africa, in Nigritia, south of the Niger riv. This position is given by Park.

BAIDYANATH, or **DRAGHUR**, tn. Hindoostan, presid. of Bengal; 100 m. from Moorsheadabad. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 86. 40. E. It is celebrated for its temple, dedicated to the Hindoo god of medicine, situated on an eminence, encircled by extensive forests, which is visited by an incredible number of pilgrims annually. Both sexes and all ages, may be seen along the road in the appointed season, bearing two ornamented baskets, one containing their necessaries, the other a supply of water from the Ganges. The modes of paying homage to the idol are various, some continuing walking round a certain length of time, or, for a definite number of circuits, others lie down and endeavour to sleep, fasting, in expectation of a favourable dream; others sprinkle the sacred water on the idol, and pray to it for the accomplishment of their wishes.

BAIE, tn. France, depart. of Marne; 9 m. from Sezanne (P. T.).

BAIE-DE-MESSIER, or **BAHIA**, S. America, on the W. coast of Patagonia, opposite the isle of Campana. Lat. 48. 0. Long. 74. 50. W.

BAIENET, CAP., W. Indies, island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, situated upon the S. coast, in Lat. 18. 12. 0. N. Long. 72. 40. 30. W. It may be easily recognised by the white hummocks and cliffs at its extremity. It forms the S. side of Baienet, i. e. *Clear Bay*, which is open to the SE. and without shelter, but affords anchorage on the N. side, near shore. It is little visited.

BAIE DE FOINES, a district or tnsph. N. America, Lower Canada, upon a small bay in the great riv. Saguenay, situated at the base of a mountain chain, parallel, but at some distance, to the course of the riv. The soil here is productive, and yields plentiful crops of wild hay.

BAIE-DU-RUDE, N. America, Lower Canada, seigniory of Saguenay: it is a good bay on the Saguenay river.

BAIE-DES-HAS, or **HA-HA-BAY**, called by the Indians *Heskuewaska*. N. America, seigniory of Saguenay, Lower Canada, on the s. side of the Saguenay, and about 19 leagues from the mouth of that great river. It is a basin about 7 m. in breadth by 9 m. in depth. The anchorage is good, in depths varying from 15 to 30 fathoms: the shelter is complete, and the shores consist of prairies extending to a considerable distance inland. This bay is likely to become the entrepôt of the Saguenay.

BAIE, St. Antoine, or **LEFEBVRE**, a seigniory, N. America, Lower Canada, in the co. of Yamaska: it is a productive tract, well situated upon an open bay, on the margin of which are fertile marshes, intersected by brooks of clear fresh water. The Nicolet is the only riv. of any importance in the seigniory. Pop. 3000. Products, solely agricultural.

BAIE DE ST. PAUL, N. America, Lower Canada, is situated in the St. Lawrence riv. at the mouth of the riv. du Gouffre, which separates the seigniories of Côte du Beupré and Le Gouffre. It is 2 m. wide, from Cape de la Baie to Cape à Cabeau, and 3 m. deep inland. The coast sweeps round in a semicircle, and bold and finely formed hills impend on the N. The church and houses at the head of the bay, with the hills rising behind them, compose a very agreeable landscape, and assist in readily distinguishing the bay.

BAIEUX, or **BATEUX**, tn. France, arrond. Baieux, depart. of Calvados, and prov. of Normandy, the ancient *Arægenus*, or *Baiocæ*, which in the time of Cæsar was encircled with forests, and possessed a celebrated school under druidical control. The tn. is situated upon the little riv. Aure, 20 m. from Caen, in Lat. 49. 15. N. Long. 0. 44. W. It was the anc. capital of Bessin, is now the chief place of a sub-pref. (P. T.) the seat of a bishop, suffragan to Rouen, has a court of justice, and an exchange. Pop. 10,419. Fairs are held on the 25 June, 14 Sept., 6 Dec. for black cattle, horses, and wares of various kinds, besides one on the 18 Oct. of 2 days' continuance. The tn. is ill built, with the exception of one long avenue that extends from one extremity to the other. The cathedral is adorned with a beautiful portal, and three lofty towers, and in its treasury are preserved several curiosities, amongst which is shown a piece of tapestry 440 feet in length, on which the exploits of William the Conqueror are represented. It derives its chief interest from the supposition that it was worked by his queen, Matilda, although others attribute it to the empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I. Besides the cathedral there are 15 churches, 6 convents, 2 prisons, and 2 hospitals. The traffic and general business of Baieux is considerable: it consists in oxen, sheep, hemp, butter, drapery, lace, cotton, velvet, bone-lace, leather, camlets, &c. This is the birth-place of Alain and Jean Chartier, the former known as the author of the *Fauveville*, a species of lyric poetry; of William Massin, Olivier Basselin, Mansard, and Marshal de Coigni.

BAIGADAR, riv. of Nubia, in Sennaar. It is supposed to rise in Abyssinia, and flowing N. is imbibed by an extensive sandy plain, from which it emerges in the rainy season. Lat. 15. 54. N. Long. 37. 40. E.

BAIGNES, tn. France, arrond. Barbesieux, depart. Charente, prov. of Aunis, Saintonge,

and Angoumois, the chief place of a canton; 3 m. from La Graulle (P. T.).

BAIGORRI, vil. France, arrond. of Mauleon, depart. of the Lower Pyrenees. S. Jean-Pied-de-Port (P. T.). Here are copper mines.

BAIHA, Et., tn. of Syria, in the pach. of Damascus, seated at the foot of Gebel-Abiad; 25 m. NW. of the ruins of Palmyra. Lat. 34. 9. N. Long. 38. 12. E.

BAIKAH, tn. W. Africa, in Algiers, at the foot of Jebel Aures, 40 m. s. from Constantina.

BAIKAL, mnts. of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, a branch of the Tangnou chain, situated on the NW. side of Lake Baikal, and covered with perpetual snow. They are composed principally of granite. The mica, one of the granitic elements, is here found in isolated laminae, and is substituted for glass in the Russian navy, as it is found not to break upon the discharge of large guns on board ship, as glass frequently does. Quartz is also met with here detached, and constituting, separately, entire mountains.

BAIKAL, LAKE, Asiatic Russia, in Siberia. In extent it ranks after the Caspian and Aral seas, measuring 366 m. in length, by 40 in breadth, and its surface is dotted with islands. Lat. 54. 0. N. Long. 109. 0. E. It spreads over a rugged basin of rock, without any sand, and from the bottom pillars of granite are perceived shooting up. The magnificence of the prospect of this inland sea, viewed on the approach from Irkutsk, is celebrated by travellers. The noble surface lies sleeping embosomed in an amphitheatre of lofty mountains, whose rocky pinnacles are seen reflected in the green mirror at their feet. Upon a close view the waters present a different colour, are uncommonly transparent, fresh, and of an agreeable taste. Their depth varies from 20 to 100 fathoms; sometimes it is even much greater, and the surface is subject to sudden and extraordinary agitations. To this extraordinary and unaccountable disturbance is attributed the superstitious reverence with which the Russians view lake Baikal and the surrounding mountains, where they appear to think the demon of the lake conceals himself, and whose displeasure is made manifest by the heaving of the angry waters of the Holy Sea, its usual appellation. The very unequal and rocky bottom, with the directions of the wind and current opposite to each other, would cause much of the agitation mentioned, and fully explains the apparent boiling over of particular parts of the surface, even when the remainder may be at rest. For the purposes of navigation, lake Baikal is of inestimable value; by means of it the commerce with China is much facilitated. The surface is seldom entirely frozen over until the month of December or January, and the whole icy film disappears early in May. The principal rivers that fall into the lake are the Upper Angara, the Selenga, and Barguzin, and the only visible outlet is the Lower Angara. The varieties of fish here are not numerous, but the quantity is considerable. Pike, sturgeon, and seals, are taken in vast quantities; the two former yield a profitable summer fishery, and the seals are readily hunted down in winter on the ice; above 2000 of them are taken annually. Besides these are the omul, a species of salmon, and the solomüanka, which is said to consist wholly of bone and grease. It is not taken with the net, as it frequents the depths of the lake, and is only seen after tempestuous

weather. Naphtha is found floating on the surface, and sometimes cast on shore. Several hot springs exist on the margin of the lake, and frequent mineral springs occur. The vicinity of the shores also abound in a kind of a greenish sponge, used by goldsmiths in polishing their work.

BAIKHALOVA, tn. Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, gov. of Kolyvan, 150 m. s. of Abakansk.

BAILACAR, tn. in Persia, in Azerbaijan, 70 m. from Tabriz.

BAILADORES, riv. S. America, intendency of Zulia, repub. of Colombia, falling into Maracaybo Lake.

BAILAN, vil. of Syria, pach. of Aleppo, 10 m. from Bayas, near Alexandretta, and about 21 m. from Antioch. The inhabitants are miserably poor: their gardens, goats, and buffaloes are their only objects of profit or attention.

BAILDEN, or **BAILDON**, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. of Otley, wapentake of Skyrack, co. York, W. Riding. Acres, 2,940. Real prop. £4,727. Pop. 3,044. Bradford (P. T. 200), situated upon the Aire riv. Fairs are held here on the first Saturdays in March and Nov.

BAILENGRIOS, tn. S. Germany, cir. of Regen, kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon the Altmühl riv. 30 m. w. of Ratisbon. Lat. 49. 0. N. Long. 11. 23. E.

BAILLEY, tnshp. England, par. Mitton, hund. Blackburn, lower div. co. of Lancaster. Acres (with Aighton and Chagley) 5,780. Real prop. £5,084. Pop. 1,980. Clithero (P. T. 225). See **MILTON**, Par. of.

BAILEYSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Surrey, state of Virginia, 70 m. E. from Richmond.

BAILIE, tnshp. England, par. Bewcastle, ward of Eskdale, co. of Cumberland. Carlisle (P. T. 311). Pop. 454.

BAILIEBOROUGH, a mkt. tn. Ireland, par. of the same name, bar. of Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, situate upon a rivulet that falls into the Blackwater, distant from Dublin 54 m. Pop. 1,085. Fairs, 17th Feb. and May, 15th June, 17th Aug. 14th Oct. 17th Nov.

BAILIEBOROUGH, or **MOYBOLLOUGH**, or **MOYBLOO**, par. Ireland, bar. Clonchee, in co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, and of Kells, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 10,480. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Killmore, valued at £300 per annum. Here are a chalybeate spring, and a large pool called the Lake of Bailieborough.

BAILLEAU, tn. France, arrond. of Chartres, depart. of Eure and Loire, prov. of Orleannois; 6 m. from Chartres (P. T.).

BAILLEE, tn. France, depart. of Mayenne, prov. of Maine and Perche; 15 m. NE. from Chateau Gonthier (P. T.). Lat. 47. 57. N. Long. 0. 27. W.

BAILLEUL, or **BELLE**, tn. France, arrond. of Hazebrouck, depart. of the North, prov. of Flanders, situated on the riv. Lys. Lat. 50. 45. N. Long. 2. 44. E. It is a (P. T.) Chief place of a can. 9 m. E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 9222. The manufactures consist of ribbons, china, pottery, thread, bone-lace, napkins, drapery of all sorts, ratteen, and cheese. Fairs, for 20 days, from the Sunday after Corpus Christi day.

BAILLEUL, tn. France, depart. of Sarthe; 6 m. NW. of La Fleche (P. T.).

BAILLEUL, Lx, tn. France, depart. Orne;

6 m. N. of Argentine (P. T.). The birth-place of Baliol, claimant of the crown of Scotland in the fourteenth century.

BAILLEUL, Lx Soc, tn. and can. France, depart. Oise, prov. of Isle of France, in the arrond. and 6 m. from Pont-S. Maxence (P. T.).

BAILLEUL SUR THERAIN, tn. France, depart. of Oise, arrond. and 9 m. from Beauvais (P. T.). Pop. 800.

BAILLI, tn. France, arrond. Versailles, depart. of Seine and Oise; 13 m. from Paris. Cottons and thread are manufactured here.

BAILLI-EN-CARROIS, tn. France, arrond. of Melun, depart. of Seine and Marne, prov. Isle of France; 2 m. from Nangis. (P. T.)

BAILLI-ROMAINVILLIERS, tn. arrond. of Meaux, depart. of Seine and Marne, prov. Isle of France; 24 m. E. of Paris.

BAILLI, Lx, tn. in the island of Guadeloupe, (one of the Leeward Caribbean islands, in the West Indies,) 18 m. NW. of Basse-Terre.

BAILLIDBEG, vil. Scotland, dist. Badenoch, sh. of Inverness, situated upon the riv. Spey. Lat. 57. 3. N. Long. 4. 10. W.

BAILLEY CAPE, E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, on the W. side of the entrance to Oyster bay, and 3 m. S. of Little Swan Port, on the shore of an unallocated pine dist. Lat. 42. 16. S. Long. 148. 4. E.

BAILURU, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. Lat. 12. 50. N. Long. 76. 0. E. Cochineal is obtained here.

BAIMAK, tn. Austrian Empire, in Hungary; 32 m. SW. of Szegedin. Lat. 45. 58. N. Long. 19. 32. E.

BAIMAKLY, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, situated upon Tchaga riv. 17 m. SW. of Bender. Lat. 46. 39. N. Long. 29. 19. E.

BAIMALPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Beja-poor; 15 m. from Satarrah.

BAIMBERG, tn. Central Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, situated upon the Apfel riv. close by the Bavarian frontier; 22 m. NW. of Worms. Lat. 49. 47. N. Long. 7. 56. E.

BAIMORTO, tn. Spain; 12 m. from Santiago.

BAIN, tn. and can. France, depart. Ille et Villaine, prov. Bretagne (P. T.); 180 m. from Paris, and 12 from Ridon. Pop. 3000. Serge is manufactured here. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 1. 42. W.

BAINA, tn. Austrian Empire, co. of Gran, Hungary, now almost deserted.

BAINBRIDGE, tnshp. England, par. of Aysgarth, wapentake of Hang-West, co. of York, W. Riding, on the riv. Ure. Acres, 14,210. Real prop. £3915. Pop. 881. Askrig (P. T. 232). There was a Roman station on Brough hill, in this tnshp.

BAINBRIDGE, tn. (formerly Jericho), N. America, U. S. co. of Chenango, state of New York; 20 m. S. of Norwich; 120 m. SW. from Albany, and 239 m. from Washington. Pop. 3040.

BAINBRIDGE, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Ross, state of Ohio, on Point Creek; 18 m. SW. of Chillicothe, and 425 m. from Washington. Here are several mills and a large forge.

BAINBRIDGE, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Franklin, state of Alabama, situated on the Tennessee; 5 m. above Florence.

BAINBRIDGE FORT, N. America, U. S. in Alabama, situated upon the Chattahoochee riv. 100 m. E. of Cakaura. Lat. 32. 15. N. Long. 85. 15. W.

BAINBRIDGE, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Gauga, state of Ohio.

BAINBRIDGE, PORR, N. America, an inlet or creek on the NW. coast. Lat. 59. 55. N. Long. 212. 9. E.

BAINDER, tn. Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Aidin, prov. of Anatolia; 24 m. from Smyrna, having a manufactory of cottons.

BAINDT, tn. S. Germany, cir. of Bodensee, kingd. of Wirtemberg; 5 m. N. of Ravensburg. Lat. 47. 51. N. Long. 9. 40. E.

BAINE, riv. England, co. of Lincoln, a tributary to the Welland.

BAINES, tn. France, depart. of Calvados, prov. Normandy; 12 m. from Baieux, and 6 m. from Ballerol (P. T.).

BAINES, tn. France, depart. of Yonne, prov. of Burgundy; 3 m. SE. of Chablis (P. T.). Coarse linens are made here.

BAINET, tn. in the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, W. Indies; 12 m. from Leagane.

BAINETTE, tn. N. Italy, in Piedmont, belonging to the Sardinian ter. 8 m. S. of Coni, at which there are paper mills.

BAIN-GANGA, riv. Hindoostan, rising in the prov. of Gandouana, and falling into the La Wurda after a course S. of 195 m.

BAINNICI, tn. Austria. See **BAIANICI**.

BAINOTES, a tribe, Greece, in Laconia. They dwell in the interior, are too familiar with the use of arms, and have hitherto lived by plunder.

BAINS, frontier tn. of France, in the depart. of the Eastern Pyrénées, prov. of Rousillon; 3 m. W. of Bellegarde; 3 m. from Arles (P. T.); and having mineral waters in the vicinity. Pop. 1500.

BAINS, tn. France, arrond. of Mirecourt, depart. of Vosges, prov. of Lorraine. It is a (P. T.) the chief place of a can. 12 m. from Plombières; 18 m. from Epinal. Possesses mineral springs, and a manufacture of tinned-iron plates. Pop. 1790.

BAINS, tn. France, depart. of Ille et Vilaine, prov. of Bretagne; 6 m. from Redon (P. T.).

BAINS, tn. France, depart. of Cantal, prov. Auvergne, near Le Pui (P. T.). There are mineral waters at this place.

BAINS, vil. France, depart. of Puy de Dôme, prov. Auvergne, on the banks of the Dordogne, which is crossed here by an iron bridge, and opposite the Capuchin, a rock of porphyritic lava. A handsome building, corresponding happily with the ruins of an ancient villa, covers the new baths, and occupies the site of those that were anciently erected here by the Romans.

BAINS d'ATHAMA, tn. Spain, (anc. Aquæ Bilbilitanorum), near Bambola, celebrated from an early period for its mineral baths.

BAINSFORD, Scotland. See **BRAINSFORD**.

BAINTON, par. England, liberty of Peterborough, or Nasseburgh, co. Northampton. Acres, 960. Real prop. £1493. Pop. 171. Wansford (P. T. 83). Living, a perpet. cur. See **URFORD**, PAR.

BAINTON, ham. England, par. of Stoke-Lyne, hund. of Ploughley, co. of Oxford. Pop.

27. Bicester (P. T. 60). Real prop. and acreage with par.

BAINTON, par. England, wapentake of Harthill, Bainton-Beacon, div. co. York, E. Riding. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £3283. Pop. 358. Great Driffield (P. T. 201). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of York.

BAION, tn. France, arrond. Lunerille, depart. of Meurthe, prov. of Lorraine, the chief place of a can. 21 m. from Nanci. Lat. 48. 30. N. Long. 6. 20. E.

BAIONA, or **BAYONA**, (anc. Abobriga,) tn. Spain, prov. of Vigo; 18 m. from Tui, on the Atlantic. Here is a good port with 3 small islands in the offing, between this bay and that of Vigo, which latter estuary is 9 m. distant. Lat. 42. 3. N. Long. 8. 46. W.

BAIONNE. See **BAYONNE**.

BAIR, DILLIGEN, tn. S. Germany, prov. of Upper Danube, kingd. of Bavaria; 12 m. SW. from Neuberg, situated upon a tributary of the Danube, and a little distance only from the S. bank of that great riv. Lat. 48. 39. N. Long. 10. 59. E.

BAIRA. See **BEIRA**.

BAIRAMIDJE, tn. Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Biga, prov. of Anatolia. Here are some noble ruins and other interesting antiquities.

BAIRD, BEINN-NA, mtn. and dist. Scotland, on the borders of Banff and Aberdeen shires. Lat. 48. 39. N. Long. 3. 25. W.

BAIRD'S FORGE, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Burke, state of N. Carolina; 507 m. from Washington.

BAIRD'S PLAINS, dist. N. S. Wales, W. of Londonderry, co. situated upon the banks of Lachlan's riv. and surrounded by districts not yet explored. Lat. 33. 30. S. Long. 145. 8. E.

BAIRD'S TAVERN, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Buckingham, state of Virginia; 202 m. from Washington.

BAIRD'S TOWN, or **BEARDSTOWN**, tn. N. America, U. S. the capital of Nelson co. in the state of Kentucky, situated upon Beach-Fork riv. in Lat. 37. 49. N. Long. 86. 10. W. 40 m. SW. of Frankfort; 60 m. WSW. of Lexington, and 615 from Washington. Pop. 900. It is an improving place, having a church, market, hall, bank, court house, and jail; and a Roman Catholic school, called the college of St. Joseph, under the control of the Rom. Catholic bishop of Kentucky, and having 200 students.

BAIRD'S CREEK. See **BEARD'S CREEK**.

BAIREUTH, tn. Germany, capital of the circle of Upper Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, situated in an agreeable vale, formed by the branches of the Fichtel Gebirge and on the banks of the Maine riv. Lat. 49. 57. N. Long. 11. 30. E. At an elevation above sea level of 650 feet. The streets are wide, regular, and paved; the tn. is still embraced by its ancient mural defences. The old castle of Sophienburg is the finest architectural object here. Here are also a new palace, a Catholic church, a Jewish synagogue, a theatre, gymnasium, several hospitals, and a variety of manufactures. Pop. 14,000.

BAIROUT, or **BARUT**, or **BEYROUT**, (anc. Berytus,) tn. of Asiatic Turkey, pachalic of Acre, prov. of Syria, upon the sea coast, on a bay of the same name, in front of an extensive plain, about 30 m. N. of Saide. It is a country rich, beautiful, adorned with orange, lemon, olive, palm, and

mulberry trees, and is the most interesting tn. in Syria. It contains some remains of the ancient city. It is encompassed with modern walls, in which are five gates, the streets are narrow and generally filthy, and the houses are built of stone. Of 1160 houses here, only 350 are occupied by Turks. Total pop. 20,000, two-thirds of whom dwell within the walls, the remainder in the suburbs. The Marina commands a beautiful prospect of the sea, and here the English agent generally resides. The most remarkable relics of the grand city of other days, that occupied this site, lie scattered along the shore, they are portions of fine granite columns; some may be seen below the surface of the waters, the causeway on the quay is built of others, and many more fragments, of a similar kind, are to be seen in an ancient bath, within the town walls. A stream flows from mount Lebanon into the tn. where it is received in reservoirs and fountains. The wines, red and white, are highly prized, particularly that called vindoro. There is an export trade here in silks, olives, and figs, and various fruits. Corn is not produced in sufficient quantities for the maintenance of so large a population, but of these ample supplies are obtained from the vale of Damascus. The bay is spacious, open to the N. and had formerly a small sheltered port, but has now only a jetty affording shelter to boats. The anchorage is northward of the tn. near a Mosque. This place is the residence of a Greek bishop; it was for a long period the capital of the Druses.

BAIROUT, or **BEIROUT CAPE**, Turkey in Asia, pachalic of Acre, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea. Lat. 33. 49. 45. N. Long. 35. 27. 45. E.; 30 m. swbvs. from Cape of Madonna, and W. of the Bay of Beirut, on the margin of which stands the tn. of the same name. The cape consists of several hills, from which there is a delightful prospect over the tn. and plains of Bairout, covered with olive groves, with cottages and villages interspersed between them. Cape Beirut, at the distance of 3 or 4 leagues, appears like an island.

BAIRROS, tn. Portugal, in the Serra Martinel mntns. on the boundaries of Estremadura and Alentejo; 13 m. W. of Fevreira. Lat. 38. 9. N. Long. 8. 23. W.

BAIRSRIED, tn. S. Germany, in circle of the Upper Danube, kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon a tributary to the Mindel, and 8 m. S. of Mindelheim. Lat. 47. 56. N. Long. 10. 29. E.

BAISE, riv. France, rising in the depart. of Haute Pyrénées, and falling into the Garonne, opposite Aiguillon. Length of its course 171 m. It is navigable from Nerac, by means of seven locks or sluices. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 0. 24. E.

BAISE, tn. France, depart. Côte d'Or, falling into the Saone; 6 m. from Auxonne.

BAISE, riv. France, depart. Côte d'Or, prov. of Burgundy, 18 m. NE. of Dijon. Mirabeau is its (P. T.)

BAISSEVAL, tn. France, arron. of Clermont, depart. of Oise, prov. of Isle of France; 3 m. SE. from Clermont (P. T.)

BAIT-FORAGE, vil. Palestine, in the pachalic of Damascus, situated upon a tributary to the Wady Beydhan, which is again tributary to the riv. Jordan. Lat. 32. 10. N. Long. 35. 27. E.

BAITA, tn, N. America, intendancy of Sonora,

repub. of Mexico, in the centre of a mining district. Lat. 24. 5. N. Long. 106. 10. W.

BAITAMOURIN, tn. Palestine, on the country of Beladharthe, pachalic of Damascus, close by Samaria. Lat. 32. 18. N. Long. 35. 15. E.

BAITER KAFER, vil. of Palestine, pachalic of Damascus. Lat. 32. 11. N. Long. 35. 25. E. Jacob's well is near this place.

BAITMAH BURRA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, 15 m. NW. of the cantonment at Mhow, and containing 1500 houses. It is the capital of a purgunnah of 43 villages, which takes its name from this town. Lat. 22. 35. N. Long. 75. 45. E.

BAITMAH, **CHOTA**, tn, Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, situated upon a nullah, between two low ranges of hills, in the Baitmah purgunnah. It is 12 m. NW. from Mhow, and contains 100 houses.

BAITOO, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, in the circar of Keerlah, Goandwanna. It is situated near the hill fort of Keerlah, on the road between Hussingabad and Nagpore; 11 m. SE. of Molye; is a strong fort, and the capital of a purgunnah belonging to Nagpore. The source of the Taptee riv. amongst the Injardy hills, is 20 m. SE. from this place.

BAITOS, vil. in the island of St. Domingo or Hayti, W. Indies, situated near the head of Nieva Bay, on the S. coast, in Lat. 18. 33. N. Long. 70. 53. W.

BAITSIDA, tn. Palestine, pachalic of Acres, about 2 m. from the shore of lake Tiberias. Here are the ruins of a church, and of an ancient bath or cistern.

BAIX, tn. France, depart. of Maienne, prov. of Maine and Perche, chief place of a can. 15 m. E. of Maienne (P. T.): it was burnt down by the Vendéans in 1799.

BAIX, tn. France, depart. of Haute-Loire, prov. of Lauguedoc; 12 m. from Viviers.

BAIXAS, tn. of France, depart. of Eastern Pyrénées, prov. of Rousillon; 6 m. from Perpignan (P. T.)

BAIZA, tn. Persia, prov. of Fars, about 30 m. from Shiraz.

BAJA. See **BAIX**, and **BAIAS**.

BAJA, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the riv. Danube; 33 m. from Zombr; 50 m. W. of Szegedin. [Pop. 4900. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 19. 0. E.]

BAJA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Jassy, situated near the Austrian frontier, and upon the Moldava riv. Lat. 47. 24. N. Long. 26. 9. E.

BAJA DE RAMA, tn. Turkey in Europe, Wallachia; 30 m. NE. of New Orsova. Copper mines were formerly worked here.

BAJA, **POINT**, S. America, on the coast of Colombia, between the mouth of the Oronoco riv. in Lat. 9. 40. N. Long. 61. 0. W.

BAJADAWA, tn. W. Africa, in the Youri country, on the route of Clapperton, the traveller, in 1826. Lat. 10. 25. N. Long. 7. 0. E.

BAJADOR, or **BOXADOR**, or **BOXEADOR**, cape on the W. coast of the isle of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 18. 42. N. Long. 120. 52. E. It is a low point, and surrounded by a reef, with breakers. About 6 leagues southward, is seen the hummock of Hara, a mount of moderate elevation, with patches of trees upon it, which constitutes a good landmark.

BAJALA, tn. Sweden, in North Bothnia, on

the left bank of the Tornea riv. Lat. 67. 9. N. Long. 23. 2. E. 70 m. from Muonioniska.

BAJAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Baglana, prov. of Aurungabad, on the Godavery riv.

BAJE, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Little Wallachia, near to the Hungarian frontier, and the source of the Oltez riv. Lat. 45. 14. N. Long. 23. 40. E.

BAJERA, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Diarbekir; 50 m. from Orfa.

BAJETPOOR, or BAGITPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, presid. of Bengal, 50 m. from Dacca. Lat. 24. 13. N. Long. 90. 49. E.

BAJEVOSELLO, tn. Austrian empire, in Slavonia, on the right bank of the Save. Lat. 44. 56. N. Long. 18. 48. E.

BAJMOCZ, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, near the source of the riv. Neutra; 25 m. NW. from Neusohl. Lat. 48. 45. N. Long. 18. 35. E.

BAJO, riv. N. America, rising in Spanish-Peaks mtns. on the frontiers of New Mexico, and constituting the N. fork of the Canadian riv. a chief tributary to the Arkansas. Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 102. 0. W.

BAJO NAVIDAD, or NAVY BANK, West Indies, about 15 leagues south of the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo. Lat. 20. 5. N. Long. 68. 40. W.

BAJO DE LA PLATA, SILVER KAYS, or PLATE BANK, W. Indies, N. of St. Domingo Island. Lat. of SE. point, 20. 13. 50. N. Long. 69. 28. 0. W. of NE. point Lat. 30. 31. 0. N. Long. 69. 26. 0. W. This bay is 11 leagues in length and 7 leagues broad from N. to S. It has a white ground in the N. parts, and dark brown in the SE. on the N. and NW. there is not more than 8 or 9 feet water, possibly less in some places, but the W. side of the bank is safe and has a great depth of water. Ships should not venture within any part of the white grounds.

BAJO NUEVO, in the Caribbean Sea, a small bank or kay. Lat. 15. 52. N. Long. 78. 45. W.

BAJO-SAMO, vil. S. America, in the intendancy of Coquimbo, repub. of Chili, near the sea coast. Lat. 30. 23. S. Long. 70. 57. W.

BAJOUR, tn. Persia, in Afghanistan, at the foot of the Indian Caucasus range. Lat. 34. 45. N. Long. 70. 45. E.

BAK, vil. of the Austrian empire, in the SW. part of Hungary, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Balaton; 30 m. NE. of Warasdin. Lat. 46. 44. N. Long. 16. 53. E.

BAK-BOULAN, riv. of Russia, in the steppes of the Khirgiz. It has its source in the Khaltai mtns. and after a course of 300 m. in length, discharges its waters into a salt lake.

BAKABANGA, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the riv. Gran; 25 m. E. of Neutra. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 18. 40. E.

BAKAL, tn. of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 90 m. from Upha.

BAKALAN, mntn. of Asia, in Tartary, and in the country of Ghaur.

BAKAN, tn. Asia, in the Birman empire; 75 m. SW. of Ava. Lat. 21. 30. N. Long. 94. 30. E.

BAKAR, El, LAR or, in the Levant, off the coast of the pachalic of Tripoli. Lat. 34. 29. N. Long. 35. 50. E.

BAKARI, or BAKERI, point, W. coast. of Greece, at the N. side of the entrance to the gulfs of Patras and Lepanto. Lat. 38. 17. 15. N. Long. 21. 30. 40. E. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the tn. of Missolonghi, and the whole extent of coast

westward from the point, for 17 miles, is low and sandy, with gradual soundings to the land.

BAKARRIKARRI, tribe and country of Central Africa, N. of the Karrikarri country: it consists of extensive plains and forests alternately. Lat. 25. 20. S. Long. 23. 30. E.

BAKECK POINT, Asia, on the SE. coast of Cambodia, in the Anamese empire. Lat. 10. 30. N. Long. 107. 30. E.

BAKEL, tn. of Holland, in N. Brabant, on the skirts of the Peel Morass; 3 m. NE. of Helmont. Pop. 1500. Lat. 51. 31. N. Long. 5. 43. E.

BAKER, tn. of Africa, in Dongola, situated upon the riv. Nile; 30 m. from Dongola.

BAKER, co. of N. America, U. States, in SW. part of the state of Georgia.

BAKER, mntn. N. America, on the W. coast, and always capped with snow. Lat. 48. 35. N. Long. 239. 0. W.

BAKER, POINT, N. America, on the W. coast, in Prince of Wales's Archipelago. Lat. 56. 0. N. Long. 133. 10. W.

BAKER ISLAND, in the North Polar Sea, at the entrance of the sound between the large islands of Bathurst and Cornwallis, in Lat. 74. 55. N. Long. 97. 30. W. It is one of the Georgian Islands, in the New Archipelago, and in the region named by Capt. Parry, North Devos.

BAKER'S ISLAND, N. America, U. States, in the Atlantic, off the coast of the state of Maine. Lat. 44. 34. N. Long. 70. 47. W.

BAKER'S ISLAND, N. America, U. States, off Salem Harbour, state of Massachusetts, and opposite to Manchester, about a quarter of a mile in length. It lies 5 m. ENE. of Salem, and has a lighthouse on its north end.

BAKER'S FALLS, N. America, U. States, a rapid on the Hudson riv. between Kingsbury and Moreau; 52 m. above Albany. It has a descent of 76 feet.

BAKER'S FIELD, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Franklin, state of Vermont; 48 m. NW. from Montpelier, and 256 from Washington. Pop. 1087.

BAKER'S RIVER, N. America, in the state of New Hampshire. It takes a SE. course, and falls into the Merriack, in Plymouth. Lat. 43. 40. N. Long. 71. 35. W.

BAKERSTOWN, N. America, U. States, in the co. of Alleghany, state of Pennsylvania; 14 m. N. of Pittsburg.

BAKERSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Patrick, in the state of Virginia; 321 m. from Washington.

BAKEU, tn. of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, near the confluence of the Sereth and Bistritz riv. and on the road between Rimnik and Roman. Lat. 46. 26. N. Long. 26. 43. E.

BAKEURGIK, tn. E. Greece, prov. of Thessaly; 7 m. S. of Larissa. Lat. 39. 33. N. Long. 22. 29. E.

BAKEWELL, par. England, hund. of High Peak, co. of Derby, containing eleven tnschs. nine chapelries, and three hamlets. It extends over 43,020 acres. Pop. 9503. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield. Lat. 53. 13. N. Long. 1. 41. W.

BAKEWELL, mkt. tn. England, par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. of Derby. No. of acres in tnsch. 3380. Real prop. £4203. Pop. 1898. Dist. from London 154 m. situated near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Der-

went, on the former of which rivers the angler may enjoy excellent sport. This is an ancient place, was visited by the Saxon kings, in consequence of a medicinal bath (Bathewell), believed to have then existed here, and was also occupied by the Romans. The tn. is now the property of the Rutland family. The cotton manufacture was successfully established here by Sir Richard Arkwright, and the coal mines and marble quarries in the vicinity are very productive. Fairs are held on Easter and Whit. Mond. 26 Aug. Mond. after 10 October, and 22 Nov. Chatsworth house, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and Haddon-Hall, one of the seats of the Duke of Rutland, are near this tn.

BAKEWELL, mnt. Australia, in York co. E. of the Swan river settlement, on the track from Perth to Mount Stirling.

BAKHER, riv. of Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Karasso, falling into the Gulf of Sandarli, a few miles SW. of Pergamo. Lat. 39. 0. N. Long. 27. 20. E.

BAKHISHISARAI, or **BACCA-SERAI**, or **BAKHTCHINSERAI**, tn. Russia, in Europe, in the gov. of Ekaterinoslav, 60 m. N. of Caffa, in the Crimea. Lat. 44. 43. N. Long. 33. 58. E. It is an irregularly built place; the houses are mostly of wood: the khans of this district formerly lived here, and their tombs now constitute the most interesting objects of the place. Here are 31 mosques, 2 synagogues, 1 Greek church, and a pop. of 6000. The principal manufactures are leather, saddlery, silk stuffs, cutlery. The Russians plundered this place in the years 1736 and 1771, but rebuilt it subsequently.

BAKHOLM, island, European Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, off the N. coast of Tavastland. It is one of the seven islands which have been converted into a strong fortified position by the Russians, called the forts of Sveaborg. The garrison occupy three islands, of which this is one. Distance from Helsingfors, 2 m. S.

BAKHTERI, mntns. of Persia, constituting the boundary between Khousistan and Louristan.

BAKIN, vil. Ireland. par. of Ventry, bar. of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, situated on the W. side of Ventry Harbour. Lat. 52. 10. N. Long. 10. 13. W. Dingle (P. T. 214). Pop. with par.

BAKIPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Moultan, 27 m. W. of Moultan.

BAKIRKEUI, tn. of Turkey in Europe, in Silistria; 30 m. NW. of Mangali. Lat. 44. 0. N. Long. 28. 0. E.

BAKKAH, kingd. of W. Africa, in Nigritia; 250 leagues from Timbuctoo.

BAKKE, vil. of Norway, on the Sire riv. which forms the boundary between Stavanger and Mandal, in the dioc. of Christiansund. Lat. 58. 25. N. Long. 6. 55. E.

BAKKIL, tn. of Nubia, in Dongola, situated upon the left bank of the Nile; 5 m. N. from Old Dongola. Lat. 18. 10. N. Long. 30. 38. E.

BAKLA, riv. Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, Siberia, a tributary to the Enisei. Lat. 63. 10. N. Long. 99. 0. E.

BAKLOUI, riv. of Turkey in Europe. See **BAGLOUI**.

BAKMOUD. See **BACKMUTH**.

BAKOO, CAPS, island of Borneo, in the China Sea, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 0. 15. N. Long. 109. 5. E.

BAKONY, mntns. Austrian Empire, in Hun-

gary, to the N. of Lake Balaton, and subsiding in Mount Pilciz, near the Gran. They constitute one of the chief branches of the Styrian Alps.

BAKOOKLOLAS, ter. S. Africa, in Lat. 27. 20. S. Long. 29. 30. E.

BAKOONGA, a rocky ialet in the Pacific Ocean, one of the group in the Sooloo Archipelago.

BAKOU. See **BACHU**.

BAKOU, vil. of Afghaunistan, in Caubul, in the Seistan district.

BAKOUSSA, riv. N. Greece, in Macedonia, a tributary to the Vardar. Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 21. 35. E.

BAKRON, mntn. of Persia, prov. of Ghilan, in the Elburz chain, which runs nearly parallel to the shores of the Caspian sea. Lat. 37. 55. N. Long. 48. 30. E.

BAKOWA, or **BAKOVA**. See **BAKEU**.

BAKSAEVA. See **BAKSASKIA**.

BAKSASKIA, or **BAKSAEVA**, vil. Russia, gov. of Orenburg, situated upon the Ural; 35 m. from Gourief.

BAKTCHINSKARIA. See **BAKHISHISARAI**.

BAKOWITZ, vil. of Austrian Empire, in Bohemia. Pop. 900.

BAKTEGAN, or **BAKTEGAUN**, or **BAKTEGHIAN**, LAKE OF, Persia, prov. of Fars, about 12 m. SE. of Shiraz. The waters are strongly saline, and yield, by evaporation, considerable supplies of salt. The surrounding district is wholly mountainous; length about 30 miles, breadth about 5 m. Lat. 29. 15. N. Long. 53. 50. E.

BAKU. See **BACHU**.

BAKUKA, tn. of Turkey in Asia, in Irak Arabi, situated upon the Diala riv. 30 m. N. of Bagdad. Lat. 33. 45. N. Long. 44. 43. E.

BAL, a Celtic term, a frequent prefix to Scotch and Irish names, and signifying village or town.

BAL, LAKE, Norway, in Nordland. Lat. 66. 58. N. Long. 15. 58. E.

BALA, mkt. tn. N. Wales, par. of Llanycil, in the hund. of Penllyn, co. of Merioneth. Pop. about 1200. Distant from London, 207 m. from Dolgelly, 18 m. and from Corwen, 12 m. Lat. 52. 56. N. Long. 3. 35. W. It is situated within one mile of the great lake, from which it takes its name, and was anciently a place of more importance than it now exhibits. It consists of one broad avenue, in which are a court house, chapel of Calvinistic Methodists, two inns, and several respectable private dwellings. The spring assizes for the county are held here, the autumnal at Dolgelly; a free grammar school was founded here, and placed under the patronage of Jesus College, Oxford; and this is a borough by prescription, but does not return a member to Parliament. The government of the borough is vested in two bailiffs, and a common council, who enjoy some important privileges. There is a market on Saturdays. Fairs for cattle and pedlery, 14 May, 10 July, 24 October, and 8 November. The wool fair is held in July. The fairs are all well attended, and large purchases made of worsted stockings, gloves, woollen-wigs, &c. This place was formerly a Roman station, and some tumuli of their construction still remain. The largest is the Tommen-y-Bala, at the end of the tn. A Roman road also may be traced along the margin of the lake.

BALA, LAKE OF, or PIMBLE MERE, or LLYN TEGID, N. Wales, co. Merioneth, the largest sheet of water in the northern division of the principality. It extends nearly five miles in length, having a breadth of nearly one mile, with soundings in the middle of upwards of 40 feet. The riv. Dee, the noblest and most interesting of all the picturesque rivers of N. Wales, flows into Bala Lake, and, according to the legendary annals of Cambria, without deigning to mingle its waters with those of the lake, flows out at the remote extremity; and winding first through the vale of Eidernion, then passing between the hills of the more celebrated but not more beautiful vale of Llangollen, passes under the walls of ancient Chester, and falls into the Irish sea. There was a fishery of this lake in former days, belonging to the monks of Basingwark abbey, a right that has passed, after the dissolution of monastic institutions, into lay and private hands. It now belongs to the ancient family of the Wynnes of Wynnstay. The primitive stock of these waters consisted of salmon, trout, tench, and gwyniad: a desire to augment its varieties and produce, led to the introduction of pike; but a result contrary to that which was anticipated has followed, and the trout diminish as the pike increase. On the N. side of the lake is the beautiful lodge of Sir W. W. Wynn; and on the opposite a residence of some pretensions to architectural merit, formerly occupied by Sir R. C. Hoare, of antiquarian fame.

BALA, tn. of the Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the Danube, 25 m. S. of Funkirchen. Lat. 46. 8. N. Long. 18. 50. E.

BALA, tn. Asia, of Afghanistan, in Caubul, 75 m. SW. of Candahar. Lat. 31. 47. N. Long. 65. 12. E.

BALA, tn. W. Africa, in the country of the Mandings, visited by Park, the traveller, on his homeward route in 1795. Lat. 12. 56. N. Long. 4. 58. W.

BALA, vil. W. Africa, in the Footaterra country, Senegambia, visited by the traveller Mollin, in 1818. Lat. 15. 14. N. Long. 13. 15. W.

BALA, vil. of Asiatic Russia, in Georgia, prov. of Imeriti, 72 m. from Akhalzike. Pop. 1,500.

BALA, AGA-KAMEL, Persia, in Irak-Adjemi, 50 m. N. of Isphahan. Lat. 33. 20. N. Long. 51. 30. E.

BALA, BULKHAR, vil. of Asia, in Caubul, at the base of the Indian Caucasus, in the dist. of Ghoraut. Lat. 34. 50. N. Long. 65. 52. E.

BALA, FERAS, tn. Abyssinia, in the country of Gidm, on the route from Azof to the sea-port of Burburra, on the sea of Babel-Mandeb. Lat. 10. 28. N. Long. 39. 50. E.

BALAAD, CAPR OF, Africa, on the coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean sea. Lat. 3. 45. N. Long. 35. 30. W.

BALABA, tn. Africa, in Bambarra, Nigritia. It is populous, and a commercial entrepôt.

BALABAC, island, in the China Sea, off the S. extremity of Palawan island. Lat. 7. 58. 0. N. Long. 117. 4. 30. E. It is about 15 m. in length by half that in breadth, and rises into a peak in the centre.

BALABALAGAN, or PETIT PATER NOSTER, ISLES, E. Indies, in the straits of Macassar, between Borneo, and Celebes. Lat. (of Sebunkatang, the NW. isle) 2. 8. 0. S. Long. 117. 41. 0. E. They are 14 in number, and thickly covered with timber, are separated by channels rather

difficult to navigate, but abundantly stored with fish. The Biajoos, native islanders, strike the Bich-de-mar fish at ten fathoms depth, with a spear.

BALABALATELLA, PORRO DE, an harbour on the S. coast of the island of Sicily, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 37. 9. N. Long. 13. 50. E.

BALABEA, islands, S. Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of New Caledonia. Lat. 20. 0. S. Long. 164. 20. E. The inhabitants are represented as peaceable, and occupied generally in taking turtle, and varieties of fish along their coasts.

BALACHI, tn. Asia, in the Katheeshan country and Birman empire, at the S. end of the Ningtee riv. 10 m. S. of Molaik. Lat. 23. 11. N. Long. 95. 16. E.

BALACHEF, tn. of Russia in Europe, gov. of Saratof. Pop. 1600. 129 m. from Saratof.

BALACHNA, or BALAKHNA, tn. of European Russia, in the gov. of Nischnei Novogorod, situated upon the right bank of the Volga; 120 m. SE. of Petersburg, in Lat. 56. 26. N. Long. 43. 50. E. Pop. 3000. The chief trade here consists in the export of grain and salt obtained from the saline springs in the vicinity: distant 21 m. NW. from Nischnei-Gorod.

BALACLAVA, tn. Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, upon the coast of the Black Sea; 40 m. from Simpheropol. The harbour is deep and much frequented.

BALACS, vil. of Turkey in Europe, in Little Wallachia, on the road between Bucharest and Slatina. Lat. 44. 19. N. Long. 25. 1. E.

BALAD, tn. of Turkey in Asia, in Diarbekir, prov. 20 m. from Mosul.

BALADA, HAVEN OF, Oceanica, in the island of New Caledonia, having good anchorage.

BALAFF, KIRK, vil. of Great Britain, on the S. coast of the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea; 5 m. N. of Ramsay. Lat. 54. 24. N. Long. 4. 33. W.

BALAFRÉE, vil. Scotland, co. of Sutherland, near the S. shore of Loch Shin, and 18 m. NW. of Dornoch. Lat. 58. 6. N. Long. 4. 28. W.

BALAG, island, N. Pacific Ocean, off the S. coast of Samar, an island in the Philippine group. Lat. 12. 40. N. Long. 125. 10. E.

BALAGANSK, tn. Russia in Asia, gov. of Irkoutsk in Siberia, situated upon the Angora riv. 30 m. N. of Irkoutsk. Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 103. 30. E.

BALAGHAR, ter. of Persia, prov. of Shrivaz, princip. of Backu. Naphtha is obtained in great abundance from wells in the vicinity.

BALAGHAUT, the ceded district of, Hindoostan, prov. of Madras, in the central plateau of the Mysore country, and in an elevated position. Lat. 15. 5. N. Long. 77. 33. E. The table land of which the ceded districts form part, extends from Krishna to the S. extremity of the Mysore, and its name "Balaghaut" signifies above the Ghauts, a majestic mountain chain, to distinguish it from Payenghaut, the country below the same range. It formerly constituted the Hindoo empire of the Carnatic, and is one of the most fertile and agreeable parts of S. India. The original Hindoo subdivision of Balaghaut included Adoni, Kur-noul, Cummin, Bellary, Harponnelly, Rydroog, Gooty, Ghazipoor, Cuddapah, Gurrumcondah, Sidhout, and Dupaud. The ceded districts, as they are now denominated, were made over to the British Government by treaty with the Nizam, bearing date 12th Oct. 1800: they occupy an

area of about 17,000,000 of statute acres, bounded on the N. by the rivers Krishna and Toombudra, and comprehending the Nizam's territorial partition southward of these rivers, which he was entitled to by the treaties of Seringapatam and Mysore, in 1792 and 1799. To this great area, the allotments of Pungapoor and Goodeput have since been added. The modern division of Balaghaut, as just described, comprehends two collectorships, called Bellary and Cuddapah. Its revenues have increased with unprecedented rapidity; and the progress of the inhabitants, from a state of lawless barbarity to one of peace and subordination, seems to have kept pace with this extraordinary improvement of revenue. The gross amount of collections now, probably, exceeds 2,000,000 star pagodas; and the population at present estimated at 2,000,000, is said to have increased one fourth in the period of five years, the interval between the two carefully taken enumerations. The soil in general is deep and fertile. The black land is a rich mould, of twelve feet depth in many places, requiring only frequent turning to insure a heavy crop: this species of soil prevails in the western divisions of the district. The red soil is thin, sandy, sometimes containing decayed branches and roots of trees, and frequently so stony, that any attempt to turn up a new surface would only be attended with an additional supply of stone. Agriculture is pursued here with energy and skill, the natural fertility of the black soil repays the accomplished agriculturist manifold, and the little cost at which the light red soil can be cultivated, in many places, has caused an extensive settlement of the poor but industrious in those parts of the district. Clearing ground is very expensive, and if the judgment were exercised sufficiently, perhaps it would be found that there is more necessity for bringing the cleared land into condition, than for increasing the superficies of impoverished soil. The crops consist of cotton and koraloo, which are sown together, and by means of the system of drill husbandry, which is adopted very generally. The elevation of the plateau of the Carnatic is necessarily attended with a want of rivers of any magnitude. The two great rivers that form the northern boundary supply that district, and feed the water courses by which the Bijanagur vicinity is irrigated. The southern divisions lie amidst the Ghaut mountains, and are better circumstanced for obtaining supplies in the rainy season; but the centre or peninsula, as it is often called, is subject to frequent and oppressive droughts. Indigo is raised here, and large quantities exported, and the manufacture of coarse sugar increases rapidly. To correspond with human desires, rain should descend in June, when a continuance of one night would qualify the soil for the reception of seed; but if it come much later there is danger of the crops being lost. When this district was ceded to the British, it had 50,258 wells, of which number about 14,000 were quite out of repair. Diamond mines are open at Condapetta and Ovalumpally, at Lamdoor, and Pinchetgapadoo. For many years the anarchy that prevailed here was accompanied with every species of barbarity. The Poligar's rebellion—the Mahratta and the Mahomedan governments inflicting injustice and cruelty upon all those whom they could overpower—the privilege of becoming a free-booter publicly sold—and the hand of every man stained

with the blood either of an aggressor or a victim. Peace and happiness, under British institutions, had just dawned upon the land, in 1809, when a continued drought occasioned a scarcity that almost brought famine upon its inhabitants. From this calamity, however, they were preserved by the timely aid of the new governing powers. Balaghaut was formerly included in the Hindoo empire of Bijanagur: after the fall of the Delhi empire, it was encroached upon by the chieftains of Mysore: it was conquered by Hyder, after the year 1765, and in 1800 was ceded to the British. Modern capital, Ahmednagar. See BELLARY, and CUDDAPAH.

BALAGISH, mntn. Scotland, shire of Renfrew; elevation of the summit above sea level, 2000 feet. It is supposed to contain rich lead ore, with a large per centage of silver, and here also sulphate of barytes is found.

BALAGNIER, tn. of France, depart of Aveyron, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 18 m. from Ste. Affrig, S. Sernin (P. T.).

BALAGUER, anc. Bergusia, tn. of Spain, Lerida, in Catalonia, 24 m. N.E. of Lerida, 220 m. from Madrid, the capital of a district; situated upon the riv. Segre. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 0. 55. E. Pop. 4000. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated. It was to this town the Romans sent ambassadors, two centuries before the birth of Christ, to persuade the inhabitants to dissolve their alliance with the Carthaginians. In the town are a strong castle, a spacious church, and several convents. In the year 1411 the count of Urgel was besieged here, by Ferdinand, the newly elected king of Arragon, and obliged to surrender on a promise of security of life only, being deprived of his liberty from that day until his death. In 1709 this town was taken by Stahrenberg, in the name of Charles III. and the following year by the Duke de Vendome, in that of Philip V.

BALAGUER, Col. ds, a mntn. pass, Spain, in Catalonia, commanding the route from Tarragona to Fort St. Philip at the embouchure of the Ebro. It takes its name from the town of Balaguer on the Segre.

BALAGUER, fort. Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 15 m. SW. of Tarragona. Lat. 41. 2. N. Long. 0. 58. E.

BALAGUIGUAN, tn. island of Samar, one of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific Ocean, situated upon the S. coast, in Lat. 11. 40. N. Long. 124. 50. E.

BALAHAZAR, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Karrahissar, gov. of Anadolia, 60 m. SW. of Angora. Lat. 39. 8. N. Long. 31. 51. E.

BALAHORE, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Erzeroum, gov. of Armenia, near Baiboot, and 50 m. NW. of Erzeroum, at the base of the mountain chain that forms the boundary of Trebisond. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 40. 2. E.

BALAIQUE, vil. Switzerland, canton of Vaud, at the foot of the mountain of Jura, 12 m. SW. from Verdun. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 6. 22. E.

BALAITUONDA, tn. Hindoostan, Mysore country, 10 m. from the tn. of Colar.

BALAKALZIO, LAKE or, Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Fars, in Armenia, the chief fountain of the Arpa, a tributary to the Aras. Lat. 40. 35. N. Long. 43. 40. E.

BALAKAWA, or **BALAKLAVAL**, tn. Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Taurida. It is at the S. extremity of the peninsula of the Crimea, upon

the shore of the Black Sea. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 33. 35. E. The harbour is well sheltered, affords good anchorage, but caution must be observed in entering. This place was settled by Catherine II. of Russia, with a colony, or rather regiment of Albanians, whose descendants have relinquished the profession of arms for the peaceful and healthy life of fishermen. Upwards of 2000 of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery and cure of mackerel.

BALAKNA. See BALACHNA.

BALALUAN, mntn. island of Sumatra, Indian Seas, situated near the tn. of Acheen, at the NW. end of the island. Lat. 5. 30. N. Long. 95. 30. E. It is volcanic.

BALALUC, tn. Greece, prov. of Thessaly, 25 m. SW. of Larissa. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 22. 3. E.

BALAMA, riv. Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Djanickili, in Roum, flowing N. into the Black Sea, which it enters 5 m. E. of Eunieh. Lat. 40. 50. N. Long. 37. 30. E.

BALAMATTA, tn. island of Bouru, or Boora, one of the Molucca group, in the Eastern seas, situated upon the E. coast. Lat. 3. 8. S. Long. 126. 59. E.

BALAMBANGAN, island, in the Malayan seas, off the N. coast of the island of Borneo, 20 m. from that island, having a safe harbour at the SE. end, and a large one at the northern. Lat. 7. 16. Long. 118. 59. E. It extends about 15 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth, and was settled by the East India Company, in the year 1773; but, in two years after, the Sooloos attacked the settlement, expelled the strangers and seized on all their effects. It is now uninhabited.

BALAMBUAN, a state, in the SE. part of the isle of Java, bounded on the W. by a mountain chain, and washed on the E. by the strait of Bally. Pop. 100,000.

BALAMBUAN, or BALAMBOUAY, of PALAMBUAN, CAPE, tn. in a dist. of the same name in the isle of Java, Indian seas, having a pop. of 30,000. It possesses an export trade in pepper.

BALAMGUR, tn. Hindoostan, in Delhi, situated near the left bank of the Jumna riv. Lat. 28. 25. N. Long. 77. 17. E. 10 m. S. from Delhi.

BALAMIKOOA, tn. Asiatic Russia, prov. of Orenburg, near the Biela riv. 40 m. W. of Oufa. Lat. 54. 50. N. Long. 55. 0. E.

BALAN, tn. France, depart. of Ardennes, prov. of Champagne, near Sedan (P. T.). At this place scales and beams, frying pans, &c. are manufactured.

BALANAC, tn. island of Luzon, one of the Philippine group, in the Pacific Ocean, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 17. 10. N. Long. 120. 45. E.

BALANACRO, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian prov. of Piedmont, situated upon the riv. Stura, 15 m. N. of Turin. Lat. 45. 18. N. Long. 7. 30. E.

BALANCA, tn. Spain, in Arragon, at the foot of the mountain chain separating Cuenca from Teruel, 20 m. SW. of Teruel. Lat. 40. 12. N. Long. 1. 25. W.

BALANCE, islet in the English Channel, situated a few miles from the coast of France. Lat. 48. 24. N. Long. 4. 52. W.

BALANDARY, tn. island of Celebes, in the Javan sea, situated upon the W. coast, on the straits of Macassar. Lat. 2. 37. N. Long. 119. 0. E.

BALANGA, tn. in the island of Luzon, the chief of the Philippine group. It is situated on the E. coast, opposite the Mindoro shores, in Lat. 13. 40. N. Long. 121. 15. E.

BALANGODE, tn. E. India, dist. of Saffragam, in the island of Ceylon; 50 m. SE. of Candy, the capital. Lat. 6. 20. N. Long. 80. 50. E. It is placed nearly 2000 feet above sea level.

BALANGONAN, Point, island of Mindanao, Sooloo Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean. It is situated on the W. coast, projecting into the Mindoro sea. Lat. 7. 45. N. Long. 122. 0. E.

BALANIPA, tn. island of Celebes, in the Indian seas, situated upon the W. coast of that great island. Lat. 3. 15. S. Long. 119. 20. E.

BALANTES, island, W. Africa, off the coast of W. Africa, between the Mandingoes and Bafars. It is separated from the main and by a narrow channel, and is one of a numerous group. The inhabitants are a fierce and savage race, disinclined to hold communication with the Portuguese, their neighbours, and not dealing in any commodity but salt. They are represented as living upon dogs, rats, and vermin of all sorts, which they consider rather as delicacies. Lat. 12. 10. N. Long. 15. 30. W.

BALANTES, riv. of W. Africa, Senegambia, the boundary between the Bafars and Mandingoes. It falls into the straits that separate the Balantes islands. Lat. 12. 5. N. Long. 14. 30. W.

BALAO, riv. S. America, intendency of Quito, repub. of Colombia, falling into the gulf of Guayaquil, in the South Pacific Ocean.

BALARDO, Rio de St., N. America, New Albion, in the western territory, falling into the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 34. 40. N. Long. 120. 0. W.

BALARUC, tn. France, arrond. and depart. of Hérault, prov. of Languedoc, near the banks of lake Thau; 15 m. from Montpellier (P. T.). Here are warm baths, temperature 42 degrees of Fahrenheit.

BALASAGAN, tn. of Great Tartary, in Turkestan. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 82. 0. E.

BALA-SALLA, vil. of Great Britain, par. of Castletown, isle of Mann, in the Irish sea; 2 m. from Castletown; the decmster of the south div. of the island holds his court here, for the recovery of debts, &c. The ruins of Mac-Maria's Abbey, founded in 1098, stands near the vil.

BALASCHEV, or BALASCHKEV, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. of Saratov, situated upon the riv. Khopar, a tributary to the Don. Lat. 51. 35. N. Long. 43. 10. E. dist. from Petersburg 640 m.

BALASCIA, can. of Independent Tartary, in Bukharia, the position of which is not yet accurately ascertained. In this district, in the mountains of Hindoo Coosh, are found lapis lazuli, gold, silver and the Balais ruby, a pale rose-coloured crystal.

BALASFALVA, tn. Austrian Empire, in Transylvania, near the conflux of the Great and Little Kukul rivers; 26 m. NW. of Hermanstadt.

BALASFAURA, a tn. of Girgel, in Said, or Upper Egypt, situated upon the left bank of the Nile; 15 m. NW. of Djirjeh. Lat. 26. 23. N. Long. 31. 45. E.

BALASINORE, tn. and dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Gujerat, near the banks of the riv. Seyree; 45 m. from Amedabad, and in Lat. 23. 0. N. Long. 73. 25. E. The chief magistrate or governor of the dist. is called the Babi.

BALASORE, or **BELASORE** (anc. Valeswara), tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Orissa, situated upon the Boori-Balang, or Burrabullong riv. 141 m. from Calcutta. Lat. 21. 31. N. Long. 86. 55. E. It is the chief port of the Cuttack dist. and possesses graving docks, admitting vessels whose draught does not exceed fourteen feet. Pop. 10,000. Some years ago there were factories established here by the English, Dutch, and Portuguese, but all have fallen to decay, and although the national flags are occasionally hoisted, over the factories of the respective powers, yet none of them exercise any further or greater privilege. The corn trade here is steady, profitable, and extensive, although not retaining that activity, nor producing that remunerating price, which occurred during the Mahratta war. Salt is an article of export, and the most profitable to the inhabitants. It is manufactured at a place called Chundepoor on the sea-shore, and is obtained, as at Sunderbunds, by the lixiviating process. The English factory here was burned down in 1688, and, in 1754, the place ceded to the Mahrattas, but surrendered to the British in 1809. The entrance of Balasore riv. is in Lat. 21. 28. 0. N. Long. 87. 8. 30. E. Pilots for Calcutta are taken in at the Balasore roads.

BALASS, a tn. of Upper Egypt, celebrated for the manufactory of earthen jars, called from the place of their origin, Balasses. These jars possess the singular property of permitting the water placed within to transude gradually, and cause, by evaporation, a refreshing and salubrious coolness. They are formed of a saponaceous earth, found here in abundance, and are exported to all the ports in the Levant and Grecian Archipelago. The Egyptians appear to have adhered most tenaciously to a similarity of form, in the manufacture of this very popular article of domestic use; jars precisely similar in shape, and used for the same purposes as they are now, having been discovered by Mons. Denon, in hieroglyphic representations.

BALASZEK, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, upon a branch of the Danube; 15 m. N.E. of Funkirchen. Lat. 46. 12. N. Long. 18. 45. E.

BALAT, bay, Turkey in Asia, on the W. of Anatolia, N. of the embouchure of the riv. Meander. Lat. 32. 36. N. Long. 27. 15. E.

BALATA POINT, on the S. coast of the island of Sicily, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 37. 15. N. Long. 13. 20. E.

BALATAM, mnt. E. Indies, in the island of Sumatra, an active volcano.

BALATELLO, POINT, Indian Seas, island of Booro, situated at the NW. angle projecting into the Molucca Sea. Lat. 2. 49. S. Long. 126. 0. E.

BALATNAH, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Trebisond, situated upon the Black Sea; 6 m. from the port of Trebisond. Lat. 41. 1. 0. N. Long. 39. 44. 50. E.

BALATOF, tn. Russia in Asia, gov. of Saratov, situated upon the Khoper riv. 150 m. from Saratov, the capital.

BALATON, or **PLATTEN**, LAKE OF, Austrian

empire, in Hungary, surrounded by the co. of Szalad, Schimegh, and Veszprim, and the largest lake in Hungary. It extends about 50 m. in length, and varies in breadth from 2 m. to 9 m. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 17. 40. E. At the eastern end it is almost cut across by an elevated peninsula, that runs out for more than three miles into the waters. The area is estimated at about 390 square miles, English: it abounds with fish, and the water is said to retain for a considerable period its primitive purity. Many rivulets discharge themselves into the lake, of which the Szala is the most important, and the Sio, which is rather a swamp than a river, is the only visible outlet. By this sleepy and not navigable channel, the waters of the lake communicate with those of the Danube, but a navigable channel could be opened with comparative facility.

BALATUE, tn. Greece, prov. of Tricala, situated upon the Salembria riv. 25. m. W. of Larissa. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 22. 3. E.

BALBASTRO, or **BARBASTRO**, tn. of Spain, prov. and lieutenantancy of Arragon, situated on both banks of the Vero, which is crossed here by a bridge of stone, and near the confluence of this riv. with the Cinca. Pop. 7000: 230 m. N.E. of Madrid, 20 m. S.E. of Huesca. Lat. 41. 55. N. Long. 0. 4. E. This is an ancient place, is still encircled by mural defences, was taken by the Moors in 1065. The see of a bishop, suffragan to the church of Saragossa, and having jurisdiction over 150 parishes. The leather manufacture occupies a large number of the inhabitants.

BALBAYAN, tn. island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific Ocean. It is the chief place of a dist. of the same name. Lat. 13. 55. N. Long. 120. 47. E.

BALBEC, or **BALBEO** (anc. Heliopolis, or City of the Sun), tn. Syria, pachalic of Acre; it is situated amongst the Mutualis, in the valley that intervenes between the Libanus and Anti-Libanus mountain chains, about 40 m. from Damascus. Lat. 34. 0. N. Long. 36. 15. E. The present tn. is a small, meanly-built place, embraced by dilapidated walls, and almost buried in the ruins of the ancient city of Heliopolis. The pop. in 1750 amounted to 5000, now reduced to 1200, amongst whom are found Christians, Jews, and adorers, or respecters of the Calf of Ali, under the government of sheiks and emirs. The ruins here are considered the most beautiful, and the noblest architectural remains in the Eastern countries. It is certain that the ancient city was garrisoned by the Romans in the time of Augustus, but who is the founder of the chief structures here is not quite certain. Some attribute their erection to Antoninus Pius, while others assert that they belong, with more probability, to the reign of Severus, upon whose medals the temple of the Sun at Heliopolis was first represented. Enough of this grand structure still remains to testify the genius and power of its founders. The porch of the temple, although now disfigured by two Turkish towers, retains much of its original beauty; of the 54 columns that once adorned it, 6 only are preserved upright: their shafts are 54 feet in height, with a circumference of 22 feet: and having a total height to the top of the capital of 72 feet. Marble statues of Jupiter, Diana, and Leda, busts and bas-reliefs of Roman emperors and empresses, lie scattered around on every side, and are frequently

turned up from the ruinous piles, all executed in a style of superior skill. The magnitude of the blocks of stone employed in the erection of the temple of the Sun, has excited the astonishment of the moderns, and amazed them as to the quantity of mechanical knowledge possessed by the Romans in that age. At the bottom of a neighbouring quarry, from which the stone was raised to build the temple, one large squared block remains, evidently prepared by the builders of the temple: it measures 66 feet in length, 14 in breadth, and 14 ft. 6 in. in depth or thickness. Under the emperor Constantine this temple was neglected, and the adoration of the Sun, which was paid within it, exchanged for that of Christ, the true light of life. It continued to be a Christian temple until the irruption of the Arabs, after which it was entirely neglected. Obeidah, the general of the Caliph Omar, took this place, and after him Tamerlane besieged and occupied it in 1401. In 1759 it suffered from the shock of an earthquake. Besides the ruins of the temple of the Sun, some remains of a temple of Jupiter and of a palace of Antoninus are also shown here.

BALBEIS, tn. of Lower Egypt, in the Delta, situated upon the canal of Menedje. Here are the ruins of an ancient temple, built entirely of marble; 10 m. sw. of Mansore.

BALBIRNIE, *BURNS*, vil. of Scotland, par. of Markinch, dist. of Kirkcaldy, co. of Fife. Pop. with par. Kirkcaldy (P. T. 12). The inhabitants are employed in the coal pits. Linseed oil is made here. The vil. and its immediate vicinity belong to the Balfour family.

BALBRIGGAN, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. and bar. of Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, Pop. 3106. Dublin dist. 19 m. Fairs, 29th April and Sept. Lat. 53. 36. N. Long. 6. 10. W. It is situated on the shore of the Irish sea, has a small harbour with a pier, at the extremity of which a fixed white light is exhibited, 35 feet above the high water level, and visible in clear weather, at the distance of 11 m. There is water for vessels of 200 tons. The fishery occupies a number of the inhabitants, and others are employed in silk and cotton factories.

BALBROGIE, vil. of Scotland, shire of Angus, near the tn. of Cupar-Angus; 30 m. N. from Edinburgh.

BALBRONN, or *BALSBRUN*, vil. France, arrond. of Strasbourg, depart. of the Lower Rhine, prov. of Alsace; 15 m. from Strasbourg. Molsheim (P. T.). Pop. 1000. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity.

BALBUENA, *FOUNTAIN*, S. America, in the intendancy of Tucuman, repub. of La Plata, on a branch of the Salado riv. Lat. 26. 15. s. Long. 63. 0. w.

BALBY, tnsph. England, par. and soke of Doncaster, co. York. W. R. Acres, (with Hexthorp) 1420. Real prop. £3606. Pop. 420. Doncaster (P. T. 159). The first meeting of the society of Friends was held here by George Fox, the founder of the sect.

BALCAIK, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Bulgaria, situated upon the Black Sea; 69 m. NE. of Bender.

BALCARIG, vil. Ireland, par. Malahide, bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Swords (P. T. 9). Pop. included with that of Malahide.

BALCARRAS, dist. Scotland, par. of Kil-

conquhar, co. of Fife. Colinsburgh (P. T. 441 from London and 29 from Edinburgh). Here is the seat of Lord Balcarras.

BALCARRY, *POINT*, Scotland, shire of Kirkcudbright, on the W. side of the entrance to the bay of Achencairn, in Solway Firth. Lat. 54. 47. N. Long. 4. 49. W.

BALCHAN. See *BALKAN*.

BALCHIKANSKOI, tn. Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, gov. of Irkoutsk; 150 m. from Doroninsk.

BALCHRISTIE, vil. of Scotland, par. Kilconquhar, shire of Fife, situated at the head of Largo bay. Colinsburgh (P. T. 28.). A monastery was erected here by the Culdees, who were amongst the earliest promoters of christianity amongst the North Britons. From this ancient foundation the place appears to have taken its present name, which signifies "The tn. of christians."

BALCKHUYSEN, vil. Prussia, in duchy of the Lower Rhine, situated upon the riv. Balk; 10 m. W. of Cologne, and having a pop. of 300.

BALCLUTHA, tn. N. America, U. S. in Kentucky, upon Sandy riv. 171 m. E. of Frankfort. Lat. 27. 45. N. Long. 82. 30. W.

BALCOMBE, par. England, hund. Butting-

hall, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. Acres, 6050. Real prop. £2171. Pop. 641. Cutchfield (P. T. 40). Lat. 51. 3. N. Long. 0. 10. W. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester.

BALCONDAH, tn. Hindoostan, in Hyderabad, 50 m. N. of the capital, and on the road from thence to the Godavery riv. Lat. 18. 41. N. Long. 78. 18. E.

BALD, tn. Austrian States, in Transylvania, upon a tributary to the riv. Maros; 52 m. NE. of Carlsburg. Lat. 46. 44. N. Long. 24. 5. E.

BALD EAGLE, riv. of N. America, U. S. in Pennsylvania. It originates in the Centre co. and flowing through the cos. of Mifflin and Lycoming, after a course of 50 m. in length, falls into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, about 12 m. from Jersey shore.

BALD EAGLE, mtns. N. America, U. S. in Pennsylvania; 200 m. W. from Philadelphia. On the E. side of this great range lies the valley of Bald Eagle, or of the Sinking Spring. It is a picturesque and fertile vale, and rendered more interesting by a natural curiosity here called the Swallow, which is a great gulf that absorbs several large streams, and, after conveying them through a subterraneous passage of several miles, discharges their united waters from another great aperture. The valley of Sinking Spring extends about 5 m. in width, and is situated on the frontiers of Redford co.

BALD EAGLE, tn. N. America, U. S. in Centre co. in the state of Pennsylvania.

BALD EAGLE, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Lycoming, state of Pennsylvania.

BALD HEAD, North America, Russian ter. situated at the extremity of Norton Sound, on the NW. coast. Lat. 65. 0. W. Long. 162. 0. W.

BALD HEAD, N. America, U. S. situated on the sw. side of Well's bay, in the state of Maine. Lat. 43. 0. N. Long. 80. 35. W.

BALD HEAD, N. America, U. S. North Carolina, at the sw. extremity of Smith's island, and at the mouth of Cape Fear riv.: a light-house is erected upon it. It is 24 m. NNW. of Fryingpan shoal. Lat. 33. 51. N. Long. 78. 13. W.

BALD HEAD, prom. New Holland, situated at the ss. point of the entrance into King George's Sound. Lat. 35. 6. 15. s. Long. 118. 6. 45. E. It is the termination of a chain of rocky hills, is about 400 feet above sea level, and separated from Break-sea island by a channel having from 15 to 30 fathoms.

BALD ISLAND, or **PALE**, Australia, s. coast; 12 m. N.E. of Mount Many-Peak, and a few leagues E. of King George's Sound; it is 5 m. long by 2 m. broad. Lat. 34. 55. s. Long. 118. 29. E.

BALD MOUNTAINS, N. America, U. S. forming the E. boundary of the state of Tennessee. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 82. 35. W.

BALDCHIK, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Silistria, situated upon the W. coast of the Black Sea, between Varna and Cape Calaghria. Lat. 43. 15. 0. N. Long. 27. 53. 30. E.

BALDECK, or **BALDEG**, or **BALDEGGER**, vil. Switzerland, can. of Lucerne, situated upon Lake Baldegger; 10 m. N. of Lucerne. Lat. 47. 12. N. Long. 8. 15. E.

BALDENBURG, tn. Prussia, in the state of West Prussia; 15 m. N.E. of New Stettin, and 60 m. W. of Dantz. Lat. 53. 53. N. Long. 16. 52. E. Pop. 1000. Chief trade here, shoe-making and weaving.

BALDENEAU, tn. Prussia, in the Lower Rhine; 27 m. E. of Zehes.

BALDENHEIM, vil. France, depart. of the Lower Rhine, prov. of Alsace, having a pop. of 800.

BALDERIA, vil. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian ter. 24 m. from Verona.

BALDERICK, vil. Ireland, co. Mayo, situated upon the sea coast; 14 m. W. of Killala. Lat. 54. 19. N. Long. 9. 28. W.

BALDERN, or **HOBEN BALDERN**, tn. Southern Germany, dist. of Kocher, kingd. of Wirtemberg, near the infant riv. Jaxt; 12 m. from Neresheim. Pop. 1200. Lat. 48. 54. N. Long. 10. 18. E.

BALDERNOCK (anc. Batherneck), par. Scotland, in the old bar. of the same name, co. of Stirling. Real prop. £5043. Pop. 805. 43 m. from Glasgow. Living, in the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The adjoining boundaries are the riv. Kelvin, the Loch of Baldowie, which covers an area of about 70 acres, and at the NW. angle of the par. stands a ruined tower, an epitome of the splendour of the Galbraithes, a race extinct. Here is a druidical remain, probably, called the Auld Wife's Lift: it consists of three large stones, two placed as supporters to the third, and the whole structure elevated on a small eminence, rising from a smooth level plain, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The children of superstition still vainly hope to avert evil, or draw down blessings, by creeping, on all fours, through the aperture or hollow found beneath this cromlech or temple. This par. contains various minerals and valuable pits of coal.

BALDERSLEY, or **BALDERSBY**, tnsbp. England, par. Topcliffe, wapentake of Hallikeld, co. of York, N. Riding. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1835. Pop. 267. Ripon (P. T. 217.).

BALDERTON, chap. England, hund. of Blackburn, lower div. co. of Lancaster. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £2705. Pop. 658. Preston (P. T. 217.). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

BALDERTON, par. England, wapentake

Newark, s. div. co. Nottingham. Acres, 4050. Real prop. £6228. Pop. 830. Newark (P. T. 122.). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of York.

BALDIVIA. See **VALDIVIA**.

BALDJOUNG, **GANTHSIAN**, mntns. of Asia, in Thibet, prov. of Tbsang, clad in eternal snows. Lat. 28. 10. N. Long. 8. 2. 40. E.

BALDO, mntns, N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian territories, prov. of Verona; 5500 feet above the level of the sea, and extending 24 m. in length.

BALDOCK, mkt. tn. and par. England, hund. of Broadwater, co. of Hertford, near the source of the riv. Rhea. No. of Acres in par. 200. Real prop. £2110. Pop. 1704. London, 29 m. Hertford, 18 m. Cambridge, 24 m. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 0. 11. W. This is an agreeable and regularly built town, a much frequented thoroughfare to the North of England and to Scotland, and is supplied with good inns, posting houses, and every species of accommodation for travellers. The church, standing in the centre of the tn., is spacious and elegant, adorned with a tower and spire, and rendered interesting by a number of ancient monuments within. Here are also chapels belonging to the Methodists, Friends, Independents, and others, with several almshouses, poor-schools, and other charitable and humane institutions. The chief trade here consists of malting, and manufacture in plating of straw. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Mkt day, Friday. Fairs held on the 7th March, last Thursday in May, 5th Aug. 2d and 3d of Oct. 11th Dec. Baldock was founded, or rather its ancient church, in the reign of Stephen, by the Knights Templars, and some monumental evidences of the old temple are preserved in parts of the new church. Even before the period of superstitious domination just mentioned, this place was probably of some importance, as the Ickneild street, an old Roman road, passing along the North side of the town, would indicate. Camps, both of this ancient people and of the Danes, are still sufficiently evident in the immediate vicinity of the town, on the S. side.

BALDON-MARCH, par. England, hund. of Bullington, co. of Oxford. Acres, 570. Real prop. £1152. Pop. 318. Oxford (P. T. 57). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford.

BALDON-FOOT, par. England, hund. Bullington, co. of Oxford. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £1656. Pop. 272. Oxford (P. T. 57).

BALDOON, tn. British N. America, Western dist. Upper Canada, on the banks of the Big Bear, riv. 10 m. from lake St. Clair. Lat. 42. 35. N. Long. 82. 30. W.

BALDOYLE, vil. Ireland, par. Baldoyle, bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Lat. 52. 24. N. Long. 6. 8. W. Pop. of par. 1218, of tn. 1009. Howth (P. T. 9), situated upon the sea coast, and occupied by persons engaged in the coast fisheries. Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALDRASHANE, or **BALLYRASHANE**, par. Ireland, bar. of Dunluce, Lower, co. Antrim and liberties of tn. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 2851. Coleraine (P. T. 159). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Connor.

BALDRIN, isle of N. Germany, off the coast of E. Friesland, in the kingd. of Hanover, occupied by a few fishermen and their families.

BALDRIN'S CRADLE, Str. Scotland, co. of

Haddington, a remarkable cape protruding into the Firth of Forth, on the N. coast of the county, about 5 m. N.W. from Dunbar.

BALDSFALVA, tn. Austrian states, Transylvania, situated at the conflux of the Great and Little Kukul riv. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 23. 55. E.

BALDUNGAN, or **BALDONGAN**, par. and tn.-land, Ireland, bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Lat. 53. 33. N. Long. 6. 9. W. Pop. 88. Balbriggan (P. T. 19). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin. On a conspicuous eminence in this parish stand the substantial walls of the noble castle of Baldongan, raised by the Birminghams, sometime in the 13th century, and built wholly of flint-stone. The durable quality of the material, and the masterly skill of the military architects of that day, have caused this splendid fortress to survive even the attacks of Cromwell's artillery, and reflect much credit upon its authors. The view from the summit is extensive, embracing a vast tract of level country on one side, and a great expanse of sea upon the other. Close by this military record stands an interesting and tolerably perfect ecclesiastic remnant, called the Nunery, the chronicles of which have sunk in the stream of time. In the district of Baldongan, Rush, Skerries, and other adjoining places, the inhabitants exhibit a peculiarity of features, and a distinctness of manner and habit, that entitle them to be considered as having had an origin somewhat different from the inhabitants of the bounding parishes, and it is here conjectured that the Fingalians may claim, and actually do retain traces of a Danish ancestry.

BALDWIN, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Cumberland, state of Maine; 40 m. N.W. from Portland, 150 m. N.E. from Boston, and 583 from Washington. Pop. 950.

BALDWIN, co. N. America, U. States, in the central district of the state of Georgia. Chief tn. Milledgeville. Pop. 7390.

BALDWIN, co. N. America, U. States, in Alabama. Chief tn. Fort Stoddard. Pop. 2324.

BALDWIN, tn. N. America, in the state of New York; 12 m. W. from Lake Oneida.

BALDWIN-BRIGHTWELL, par. England, hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £2148. Pop. 332. Tetworth (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford. The tything of Caldwell is included in the returns of this par.

BALDWIN, HOUZE, tnsbp. England, par. of Orton, ward and co. of Cumberland. Acres (with Orton tnsbp.), 4630. Real prop. £1584. Pop. 235. Carlisle (P. T. 311).

BALDWINSTOWN, vil. Ireland, par. of Garristown, bar. of Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 218. Balbriggan (P. T. 19). Situated on the edge of Garristown bog.

BALDWINSTOWN, vil. Ireland, par. Duncormuck, bar. of Bargie, co. of Wexford, prov. Leinster. Lat. 52. 16. N. Long. 6. 30. W. Wexford (P. T. 94). Pop. with Duncormuck.

BALDWINSVILLE, vil. N. America, U. States, co. Colombia, state of Georgia.

BALDWINSVILLE, vil. N. America, co. Onondaga, state of New York; 453 m. from Washington.

BALE, or **BALTHLEY**, par. England, hund. of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 710. Real prop. £980. Pop. 275. Holt (P. T. 128). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BALE, **BASLE**, or **BASTI**, canton Switzerland, and one of its nineteen divisions, admitted into the confederacy in the year 1501. Its boundaries are, on the N.W. France, on the N.E. Baden, as the E. Argau, ss. Solothurn, sw. the canton of Bern, and on the S. Solothurn. It extends from Lat. 47. 21. to 47. 37. N. and from Long. 7. 31. to 7. 57. E. It occupies an area of 216 square miles, extends about 22 m. in length by 18 m. in breadth, and sustains a pop. of 45,800: of this number 6000 are of the Roman Catholic religion, the remainder chiefly Reformists. It includes 3 good tns. and 27 parishes: is divided into 6 districts, namely, Bale, Lieistall, Sissack, Waldenbourg, and lower dist. of Birseck. The surface exhibits the same undulation and irregularity that confer so much beauty upon this country at the expense of its fertility: but, although the northern bailiwicks are mountainous, rugged, and unproductive, the lower and the valleys between the hills everywhere are exceedingly fertile.

Amongst the produce of Bale are wines, fruit of various kinds, hemp, wheat, timber, excellent pasturage, butter, cheese, cattle, leather, &c. The German language is spoken by most of the inhabitants, but French is also understood here. The government consists of a council of 150 members, who send three representative deputies to the Diet. Their assemblies are held in the tn. of Bale. The privilege of voting for the election of members, or representative deputies, is vested in those who occupy tenements of the value of 500 Swiss francs per annum. The government of this canton was an aristocracy, previous to the revolution, deriving its revenues from secularized abbeys and tolls imposed upon goods, in their transport through the canton to and from France, Italy, and Germany. The old and extensive military establishment is also dissolved, and the quota furnished by this canton now, consists of two regiments of militia, each containing nine companies of fusileers, one company of grenadiers, and one of dragoons. The clergy have also a council or convention, which sits in the city, and is presided over by the first pastor of the cathedral, and their brethren in the country districts have three chapters, their enactments being subject to the control of the chief convention. Bale was the first canton that seceded from the Helvetic confederacy, and embraced the new constitution. The manufactures here are various and valuable, every vil. is engaged in some industrious manufacturing pursuit; silk, cotton, and ribbons are the articles most generally made, and it is said that the first paper of modern ages was manufactured here.

BALE, or **BASLE**, or **BASTI**, (anc. *Basilea*), tn. Switzerland, capital of the can. of the same name, situated upon the riv. Rhine, which is here very rapid, and separates the town into two divisions, called Bale and Little Bale, united by a bridge, 730 feet long, built of stone at the extremities, but of wood in the centre, on account of the depth and rapidity of the current. The situation of Bale is in the highest degree romantic, the environs rendered agreeable by level meads on the banks of the river, and even the distant prospect, bounded by the solemn shadow of the Black forest, abounds in picturesque interest. The plan of the town is tolerably regular, and the streets are well built. Pop. 16,300. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 7. 38. E. The cathedral church, or minster, is a noble building, placed

upon an elevated terrace, commanding a magnificent prospect of the riv. that adorns the place, and shaded by a grove of stately chestnut trees. The arsenal is a large building, and the town-house is adorned with a statue of Munatius Plancus, the founder of the settlement. Amongst the institutions of most interest are the university, founded in 1459; an excellent library; fifteen galleries of paintings, some by Holbein; a museum, with a collection of 12,000 Roman medals, found at different periods in the vicinity of the town; a seminary for missionaries; a German bible society, whose object is the distribution of bibles, in that language, to the poor. The streets were lighted, for the first time, in March, 1826. The government of the town is intrusted to a council of 280 members, from whom a smaller council of 60 is again chosen, to administer the executive. This was formerly a free imperial city, but joined the Swiss confederacy in 1501. The Teutonic and Maltese orders each sustain a commander at Bale. The trade and intercourse are considerable. This is the entrepot for all sorts of merchandise passing to and from France and Germany. Fairs of three weeks continuance commence on the 21st of October. The chief manufactures are silks, ribbons, handkerchiefs in imitation of the Indian, printed calicoes, paper, hats, &c. and the trade or commerce includes merchandise generally, but more immediately tobacco, printing type, dye stuffs, and leather. Wine, books, paper, and gloves are the principal exports of the can. and tn. The singularity of keeping their clocks here an hour earlier than their neighbours, was adopted for many years, but is now abandoned. The ancient history of this place is full of interesting recollections. A strong castle was built here by Valentinian, after the destruction of *Augusta Romanorum*, which stood near the site of the present Bale. It was soon after constituted a bishopric. In 417, it was spoliated by the Huns. In the 15th century it was found to be a flourishing republic: after which it attached itself to the Swiss confederation in 1502. From 1431 to 1448, a general council was assembled here, convoked by Pope Martin V. and his successor Pope Eugenius IV. The treaties of Bale, as they are commonly termed, were signed on the 5th of April, and 22d of July, in the year 1795, the former by the Prussian ambassador, Baron Hardenburg, the latter by the Spanish ambassador, the Marquis D. Domingo d'Yriarte, and both by the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic in Switzerland, the citizen Barthelemy. Amongst its various claims to attention, perhaps not the least interesting is the number of great persons who were born here, or connected with its institutions. This was the birth-place of Ecolompadius, Gryneus, Buxtorf, Wetstein, Hermann, the Bernoullis, Euler, and Hans Holbein. In the cathedral is the tomb of Erasmus, who bequeathed his valuable library to the university, and left to the city also his collection of Roman medals found at August, the ancient *Augusta Romanorum*. Bale has been twice injured by the shocks of earthquakes; and in the sixteenth century desolated by the plague.

BALE, BISHOPRIC or, Switzerland, bounded on the N. by Sungdau; on the E. by the canton of Bale; on the S. by Solothurn; and on the W. by Franche Comté. Its area covered 420 square miles; contained about 40,000 inhabit-

ants, and yielded an annual revenue of about £20,000. The bishop was a prince of the empire, sat in the diet of the Upper Rhine, was in alliance with the seven Catholic cantons, but not called to the Swiss Diet. His chief palace was at Porentrui. The French seized on parts of the see, and incorporated them with the district of Mont Terrible, and finally with the de part. of the Upper Rhine. In 1815, the bishopric, together with the tn. of Bienne, was, by the Congress of Vienna, united to the Swiss republic, since which it is considered a part of the canton of Bern.

BALE, riv. Asia, in Beloochistan, dist. and prov. of Sarawan. Lat. 29. 20. N. Long. 64. 33. E.

BALE, tn. N. America, U. S. in Virginia; 30 m. S. of Leeds. Lat. 37. 50. N. Long. 76. 40. W.

BALEARES, islands (anc. Gymnesies and Balearicæ Insulæ) in the Mediterranean, Sea, belonging to Spain, situated off the E. coast, and which formerly, together with the Pithyusian isles, constituted the Spanish kingdom of Majorca. The sum of their surfaces amounts to 1758 square miles, and they sustain a pop. of 250,000. They derived their classic name from the Greek βαλλω, to throw, those islanders having then been celebrated for their dexterity in using the sling. The Balearic slingers were conspicuous in the time of Hannibal, and in his battles with the Romans did memorable execution. They were afterwards enrolled by Cæsar under the Roman eagle, and their assistance proved equally effective in the Gallic wars. After the Roman occupation of these islands terminated, the Vandals took possession of them, under Gesneric, about the year 426; and, in the year 798, they fell into the power of the Moors, from whom they were wrested by James I. King of Arragon, in 1259. At that period they formed the kingdom of Majorca, or Mallorca, which was united to the kingdom of Arragon, and afterwards, in 1375, attached to the crown of Spain. The English conquered Minorca in 1708, but lost it again in 1782, and finally relinquished their claims to it, by a treaty with Spain, in 1783. This group is numerous; the following are the principal of those that are inhabited: Majorca, Minorca, Yviza, or Ivica, Formentera, Bedra, Bedranell, Del Espalmador, Espardell, Great and Little Dado, Ahorcados, the Bledas, Conejera, or Coney Isles, Dragonera, or Dragon's Isle, Cabrera, or Goat's Isle, Tagam, Ayra, and many others of little or rather less importance. The language spoken here is a mixture of Arabic, Greek, Latin, and Catalan. The principal productions are oranges, citrons, figs, saffron, excellent wine, and silk. Marble is also found here, of a beautiful description, and abundant. Geologists conjecture that these islands once formed part of the Peninsula, as they seem to be the continuation of the mountain chain that terminates at Cape St. Martin. Their general direction ranges from SW. to NE. See MAJORCA and MINORCA, &c.

BA-LEE, riv. of Central Africa, in the country of the Folladoos, and crossed by Park, the traveller, on his second route in 1805. Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 5. 35. W.

BALEEK PAPPAN, Bay, island of Borneo, Indian Seas, situated upon the E. coast. Lat. 1. 40. S. Long. 116. 30. E.

BALEGA, tn. island of Madura, in the Indian Ocean, to the NE. of Java. Lat. 7. 15. s. Long. 113. 30. e.

BALEGAN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Doulatabad; 5 m. from Kondar, and 120 from Aurungabad.

BALEHOUGH, vil. Scotland, island of Coll, sh. of Argyre, situated upon the W. coast of the island. Lat. 56. 38. N. Long. 6. 36. W.

BALEKLAVA. See **BALAKAWA**.

BALEMAR, ISLAND OF, Indian Seas, NE. of the Isle of Timor. Lat. 7. 15. s. Long. 128. 10. E.

BALERNA, vil. Switzerland, bailiwick of Mendrisio, canton of Ticino; 5 m. from Mendrisio.

BALERNA, vil. Scotland, par. of Currie, sh. of Edinburgh, situated upon the Leith-Water; 6 m. from Edinburgh. Pop. with par. Here are extensive paper-mills, and a freestone quarry, from which the stone was obtained to build the new town of Edinburgh.

BALES, vil. Spain, depart. of Oviedo, prov. of Asturias, situated at the foot of Mollera Mountain; 45 m. E. from Oviedo. Lat. 43. 28. N. Long. 4. 49. W.

BALESHARE, ISLAND OF, Scotland, amongst the Hebrides, lying off the SW. extremity of North Uist Island. Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 7. 18. W.

BALESTA, LA, vil. France, in the depart. of Ariege, prov. of Languedoc; 15 m. SE. of Foix. Lat. 43. 56. N. Long. 1. 57. E.

BALEZAT, riv. of Africa, in Abyssinia, crossed by the high route to Axum.

BALFEGAN, or **BALFEIGHAN**, par. Ireland, bar. of Upper Deece, co. Meath. Acres, 925. Pop. 155. Kilcock (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Meath. Annual value £90.

BALFOUR, or **BALOR**, vil. Scotland, par. of Markinch, dist. of Kirkcaldy, sh. of Fife, situated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Orr. Kirkcaldy (P. T. 13). This is a mining district.

BALFRAH, GULF OF, Tartary, in the Turcoman's country, upon the coast of the Caspian sea.

BALFRAH, tn. Persia, in Mazanderan, 210 m. NE. of Casbin, situated in the midst of a desert.

BALFRON, par. Scotland, sh. of Stirling. Lat. 56. 5. N. Long. 4. 19. W. Real prop. £4925. Pop. 2057. Drymen (P. T. 55). It lies in the W. part of the county, and W. of the Campsie hills; is watered by the Endrick river, which falls ultimately in Loch Lomond; boundaries on the N. Portmonteith, on the E. Kippin. Here are limestone, freestone, and turf. The cotton mills of Ballindalloch employ many hands; others are engaged in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. Liv. in the presbytery of Dumbarton, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Here is a handsome parish church and two chapels of Dissenters.

BALFRON, vil. Scotland, parish of the same name, sh. of Stirling, agreeably situated upon a gently rising eminence, 19 m. from Glasgow, 19 m. from Stirling. Drymen (P. T. 55). Pop. with par.

BALFROOSH, or **BALFRUSH**, tn. of Persia, prov. of Mazanderan, a few miles from the S. coast of the Caspian sea. Lat. 36. 32. N. Long. 52. 43. E. It is the best tn. in the prov. has a pop. of 25,000, enjoys a prosperous silk trade, and the iron found in the adjoining district of Amol is worked here. The situation is low and insalu-

brious, the streets narrow and filthy. Here are several caravansaries. Farahbad distant 20 m.

BALGA, vil. Prussia, bailiwick of the same name, circle of Brandenburg, in East Prussia, 25 m. from Koningsburg. Lat. 54. 34. N. Long. 20. E.

BALGAON, tn. of Hindoostan, prov. Doulatabad, 20 m. NW. of Kondar.

BALGAROO, riv. of Asiatic Russia, falling into the gulf of Agadi, in the Caspian sea. Lat. 39. 19. N. Long. 48. 30. E.

BALGAY, riv. Scotland, sh. of Angus or Forfar, rising in a mountain of the same name, near the tn. of Dundee, and falling into the North Sea.

BALGONIE, vil. Scotland, par. of Markinch, dist. of Kirkcaldy, sh. of Fife, situated upon the riv. Leven. Kirkcaldy (P. T. 13). Here are coal pits, iron stone, and abundant natural facilities for employing both advantageously. The family of Leslie take the title of earls, from the ancient castle of Balgonie.

BALGOYEN, tn. Holland, prov. of Gelderland, on the road between Nimeguen and Grave; 2 m. from the latter place. Lat. 54. 48. N. Long. 5. 43. E.

BALGRIFFIN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster; 6 m. from Dublin. Pop. of vil. 116, of par. 259. Lat. 53. 25. N. Long. 6. 11. W. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALGSTEDT, tn. Prussia, 'duchy of Saxony, situated upon the Unstrut riv. 2 m. W. of Freyburg. Lat. 51. 18. N. Long. 11. 43. E.

BALHAM, vil. England, par. of Streatham, half hund. of Brixton; 5 m. from London, and in the much frequented vicinity of Clapham.

BALHARI, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Balaghaut, on the Naggery riv. 57 m. from Adoni, and 187 m. from Seringapatam. The fort at this place was taken by Hyder Ali in 1775.

BALI, vil. of W. Africa, Bornou, in the Bedee country, visited by the travellers Denham and Clapperton in 1822, and in the two following years. Lat. 12. 54. N. Long. 12. 45. E.

BALI, mntn. Greece, in Epirus, southward of the tn. of Margariti. Lat. 39. 20. N. Long. 20. 25. E.

BALI, BALLY, or **LITTLE JAVA**, island of, in the East Indian Seas, separated from the great isle of Java by the Straits of Bally. Lat. of Table or S. point of the island, 8. 51. S. Long. 115. 10. E. Lat. of the Peak, elevated more than 8000 feet above the sea, 8. 17. S. Long. 115. 39. E. It extends 70 m. in length, and averages 30 m. in breadth. There is a gradual ascent from the shores to the centre of the island, where the surface culminates in the volcanic summit called the Peak. The geological features of this isle are similar to those of Java. The coast is iron-bound and precipitous, but the Strait of Bali is the safest passage, for European bound vessels, during the W. monsoon, the current bearing them along even against the influence of the wind. The island is divided into 8 independent states, governed by their own chieftains. They are denominated, Klongong, Carrang-Assem, Badong, Blelling, Tabanan, Mergui, Giangur, and Taman-Bali, having a total pop. of 800,000. The number of inhabitants was estimated from the number of males whose teeth had been filed, which, of course, leaves the amount here given liable to much error. The capital is denominated Bally Town, and sometimes Loboagee. The soil is fruitful and amply irrigated by streams

that descend from the mountains. In the lower lands rice forms the chief article of sustenance, in the upper, sweet potatoes and maize: animal food is also enjoyed here, beef and swine's flesh being abundant: and the hides of buffaloes and oxen form a valuable article of export. They also export rice, birds' nests, cotton yarn, salted eggs, oil, and other commodities: in return for which they receive opium, betel-nut, ivory, gold, and silver. There was formerly a slave-trade here, the Balinese slaves being highly prized in China, from their superior activity and intelligence to the Javanese. The political constitution of the island is despotic, modified by the system of village government assumed from Java. The sultan chief holds his court at Gilgil, a tn. situated upon a riv. of the same name, that falls soon after into Lombok strait at the E. end of the island. The mountain chain which crosses from NW. to SE. is supposed to contain ores of gold, copper, and iron. The two former, however, are not yet worked, and the existence of iron in any of the Javanese islands is somewhat doubtful. The religion of the Balinese is mostly that of the Siva sect; some few are Buddhists. They have castes similar to those of Hindoostan, and outcasts, chandlers, potters, dyers, and curriers, and small traders and mechanics. The Brahmins here are acknowledged to be of the genuine quality, yet still the islanders worship local and tutelary deities, and ascribe divinity to every mntn. forest and river, leaving the administration of justice, rather than that of religious ceremonies, in the hands of the Brahmins. The horrible practice of placing the living upon the funeral pile of the dead is too generally prevalent here. Not only are the widows immolated to the manes of the husband, but slaves to their late mistresses, and hundreds of the weaker sex are sacrificed at the funeral of a chieftain.

The Balinese language is rude and peculiar, extending no further than its original country and the adjoining island of Lombok, which was attached to this by conquest. The administration of the executive appears to be systematic and effective. A brother of the rajah of the state of Blelling, in Bali, offered insult to the British post, at Blanbergen, in Java, and upon our demanding satisfaction at Java, all due and proper submission was made by several of the ruling rajahs of the states.

BALI, STRAITS OF, E. Indian seas, between the isles of Bali and Java; 6 m. wide. (See **BALI**, island of).

BALI, or **BALIA**, Abyssinia, situated to the S. of Tigre.

BALIA, vil. W. Africa, in a country of the same name, about 70 m. E. of Temboo. Lat. 9. 51. N. Long. 10. 32. W.

BALIA, vil. W. Africa, SE. of Temboo, in the Soosoo country. Lat. 10. 7. N. Long. 10. 1. W.

BALIABADRA. See **PATRAS**.

BALIAPATNAM, vil. Hindoostan, on the Malabar coast; 9 m. from Cananore.

BALIBONICA, tn. W. Indies, island of Cuba, situated on the S. coast, on the gulf of Guan-
tanamo; 50 m. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lat. 20. 5. N. Long. 75. 21. W.

BALICE, isle, E. Indian seas, situated off the N. coast of the isle of Java, a few leagues E. of the N. entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lat. 5. 50. S. Long. 106. 20. E.

BALICI, riv. of Sicily, rising in the prov. of

Palermo, and, taking a S. coast, becomes the boundary between the prov. of Trapani and Girgento, and falls into the Mediterranean sea. Lat. 37. 50. N. Long. 13. 15. E.

BALICO, tn. N. Italy, prov. of Lavora, kingd. of Naples, situated near the source of the riv. Garigliano; 18 m. NW. of Aquina. Lat. 41. 42. N. Long. 13. 27. E.

BALIDJ, or **BALIJ**, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Kaira, prov. of Gujerat; 33 m. from Ahmed-Abed belonging to the British government. Lat. 22. 46. N. Long. 73. 8. E.

BALIGNANO, tn. N. Italy, state of Sienna, duchy of Tuscany, between the rivers Ombrone and Brunna; 10 m. N. of Grosseto. Lat. 42. 52. N. Long. 11. 4. E.

BALIJ. See **BALIDJ**.

BALI-KESRI, or **BEX-HISSAR**, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Bigah, prov. of Anadol-
ia, situated upon the riv. Bali-kesri-tchai; 50 m. NE. of Pergamo. Lat. 39. 43. N. Long. 27. 55. E.

BALI-KESRI-TCHAI, riv. of Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Bigah, prov. Anadol-
ia. Lat. 39. 48. N. Long. 28. 0. E.

BALINGASTEN, tn. N. Germany, in Mecklenburgh, situated upon the left bank of the Warnow riv. on the road from Wismar to Gustrow; 18 m. SW. from the former. Lat. 53. 47. Long. 11. 54. E.

BALINA, vil. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont, situated at the foot of the Alps, near to the fountain of the Stura riv. 25 m. NW. of Turin. Lat. 45. 19. N. Long. 7. 12. E.

BALINCAILAH, CAPE, Scotland, shire of Inverness, on the W. coast of Benhecula island, one of the Hebrides, lying between N. and S. Uist.

BALING, tn. isle of Sumatra, E. Indian seas, in the Palembang dist. situated upon the Putch riv. 10 m. N. of Pulang-Bawang, in Lat. 3. 30. S. Long. 105. 10. E.

BALINGEN, tn. S. Germany, circle of Upper Neckar, kingd. of Wirtemberg; 35 m. S. Stuttgart. Lat. 48. 15. N. Long. 8. 52. E. Pop. 2800. Here are mineral waters.

BALINSHORE, vil. Scotland, par. of Kirriemuir or Killamuir, shire of Forfar. Pop. with par. Kirriemuir (P. T. 66).

BALINTANG, or **RICHMOND ISLES**, N. Pacific Ocean. Three rocky islets the most S. of the Bashees, which are a cluster of isles, directly N. of the Philippines. Lat. 19. 57. N. Long. 122. 16. E. They are lofty and peaked, when brought into a line, bear Ebs. and are discernible at nine leagues' distance. The most western is larger than the others, is perforated, and the aperture through it visible, when bearing NE. All three present precipitous cliffs, and may be passed to within two miles. The sea beats most violently upon them in stormy weather.

BALINTORE, vil. Scotland, shire of Ross; it is situated upon the W. coast of Moray Firth, Cromarty (P. T. 175).

BALINTRA. See **BALLINTRA**.

BALIKUATRO ISLES, N. Pacific Ocean. A group of rocky islets off the N. coast of the isle of Samar, in the Philippine group. Lat. 12. 40. N. Long. 124. 30. E.

BALIKUATRO POINT, isle of Samar, one of the Philippines, in the N. Pacific Ocean. It is at the NW. extremity of the island. Lat. 12. 30. N. Long. 124. 20. E.

BALIRA, riv. of Spain, sub-div. of Lerida, prov. of Catalonia. It rises in the Pyrénées, w. of Belver, and contributes its waters to increase those of the Segre. Lat. 42. 26. N. Long. 6. 30. E.

BALIS, riv. of Syria, in the country of the Bedouins, a tributary to the Euphrates, near the frontier tn. of Racca.

BALIS, tn. of Syria, pachalic of Aleppo, situated upon the w. bank of the Euphrates, and near its confluence with the Balis riv; 50 m. E. of Aleppo.

BALITZAO, tn. Portugal, prov. of Algarve, situated near the conflux of the Odiarca and the Guadana; 10 m. E. of Baja. Lat. 38. 2. N. Long. 7. 38. W.

BALIZE, or **BALINE**, or **VALIZE**, or **WALLIZ**, settlement, N. America, on the E. coast or promontory of Yucatan, upon the Balize riv. which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Lat. of Belize road, Lat. 17. 36. W. Long. 88. 32. W. This is the only part of the great continent in which there is any regular British establishment. The site of the tn. is low and insalubrious; the embouchure of the Balize riv. lies in front, but at the back the occasional expansions of the riv. in rainy seasons, leave a constant reservoir of stagnant and offensive waters. There is no regular plan observed in the disposal of the streets, the various houses having grown up according as the circumstances of each child of fortune, who visited this unhealthy settlement, enabled him to purchase and improve. Here are a parish church, court-house, and many excellent private dwellings of wealthy merchants. The lower story of each house is called the store, the next above contains the principal apartments, and each is supplied with its piazza, one for transacting business beneath, the other to ensure the enjoyment of shade, after hours of business. Pop. of the settlement about 10,000. The government consists of a military commandant, assisted by a sort of town council, composed of 7 of the most wealthy and intelligent merchants: a regular garrison is also maintained here, and all persons capable of bearing arms are enrolled in the local militia, and called out on appointed drill days in each year. The church of Balize is under the control of the bishop of Jamaica, who occasionally holds confirmations here. By the treaty in 1783, the right of cutting mahogany and logwood was granted to the English, in the space intercepted between the riv. Houda and Balize, a privilege very fully and advantageously enjoyed ever since. No settlement of such insignificant area and trifling population, perhaps, having ever enriched so many individuals in so short a period. The unexampled success of the English excited Spanish jealousy, and in 1800 and 1801, prompted by cupidity, they attacked the little band of settlers, from whom they experienced a repulse that acted as a caution against future aggression. The first established, as well as principal trade, here, consists in cutting mahogany. The timber is found at a distance sometimes of 200 m. up the country, and in the cutting season, the master with a gang of slaves and a fleet of pit-pans, some bearing the hands, others the provisions, proceed up the river to the works. Here a temporary vil. is erected, the timber fallen, drawn to the rivers upon trucks, by bullocks, and thrown down on the bank to await the periodical rising of the

flood. When sufficient is cut, the gang returns, followed, perhaps immediately, by the lately-cut logs, which are prevented going out to sea by booms placed across the riv. at different stations. Besides the export of mahogany and logwood, much sarsaparilla is added, with tortoise-shell, tiger and deer skins, Brassiletto wood. The mahogany trade having enriched many, is now rather declining, a circumstance accelerated by the amazing success of general commerce. Balize has become the medium of transport of every species of British manufacture, intended to cross the isthmus to Guatemala and to Mexico, and the place of shipping all the return produce and bullion.

BALIZE, riv. N. America, prov. Yucatan, Lat. 17. 0. N. Long. 86. 0. W. falling into the bay of Honduras, near the mouth of which the tn. of Balize is seated. The approach to this place is attended with much risk, and requires extreme caution, owing to the numerous kays or reefs, on many of which the remains of wrecks still cling, a warning to the mariner unacquainted with the port. The difficulty of distinguishing English and Goff's kays, between which is the only ship's channel into Balize, occasioned the loss of many vessels on the main reef; and to prevent similar misfortunes, a flag staff, 60 feet high, with an octagon figure on the top, has been set up on English kay, and a lighthouse erected at the entrance of the road. In the river, and at its mouth, varieties of fish of the most grateful flavour are taken: amongst them are turtle, the Jew-fish, and the manati or sea-cow.

BALIZE, island, or Great Pass, N. America. U. S. co. Palguemine, state of Louisiana, at the principal of the Mississippi's mouths. Here is a strong fort and a post-office. Lat. 29. 10. N. Long. 89. 10. W. distant from New Orleans 100 m. from Washington 1377.

BALK, tn. Holland, prov. of Friesland, near the shore of the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 800. Lat. 52. 54. N. Long. 5. 53. E. 15 m. NW. of Kuinder.

BALK, city of Tartary, situated on the E. shore of the Caspian sea.

BALK. See **BALKH**.

BALK, **HOLME**, tnsbp. England, par. of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, co. of York, E. Riding. Acres, 550. Real prop. £779. Pop. 117. Howden (P. T. 196).

BALK, or **BALKH**, tnsbp. England, par. of Kirkby-knowle, wapentake of Budforth, co. of York, N. Riding. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1034. Pop. 72. Thirsk (P. T. 220).

BALK, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Moldavia, on the left bank of the Trotus riv. and near its confluence with the Sereth, 25 m. W. of Birlat. Lat. 46. 6. N. Long. 26. 54. E.

BALKAN, bay, Tartary, in the country of the anc. Derbices, now called Jomond, situated on the E. coast of the Caspian sea, opposite the isle of Naptha. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 53. 40. E.

BALKAN, riv. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Roumelia, having its source in the Balkhan mountains. Lat. 42. 40. N. Long. 25. 10. E.

BALKAN, or **EMINE DAĞ**, chain of mtns. Turkey in Europe, forming the N. boundary of Roumelia and Bulgaria, extending in a direction W. to E. from Mount Codja to Cape Emine-Barum, in the Black Sea. Lat. 42. 52. Long. 27. 0. E. This was the ancient Hæmus. Many passes are known over this great range, whose

summits do not ascend higher than 8000 feet, and where the snow dissolves in summer. The most secure pass (Sulu Derbent) is called the gate of Trajan, and situated between Sophia and Philippopolis, on the NW. side; but the descent on the SE. is rugged, steep, and difficult. In 1828, Count Diebitsch, at the head of 45,000 men, including 5000 cavalry and with 120 guns, crossed this chain by the pass of Selimno, and subsequently occupied the city of Adrianople. The chain of the Hæmus, here called the Balkan, and also *Emine Dagh*, divides the valley of the Danube; another branch stretches southward to Mount Athos; a third crosses ancient Greece to Mount Olympus, Ætna, Helicon, Parnassus, Pindus, &c. The loftiest point of the chain perhaps is Orbelus, an elevation of 9660 feet above the sea. The inhabitants of the sides and valleys of the Balkan were, for a long time, supposed to be merely the wild fugitives who escaped the general ruin, when Constantinople was taken, and who never since acknowledged entire obedience to the porte, or laid aside the ferocity to which revenge had given birth; but this representation was entirely dispersed by the perfect tranquillity, and absence of all martial spirit, found amongst them during the Russian invasion of Turkey, in 1828.

BALKAN, GRABA, mtn. Greece, prov. Albania, a few leagues N. of El Bassan. Lat. 41. 20. N. Long. 20. 6. E.

BALKE. See **BALK**.

BALKEE. See **BALKY**.

BALKH, anc. BACTRIA, prov. of independent Tartary, now possessed by the Afghanistans. Lat. 36. 15. N. Long. 65. 20. E. It is bounded on the N. by the Jihoom, Ammu or Oxus riv. on the E. by Budukshan; on the S. by the Indian Caucasus, or great range of the Hindoo Coosh mountains, which separates Balk from Ghoraut, in Caubul; and on the W. by the prov. or country of the Oemanks. It covers an area of 2574 square miles; has a population of 1,000,000, who, either lead a wandering life, or are engaged in commerce; it is divided into the following districts, Maimenk, Andekhud, Shiburkan, Balkh,—Proper, Kulun, Hazaret,—Imam, Kundukhost, Inderal, and Talikan. The three first of these dwell on the edge of the deserts, consist of Uzbecs and Turcomans, who lead altogether a nomade life. The climate is various. The S. and E. districts are comparatively cool, and the valleys, towards the Jihoom, are all well watered and fertile. The Hindoo Coosh mountains are, of course, the parents of many rivers, all of which take a northern course, and fall into the Jihoom or some of its tributaries. The Budukshan, the Ach Serai, &c. are considerable; the Rehas, also a large river, sinks into the sands. The vils. are in many cases not tenanted, as the habits of the people are often migratory, and they frequently resemble an encampment more than a regular peaceful dwelling-place. Balkh is the capital. Tausk Koorghaun, Andkoo, Fyzabad, Ankoi, and Memina, however, are permanent towns. Balk, the Bactria of early ages, was conquered by the victorious Nadir Shah, and subsequently reduced completely under the power of the sovereign of Caubul.

BALKH, or **BULKH**, city (anc. Zariaspa, Bactra), Tartary, in Tourkestan; it is the capital of the prov. of the same name, now under the government of Caubul or of Afghanistan. Lat. 36. 38. N. Long. 65. 17. E. is situated on

the riv. Dehast, to the SE. of Bokhara, and is an entrepôt for merchandise passing from India to Great Bukharia. Pop. 7000. This place, now an assemblage of villages around the ruins of an ancient city, was, in all probability, once the residence of Cyrus the Great, and the capital of all Persia; in later times, it was built by the Kayumaras, and became the favourite residence of the Caranian monarchs of Persia. It next obtained the rank of the chiefest Musselman city in the north, and was called Kubatul Islam, that is "the Holy Shrine of Islamism." In 1221, it was taken by Jengiz Khan, who retained it until expelled by Tamerlane. The Usbecs drove out the family of Taimur, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, since which period, the government has possessed an independent form, paying some obedience to the kings of Caubul.

BALKING, or **BAULKING**, ham. England, par. of Uffington, hund. of Shrivensham, co. of Berks. Real prop. £2798. Pop. 185. Farringdon (P. T. 72).

BALKOUIE, vil. of Tartary, in the country of the Jomonds, situated on the N. side of Balkan bay, on the Caspian sea. Lat. 40. 5. N. Long. 53. 5. E.

BALKY, or **BALKEE**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Beeder; 25 m. NW. of Beeder, the capital of the prov. Lat. 18. 0. N. Long. 77. 20. E.

BALLA. See **BALLAGH**.

BALLA, MOUNT, Africa, in Soudan. Lat. 8. 43. N. Long. 15. 40. E. It is situated E. of the route of Denham and Clapperton, in 1822, a few leagues W. of the supposed course of the Shary riv. which falls into Lake Tchad, and 120 m. S. of Mora.

BALLABECA. See **BALABEA**.

BALLACHULISH, **BALLYCHELISH**, or **BALAHULISH**, vil. Scotland, par. of Appin, dist. of Leven, sh. of Argyle. Pop. with par. Appin (P. T. 133), situated at the head of Loch Leven, which is a creek of Loch Linnhe. Here is a quarry of excellent roofing-slats, which employs 250 out of this village. There is an established ferry here, across Loch Leven, to the Inverness coast. Lat. 56. 41. N. Long. 5. 11. W.

BALLADUK, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Syria, situated amongst the Bedouins; 150 m. NE. from Damascus.

BALLAGANERI, tn. Ireland, par. Killkeel, bar. of Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54. 9. N. Long. 5. 53. W. Killkeel (P. T. 84). Pop. with par. It is situated on the coast of Irish sea, a few miles S. of Dundrum bay.

BALLAGH, or **BALI**, or **BALLA**, par. and vil. Ireland, the former in bar. of Carra and Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Pop. of par. 1586, of vil. 343. Ballyhaunis (P. T. 135). Fairs, 11 June, 24 September, 7 November. Living, a prebend. in the archdioc. of Tuam. Here are the ruins of an abbey, and of an ancient pillar tower. Lat. 53. 48. N. Long. 9. 3. W.

BALLAGH, or **BALLA**, vil. Ireland, par. of Killcolagh, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Lat. 53. 53. N. Long. 8. 18. W. Tulsk (P. T. 102). It is situated upon a rivulet that falls into Lough Garra.

BALLAGH, vil. Ireland, par. of Raghara, bar. of Athlone, co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Pop. with par. Mount Talbot (P. T.

103). Lat. 30. 10. N. Long. 8. 5. W. situated at the N. end of Lough Funcheon.

BALLAGH, vil. Ireland, par. Abbeyshruel, bar. of Rathcline, co. Longford, prov. Leinster, on the E. shore of Lough Ree, an expansion of the river Shannon. Bally-Mahon (P. T. 68). Pop. with par. Lat. 53. 35. N. Long. 7. 54. W.

BALLAGH, vil. Ireland, par. of Lisanuff, bar. and co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, on a rivulet which is tributary to the Shannon. Tulak (P. T. 102). Pop. with par. Lat. 53. 41. N. Long. 8. 3. W.

BALLAGH, CASTLE, vil. Ireland, bar. of Offa and Iffa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; 8 m. W. of Cashel (P. T. 100). Lat. 52. 35. N. Long. 8. 0. W.

BALLAGHADIREEN, tn. Ireland, par. of Killcoleman, bar. of Costello, co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught; 123 m. from Dublin. Pop. 1147. Fairs, 25 March, 1 May, 23 June, 1 Aug. 7 Sept. 1 Nov. 22 Dec. Lat. 53. 54. N. Long. 8. 32. W.

BALLAGHAN, or BALLAGAN, POINT, Ireland, bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster, on the S. side of the entrance into Carlingford Lough, on the shores of the Irish sea. Lat. 53. 58. N. Long. 6. 4. W.

BALLAGHKEEN, or BALLAGREEN, bar. Ireland, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. The soil is fertile, the coast unportuous. No. of pars. 22, of vils. 3. Pop. 27,867. No. of acres, 38,000.

BALLAGHMOON, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. of Killkea and Moone, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. returned with Castle-Dermot (P. T. 43). Living, a vic. dioc. of Dublin.

BALLAGHMORE, vil. Ireland, par. of Ag-havoe, bar. of Upper Ossory, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster. Rosscrea (P. T. 75). Pop. with par.

BALLAGHNEED, vil. Ireland, bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster; 4 m. N. of Augher. Clogher (P. T. 105). Lat. 54. 24. N. Long. 7. 5. W.

BALLAGHY, or BALLAGHY, vil. Ireland, par. of Balliscullin, bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster; 124 m. from Dublin. Fairs, 12 May, 13 Nov.

BALLAGHY, vil. Ireland, par. Achonry, bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught. Ballaghadireen (P. T. 122). Pop. with par.

BALLAGHY, vil. Ireland, par. Killconduff, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Swineford (P. T. 177). Pop. with par. Lat. 53. 59. N. Long. 8. 43. W.

BALLAGLASS, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. of Killconnell, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Ahascragh (P. T. 99). Pop. with par. Lat. 53. 22. N. Long. 8. 14. W.

BALLAGLONEEN, vil. Ireland, bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, on a rivulet falling into Lough Turloughmore. Monivea (P. T. 121). Lat. 53. 25. N. Long. 8. 46. W.

BALLAH, LAKE, Lower Egypt, N. of the isthmus of Suez, and forming the S. end of Lake Menzaleh. Lat. 30. 48. N. Long. 32. 19. E.

BALLAHULISH. See BALLACHULISH.

BALLAINVILLIERS, tn. France, depart. of Seine et Oise, prov. of Isle of France; 18 m. S. of Paris, near Lonsjumeau (P. T.).

BALLALONG. See BALLYLONGFORD.

BALLAMONA, vil. Isle of Mann, in the Irish sea; 6 m. from Castletown.

BALLAN, tn. France, depart. Indre et Loire, prov. of Touraine; 8 m. SW. of Tours.

BALLAN, tn. island of Sardinia, in the Cagliari div. on a branch of Malangia riv. 20 m. N. of Cagliari. Lat. 39. 43. N. Long. 9. 16. E.

BALLANDALLOCH, BALLANDILLOCH, or BALLENDALLOCH, tn. Scotland, par. of Inveravon, sh. of Elgin, situated near the conflux of the Shepy and Moray rivers. Pop. with par. 130 m. from Edinburgh, 594 m. from London.

BALLANDIER, tn. S. Italy, prov. of Otranto, kingd. Naples, near the Oria lakes; 22 m. SS. from Taranto. Lat. 40. 27. N. Long. 17. 44. E.

BALLANDOO, vil. of W. Africa, in the Gaskarran country, on the S. of the Ba-Woolli riv. Lat. 14. 0. N. Long. 5. 40. W.

BALLANE, par. Ireland, bar. of Athenree, co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught. Loughrea (P. T. 109). Pop. with Athenree. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam.

BALLANTRAE, vil. and par. Scotland, dist. of Carrick, sh. of Ayr. Lat. 55. 6. N. Long. 4. 55. W. Edinburgh 109 m. London 442. Real prop. £4684. Pop. 1506. The tn. is situated on the sea coast, is gradually improving, has lately been adorned with a new church, enjoys the advantage of a productive salmon-fishery and has manufactures of coarse linen, cottons, and plaids. The free-school is endowed with the interest of £400. The situation is singularly inaccessible from the interior, being encircled by a semicircular range of lofty hills, and open only to the sea, from which it is approached by most visitors, and hence its name of *Ball an traie*, the tn. on the waters, or on the strand. The par. is a wild rocky district, badly supplied with roads, occupies an area of about ten miles square, in which the Stinchar is the principal riv. falling into the sea at Ballantrae. Liv. in the presbytery of Stranroer, and synod of Galloway.

BALLAPATTEE, tn. Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; 15 m. from Venhatagerry.

BALLAPILLY, tn. Hindoostan, in the ceded dist. of Balaghaut. Lat. 15. 5. N. Long. 78. 40. E.

BALLAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Berar, 60 m. from Ellichpoo; 15 m. W. from Akolah. Lat. 20. 40. N. Long. 76. 56. E.

BALLARD, CAPE, Ireland, bar. Ibrackin, co. Clare, prov. Munster, upon the coast of the Atlantic, at the S. side of Dunmore Bay. Lat. 52. 48. E. Long. 9. 31. W.

BALLARD'S BRIDGE, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Chowan, state of N. Carolina; 199 m. by the post road, from Raleigh.

BALLARD'S CAPE, a point on the island of Newfoundland, N. America. Lat. 46. 46. 46. S. Long. 52. 53. 23. W.

BALLAREE, vil. of Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad, on a branch of the Soane riv. 60 m. E. of Saugur. Lat. 23. 48. N. Long. 80. 15. E.

BALLAS, vil. Upper Egypt, situated upon the left bank of the riv. Nile, in the Thebaid, and 12 m. S. of Dendora. Lat. 26. 1. N. Long. 32. 43. W. Earthen jars are manufactured here.

BALLASSA-GUARMATH, mkt. tn. Austria, in Hungary, co. of Nograd Varmegye. The diets of the co. assemble here.

BALLASSINOR, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Gujerat; 51 m. from Ahmedabad.

BALLATER, vil. Scotland, dist. of Mar, sh.

of Aberdeen, situated upon the s. bank of the riv. Dee, in Lat. 57. 4. N. Long. 3. 1. W. 30 m. NW. of Montrose, and the same distance SW. of Old Aberdeen.

BALLATTIN, vil. Ireland, bar. Iffa and Offa, West, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Caher (P. T. 112). Lat. 52. 26. N. Long. 7. 49. W.

BALLAUGH, vil. and par. Great Britain, Isle of Mann. Ramsey (P. T. 7). Pop. 1411. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Sodor and Mann. There is a manufacture of coarse hats here: and an extensive rabbit-warren.

BALLBEUCHLY, dist. Scotland, insulated by the par. of Auchterhouse, sh. of Forfar, but belonging to Caputh par. in Perthshire. Dundee (P. T. 41). Pop. with Caputh. The inhabitants are occupied chiefly in lime and slate quarries.

BALLCUNNO, vil. Ireland, bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster. Ennistymon (P. T. 163). Lat. 53. 4. N. Long. 9. 14. W.

BALLDGARNO, or **BALLERNO**, vil. Scotland, par. of Inchture, carse of Gowrie, sh. of Perth. Dundee (P. T. 41). Perth, 14 m. Pop. with par.

BALLE, mntn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Albania, the head of a chain of hills stretching into Dalmatia.

BALLEE, par. Ireland, bar. of Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Downpatrick (P. T. 93). Pop. 2598. Lat. 54. 16. N. Long. 5. 37. W. Liv. a rect. with a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Down.

BALLEEN, par. Ireland, bar. Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 3404. Pop. 1629. Freshford (P. T. 88). Liv. vic. in the dioc. of Ossory.

BALLEEONGHAM, islet, Indian seas, s. of the Sooloo Archipelago. Lat. 5. 5. N. Long. 120. 5. E.

BALLENA, **PUNTA DE LA**, or **WHALE POINT**, W. Indies, in the isle of Margarita, off the coast of Colombia. Lat. 10. 59. N. Long. 63. 52. W. of the most eastern point. From this point the shore trends NW. to N. 13 m. to Cabo de la Isla, forming the NE. side of the island. In this length there is a shoal of about three cables' length, the rest is clear.

BALLENA, **PUNTA DE LA**, S. America, on the coast of Chili, a few leagues N. of Valparaiso, in the district of Quillota. Lat. 33. 0. S. Long. 71. 15. W.

BALLENA, **PUNTA DE LA**, S. America, intendancy of Quito, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 0. 10. S. Long. 80. 8. W.

BALLENA, riv. N. America, U. States, in the state of Florida. It falls into the Atlantic.

BALLENBERG, vil. S. Germany, circle of Maine and Tauber, dist. of Jaxt, duchy of Baden, 7 m. E. from Adelsheim, 6 m. from Boxberg. Lat. 49. 26. N. Long. 9. 33. E.

BALLENDALOGH. See **BALLANDALOGH**.

BALLENDOCH, vil. Scotland, par. of Knapdale, dist. of Ilay, sh. of Argyre, situated upon the Crinian Canal, near the harbour of Devain. Inverary (P. T. 102). Pop. with Knapdale.

BALLENS, tn. Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the source of the Veiron riv. 6 m. NW. of Morges. Lat. 46. 34. N. Long. 6. 22. E.

BALLENSTADT, Germany, a section of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernberg, insulated by the duchy of Saxony. The tn. of the same name, the cap. of the co. is 6 m. from Quedlinbourg, on the riv. Getel. Pop. 2000. It is gloomy and ill-built, but adorned with a fine old ducal castle. Here

is a calico manufacture. Lat. 51. 45. N. Long. 11. 18. E.

BALLEROI, or **BALLEROY**, tn. France arrond. Bayeux, depart. of Calvados, prov. of Normandy. It is a (P. T.) and chief place of a canton. Pop. 1400. 9 m. SW. from Bayeux. There are iron-mines in the vicinity, and a manufacture of bone-lace in the tn.

BALLESI, vil. E. Greece, prov. of N. Attica, at the foot of Mount Talanti, and 10 m. N. of Livadia. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 23. 0. E.

BALLEY-SALLEY. See **BALLA-SALLA**.

BALL-GRAY. See **BALLINGREY**.

BALL-GRIFFIN, vil. Ireland, par. Kenmare, bar. of Glanerought, co. of Kerry, prov. Munster, situated upon the s. shore of the estuary of the Kenmare riv. Kenmare (P. T. 239). Lat. 51. 53. N. Long. 9. 34. W.

BALLIAGHAUT, sea-port tn. Hindoostan, pres. Bengal, adjoining the city of Calcutta, of which it is the port for the eastern branch of its inland navigation. It is united to Calcutta by an agreeable ride of two miles in length, adorned on either side with villas and gardens.

BALLIAN, vil. Hindoostan, 81 m. from Benares, at the confluence of the Sarjou and the Ganges.

BALLIBAY, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. of the same name, the latter in bar. of Cremorne and Monaghan, co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, 76 m. from Dublin. Pop. of tn. 1947; of par. 6685. Lat. 53. 10. N. Long. 7. 38. W. Fairs, 1 Jan. Thursday before Easter, 5 July, 2 Oct. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Clogher.

BALLIBOY, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. and bar. of the same name, King's co. prov. of Leinster, near the banks of the Silver riv. 75 m. from Dublin. Pop. of tn. 373; of par. 4135. Lat. 54. 4. N. Long. 6. 50. W. Fairs, 4 May, 21 Aug. 6 Dec. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, annual value £227.

BALLIBOY, bar. Ireland, King's co. including two pars. the tns. of Balliboy and Frankford, and the vil. of Mount-Bolus. Pop. 8154.

BALLIBOFEY, tn. Ireland, par. Stranorlar, bar. of Raphoe, co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster. Stranorlar (P. T. 151). Pop. 874. Fairs held 21 May, 24 Dec. Lat. 54. 47. N. Long. 7. 40. W.

BALLICANNOW, or **BALLICARNEW**, vil. Ireland, par. of the same name, bar. of Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Gorey (P. T. 61). Pop. of vil. 345; of par. 1168. Lat. 52. 38. N. Long. 6. 19. W. Situated upon the riv. Bann, and on the post-road from Dublin to Wexford. Fairs 23 April, 25 July, 21 Sept, 2 Oct. 30 Nov. Liv. a rec. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLICIANOS, tribe and ter. S. Africa. Lat. 27. 52. S. Long. 27. 30. E.

BALLICHMOYLER, vil. Ireland, bar. of Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. of Leinster. Stradbally (P. T. 49).

BALLICT, vil. Austrian empire, in Bannat, 12 m. NW. from Temeswar. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 21. 6. E.

BALLICUMBER, or **BALLYCUMBER**, vil. Ireland, par. of Cluanmacnois, bar. Garrycastle, King's co. in the prov. of Leinster. Clara (P. T. 61). Fairs, 2 May, 1 Dec. Pop. with Cluanmacnois. Lat. 53. 19. N. Long. 7. 40. W.

BALLICUSLANE. See **BALLYCUSLANE**.

BALLIDAVET, vil. Ireland, bar. Eliogarty, co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Cashel (P. T. 100). Lat. 52. 39. N. Long. 7. 42. W.

BALLIDON, tship. England, par. of Bradborne, in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. of Derby. Real prop. 2362. Pop. 108. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a chap. to Bradborne parish.

BALLIGARTH, par. Ireland, bar. of Lower Duleek, co. East-Meath, prov. Leinster, on the Nanny-water. Acres, 344. Pop. 95. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Meath. Lat. 53. 40. N. Long. 6. 15. W.

BALLIGROD, or **BALLIROU**, vil. Austria, prov. of Galicia or Lodomer, at the foot of the Carpathian mtns. 70 m. sw. from Lemberg. Lat. 49. 29. N. Long. 22. 22. E. This is a rich mineral district in which quicksilver and diamonds are found.

BALLIKENEDY, vil. Ireland, par. of Aghogill, bar. of Lower Toome, co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 326. Ballymena (P. T. 132.)

BALLIMOE, bar. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, including ten parishes, four hamlets, and a pop. of 28,112. It is divided into two parts, one of which is in the co. Roscommon.

BALLIMOE, bar. Ireland, co. Roscommon, including four parishes, and a pop. of 7353. Lat. 53. 42. N. Long. 8. 26. W.

BALLIMONEY, or **BALLYMONEY**, mkt. tn. Ireland, in par. of the same name, bar. of Dunluce Upper, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, upon a rivulet that falls into the Lower Bann. Pop. 2222. Dublin 150 m. Fairs held on 6 May, 10 July, 10 Oct. Linen markets are held here the first Thursday in each month; it is a large butter market. The Bann is crossed at Agivey, a short distance from this tn. by an iron bridge. Lat. 55. 7. N. Long. 6. 21 W.

BALLIMONEY, par. Ireland, bar. of Kilconway and Upper Dunluce, co. of Antrim, and half bar. of Coleraine, co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster. No. of acres, 17,773. Pop. 11,579. Balliney (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Connor. Annual value £1015. Here is a free school upon the foundation of Erasmus Smith.

BALLIMONEY, par. Ireland, bar. of East Carberry, eastern div. co. Cork, prov. Munster. Bandon (P. T. 186). Pop. 3802; upon the Bandon riv. Liv. rec. in the dioc. of Cork. Lat. 51. 43. N. Long. 8. 56. W.

BALLIMORE, par. Ireland, bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Broadway (P. T. 103). Pop. 522. Living, rect. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLIMORE. See **BALLYMORE**.

BALLINA, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. of Killmoremoy, bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, situated upon the riv. Moy, and united to the village of Ardnaree, on the opposite side of the riv. by a stone bridge of 16 arches. Here are a church, Roman catholic cathedral, breweries, tanneries, salt works, flour mills, and a valuable salmon fishery. Fairs, 12th May, 5th June, 12th Aug. In the year 1798 this place was visited by a body of French, commanded by Humbert.

BALLINA, vil. Ireland, par. of Templekelly, bar. of Ownay and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Killaloe (P. T. 110). Pop. 832; situate upon the E. bank of the riv. Shannon, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of 19 arches, opening a communication with the town of Killaloe.

BALLINABOY, par. Ireland, in the bar. of Kinnalea and Kerricurrihy, and Muskerry East, and also in the liberties of the city of Cork.

Bandon (P. T. 186). Pop. 2888. Liv. a car. in the dioc. of Cork. Lat. 53. 29. N. Long. 9. 59. W.

BALLINACALLA, par. Ireland, bar. of Ros, co. Galway, and bar. of Killmain, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Ballinrobe (P. T. 147). Pop. 3034. Liv. vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert.

BALLINACARGY, or **BALLINACARRIG**, vil. Ireland, par. of Drong, bar. of Tullaghgarvey, co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster. Coote-hill (P. T. 69). Pop. 150. Fairs held 12th Feb. 12th May, 6th August, 22d Nov.

BALLINACARGY, vil. Ireland, tn. land of the same name, par. of Kilbixy, bar. of Moygoish, co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 166. Pop. 308. Colehill (P. T. 65). Fairs, 9th May, 10th Nov. Lat. 54. 3. N. Long. 7. 10. W.

BALLINACARRIG, par. Ireland, bar. of Carlow and Rathvilly, co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, watered by the riv. Burren. Pop. 615. Carlow (P. T. 49). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Annual value £170.

BALLINACARROW, vil. Ireland, bar. of Tiraghirl, co. Sligo. Colooney (P. T. 126). Lat. 54. 7. N. Long. 8. 29. W.

BALLINACLASH, vil. Ireland, par. of Rathdrum, bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. with par. Rathdrum (P. T. 38). Lat. 52. 53. Long. 6. 15. W. upon the banks of the Avonbeg riv.

BALLINACLOUGH, or **GREEN**, par. Ireland, bar. of Clanwilliam and Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Acres, 788. Pop. 5132. Tipperary (P. T. 112). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Emly.

BALLINACLOUGH, par. Ireland, bar. of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1149. Nenagh (P. T. 95). Liv. a vic. in the obsolete dioc. of Killaloe.

BALLINACOR, bar. Ireland, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster. No. of acres 96,847. No. of par. 10. Pop. 23,389, including the tns. of Tineahy, and Rathdrum, and the vil. of Annamoe, Roundwood, Grenane and Sheanna. Lat. 52. 56. N. Long. 6. 20. W. In this district is concentrated much of the romantic scenery for which the county of Wicklow is justly celebrated. It is watered by many streams and rivers, the courses of which are selected as sites for the demesnes of those possessing taste and wealth. Amongst them are the Ovoca, Avonmore, Avonbeg, Aughrim, and Derry. Seven lakes are also to be added to the objects of benefit, beauty, and interest; and the great chain of Wicklow mountains culminates in this barony, in the lofty Lagnaquilla, whose summit is reared 3070 feet above the sea. In this extensive and elevated granitic region there are many valuable mines of copper and lead, the former at Ballymurtagh and Crosebane, the latter at Luganure and Glenmalur. Flannel is the only manufacture of the district. Although the claims of Luggala, Glendalough, and other sublime vales in this region of romance, are less useful to mankind generally, and not apparently connected with the furtherance of commercial prosperity, yet to the inhabitants of these beautifully wild passes, they yield a handsome annual revenue, derived from attending upon the number of persons that visit this retirement in the summer season.

BALLINACOR, vil. Ireland, par. Rathdrum, bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. with par. Rathdrum (P. T. 38); situated on the riv. Avonbeg.

BALLINACOURTNAY, par. Ireland, bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 3250. Galway (P. T. 137). Liv. vic. in the dioc. of Tuam.

BALLINACOURTY, par. Ireland, bar. of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1884. Dingle (P. T. 214). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick. Annual value £160.

BALLINACOURTY, bay, Ireland, co. Galway, situated upon the Atlantic. Here is an asylum harbour, constructed by the Fishery Board, having 9 feet water at ebb.

BALLINACOURTY, vil. Ireland, bar. of Decies without Drum, co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, about 4 m. from Dungarvan (P. T. 122). It stands on the headland of Ballinacourty, or Wyse's Point, at the E. side of the entrance to Dungarvan bay, having good shelter and anchorage. Lat. 52. 6. N. Long. 7. 34. W.

BALLINACREAGH, or **CREAGH**, par. Ireland, bar. of West Carbery, E. div. co. of Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. 5914. Lat. 51. 43. N. Long. 8. 37. W. Skibbereen (P. T. 219). Living, a rect. and vic. in the obsolete dioc. of Ross.

BALLINADEE, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. of East Carbery, E. div. co. of Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. of vil. 228, of par. 2600. Bandon-bridge (P. T. 175). There is a free school for the poor in the vil. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Cork. Annual value £580.

BALLINAFAD, vil. Ireland, par. of Aughana, bar. of Tiraghirl, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 200. Boyle (P. T. 107). Lat. 54. 1. N. Long. 8. 16. W. John St. Barbe, the founder of the castle, that stands near the vil. lies buried in the grave yard of Aughana, and from the inscription on his tomb appears to have died in 1628.

BALLINAFAD, vil. Ireland, par. of Clonlough, bar. and co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Acres, 125. Pop. with par. Fairs, 17 Aug. Lat. 53. 44. N. Long. 8. 3. W. Strokesown (P. T. 94).

BALLINAFAGH, or **BALLINAFEAGH**, par. Ireland, bar. of Claing, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 614. Naas (P. T. 19). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALLINAGAR, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. Seashill, King's county, in the prov. of Leinster. Pop. 153. Philipstown (P. T. 60). Lat. 53. 17. N. Long. 7. 22. W.

BALLINAGH, tn. Ireland, par. of Killmore and Ballintemple, bar. of Clonmahon, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 702. Cavan (P. T. 13). Fairs held on the Thursday before Easter, June and Aug. 2 Oct. 21 Dec.

BALLINAGULLOCH, par. Ireland, bar. of Shelmaliher, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Faghmon (P. T. 103). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLINAHAGLISH, par. Ireland, bar. of Frughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, upon the shores of Tralee bay. Pop. 2883. Tralee (P. T. 187). Living, vic. in obsolete dioc. of Ardfer.

BALLINAHAGLISH, par. Ireland, bar. Tyawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 103. Ballina (P. T. 183). Watered by the Moy. Living, a vic. in the obsolete dioc. of Killala. Annual value £300.

BALLINAHINCH, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. of Magheradroll, bar. of Kinelarty, co. of Down,

prov. of Ulster, on a rivulet that falls into the Ballinahinch riv. Pop. 970. Dublin, 94 m. Fairs, 1 Jan. 12 Feb. 5 April, 10 July, 2 October. Lat. 54. 21. N. Long. 5. 51. W. Produce of the vicinity, oats, flax, rye, &c. Manufacture, linen. There is an endowed charter-school here, and at two miles' distance a mineral spring.

BALLINAHINCH, bar. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 28,639. This remote district presents a variety of soil and surface, including mountains, moor, and arable land; the latter, making about one-twentieth of the entire. The district, called Joyce's country, occupies the northern part of the bar. and the neglected regions of Connemara the south. The population have flocked to the seashores, where some of the noblest harbours in Europe are to be found, frequented only by fishing boats. The want of roads, the absence of shelter, and the land not being sufficiently drained, are amongst the causes that have led the inhabitants to the sea-side, and that influence many of them to cross the ocean, and forsake their native shores for ever. Limestone, calcareous sand, white and coloured marbles, and fine-grained granite, abound in the mountain districts, where scenery of the most sublime description occurs in the glens and along the banks of the lakes and rivers.

BALLINAHINCH, vil. Ireland, bar. of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, situated upon the shores of Ballinahinch lake. Oughterard (P. T. 150). Here is the seat of the family of Martin.

BALLINAKILL. See AGHIART.

BALLINAKILL, tn. Ireland, par. of Dysart-Gallen, bar. of Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. of Leinster, near the conflux of the Ballinakill riv. with the rapid Nore. Acres in tn. land, 380. Pop. 1927. Lat. 52. 52. N. Long. 7. 20. W. Dublin 66 m. Fairs, Thursday after Whit Monday, 12 Aug. 16 Nov. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Oliver Cromwell destroyed the ancient castle at this place.

BALLINAKILL, par. Ireland, bar. Coolstown, King's co. prov. of Leinster. Acres, 2000. Pop. 947. Lat. 53. 19. N. Long. 6. 58. W. Edenderry (P. T. 40). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare. Annual value £157.

BALLINAKILL, par. Ireland, bar. of Gaultier, co. of Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 609. Waterford (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. in the obsolete dioc. of Waterford. Has an endowed poor school.

BALLINAKILL, par. Ireland, bar. of Ballimoe (half), co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 4315. Ballimoe (P. T. 108). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin. Annual value £84.

BALLINAKILL, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Pop. of par. 7183. Oughterard (P. T. 150). Lat. 53. 34. Long. 10. 5. W. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam.

BALLINAKILL, BAY OF, Ireland, bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Lat. 53. 36. N. Long. 10. 30. W. A noble estuary on the W. coast, having a vil. seated at its head, and being adorned with numerous islands. It is a safe roadstead, easily entered, has a pier, which augments the facilities of conducting the salmon and white fisheries here. The beach consists of calcareous sand, used by the inhabitants to manure the land.

BALLINAKILL, par. Ireland, bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 13,103. Gort (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert. Annual value £300.

BALLINAKILL, par. Ireland, bar. of Tiragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1815. Coloony (P. T. 126). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin.

BALLINAKILLY, vil. Ireland, par. of Castle-town Roche, bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Lat. 51. 38. N. Long. 9. 50. W. Pop. with par. Castle-town (P. T. 258). Fairs from 3 to 6, and 18 to 20 Sept.

BALLINALACK, vil. Ireland, par. Leany, bar. of Corkaree, co. West-Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 334. Lat. 53. 38. N. Long. 7. 24. W. 21 m. NW. from Dublin. Fairs, 15 Feb. 18 May, 2 Oct. 20 Dec.

BALLINALLA, ham. Ireland, par. of Derrylossory, bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster. Situated near the picturesque lakes of Dan and Tay, 4 m. from Roundwood. Lat. 53. 6. N. Long. 6. 17. W.

BALLINAMALLARD, or **BALNAMALLARD**, tn. Ireland, par. of Magheracross, bar. Tyrkenedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster. Lat. 54. 23. N. Long. 7. 28. W. Pop. 323. Enniskillen (P. T. 100). Fairs, 12 Feb. 5. April, 17 May, 5 Aug. 21 Oct. 27 Nov.

BALLINAMARA, ham. and par. Ireland, bar. of Cranagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 2757. Pop. 1157. Freshford (P. T. 89). Fairs, Trin. Monday. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory.

BALLYNAMONA, or **MOORTOWN**, par. Ireland, bar. of Small-County, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Acres, 750. Pop. 513. Bruff (P. T. 133). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Emly.

BALLINAMONA, or **MOURNE-ABBEY**, par. Ireland, bar. of Barretts, Muskerry-East and Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Lat. 52. 4. N. Long. 8. 35. Pop. 4148. Mallow (P. T. 163). Here is a handsome parish church with a tower and spire; the ruins of a once spacious abbey, and some remains of a preceptory of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, founded some time in the reign of John, King of England.

BALLINAMORE, vil. Ireland, par. Outragh, bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught. Lat. 55. 3. N. Long. 7. 45. W. Pop. 312. 93 m. from Dublin.

BALLINAMORE, vil. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Lat. 53. 28. N. Long. 8. 19. W. Tuam (P. T. 126).

BALLINAMUCK, vil. Ireland, par. Killow. bar. and co. of Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 163. Arvagh (P. T. 86). Lat. 53. 52. N. Long. 7. 38. W.

BALLINAMULT, tn. Ireland, par. Seakinane, bar. Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Pop. with par. Cappoquin (P. T. 131). Lat. 52. 13. N. Long. 7. 40. W. It is a military station, and situated at the base of the Knock-mele-down mountains.

BALLINAMULTENA, vil. Ireland, par. of Clashmore, bar. Decies-within-Drum. Pop. with Clashmore. Youghal (P. T. 154). Lat. 52. 2. E. Long. 7. 47. W.

BALLINAMOND, vil. Ireland, par. Drumcanon, bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Pop. with par. Waterford (P. T. 94). Lat. 52. 13. N. Long. 7. 9. W.

BALLINANACH, vil. Scotland, sh. of Inver-

ness, near the w. bank of the Caledonian canal, and 30 m. S. of Inverness (P. T. 155). Lat. 57. 12. N. Long. 4. 52. W.

BALLINARD, or **CAHIRFOSSEOGH**, par. Ireland, bar. of Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Acres, 740. Pop. 867. Pallas-Green (P. T. 140). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Emly.

BALLINASAGGART, or **ERRIGAL-KERRIGUR**, par. Ireland, bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone. Prov. Ulster. Acres, 9837. Pop. 9782. Clogher (P. T. 105). Lat. 54. 20. N. Long. 6. 52. W. Liv. rect. and vic. in dioc. of Armagh. Here are the remains of a pillar tower.

BALLINASKELLIGS, vil. Ireland, par. Dromod, bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Pop. with Dromod. Cahercivine (P. T. 220). Here are the ruins of St. Michael's Abbey. Lat. 51. 53. N. Long. 10. 10. W. See SKELLIGS.

BALLINASKELLIGS, bay, Ireland, on the coast of the co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. It is open, unsheltered, encircled by steep cliffs, about 6 m. wide, and affords no safe anchorage. Lat. 51. 51. N. Long. 10. 5. W.

BALLINASLOE, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. Killcloony, bar. Clonmacnoon, co. Galway, and par. Creagh, bar. Moycarnon, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, situated upon the riv. Suck; 90 m. from Dublin. Lat. 53. 20. N. Long. 8. 10. W. Pop. 4615. It is an improving place, is a military station, has an excellent corn market, and the best attended fairs in Ireland: held on 27 March, 4 July, and from 5 to 9 October. A canal of 16 m. in length opens a communication with the riv. Shannon. The number of black cattle annually sold at the great fairs amounts to 6000; of sheep, to 60,000. The fair tolls exceed £500 per annum.

BALLINAVAR, vil. Ireland, par. Rosscarberry, bar. of Carberry East, West div. co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. with par. Rosscarberry (P. T. 217). Fair, 4 Sep.

BALLINBRAE, vil. Scotland, par. of Falkland, dist. of Cupar, sh. of Fife. Pop. with par. Falkland (P. T. 24). London, 436 m.

BALLINCALLA, par. Ireland, bar. Killmaine, co. Mayo, bar. of Ross, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, situated upon the shores of Lough Mask. Pop. 3031. Ballinrobe (P. T. 147). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam.

BALLINCLARE, ham. Ireland, par. of Dingle, bar. Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Pop. 68. Dingle (P. T. 214). Fairs, 1 May, 4 Oct.

BALLINCOLLIG, or **BALLINCOLLY**, vil. Ireland, par. of Killnaglorry, bar. of Barretts, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. with par. Cork. (P. T. 166). Here is a permanent military station with extensive magazines and powder-mills. The splendid piece of military architecture, Ballincollig castle, occupies the summit of an isolated rock, in the centre of a wide plain, it was erected by the Barretts, whose name is now given to the barony.

BALINDERRY, tn. Ireland, par. of the same name, bar. Massareene, upper half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. with par. Moira (P. T. 90). Lat. 54. 29. N. Long. 6. 7. W.

BALINDERRY, par. Ireland, bar. Massareene, upper half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 5346. Moira (P. T. 90). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Connor.

BALINDERRY, par. Ireland, bar. Lough insholin, co. Londonderry, bar. Dungannon, co.

Tyrone, prov. of Ulster. Lat. 54. 39. N. Long. 6. 24. W. Pop. 3163. Money more (P. T. 114). Living, a rect. dioc. of Armagh. Annual value £190.

BALLINDERRY, riv. Ireland. co. London-derry, prov. of Ulster, falling into Lough Neagh. Lat. 54. 39. N. Long. 6. 26. W.

BALLINDERRY, vil. Ireland, par. Rathdrum, bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Lat. 52. 57. N. Long. 6. 17. W. Pop. with par. Rathdrum (P. T. 38). Fairs, on the 21 April and August, 29 Oct. 1st Monday in Nov. 2d Dec.

BALLINDERRY, vil. Ireland, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Burris-o-keane (P. T. 91). Lat. 52. 58. N. Long. 8. 8. W.

BALLINDINE, ham. Ireland, bar. Clan-morris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Lat. 53. 40. N. Long. 8. 49. W. Clare-morris (P. T. 149).

BALLINDOON, par. Ireland, bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4793. Clifden (P. T. 184), situated upon the coast of the Atlantic. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam.

BALLINDOON, vil. Ireland, bar. Tiragh-rill, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught. Boyle (P. T. 107).

BALLINDRAIT, vil. Ireland, par. of Lifford, bar. Raphoe, co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 250. Strabane (P. T. 136). Lat. 54. 49. N. Long. 7. 28. W.

BALLINDYSART, ham. Ireland, par. Desert, bar. Upper-Third, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. with par. Clonmel (P. T. 123). Lat. 52. 20. N. Long. 7. 31. W.

BALLINEEN, vil. Ireland, par. Ballimoney, bar. East Carbery, east div. co. of Cork, prov. Munster. Lat. 51. 44. N. Long. 9. 0. W. Pop. 691. Dunmanway (P. T. 203).

BALLINGADDY, ham. Ireland, par. Killmaneken, bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Ennistymon (P. T. 163). This was the birth-place of Doctor Lucas.

BALLINGADDY, par. Ireland, bar. Coshlea, and Coshma, co. of Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 1032. Killmallock (P. T. 140). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick.

BALLINGARRY, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Lat. 52. 28. N. Long. 8. 48. W. Pop. 8651. Rathkeale (P. T. 137). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick. Annual value £900.

BALLINGARRY, tn. Ireland, par. of the same name, bar. Upper Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Rathkeale (P. T. 137). Pop. 1685.

BALLINGARRY, vil. Ireland, par. of Glenbrohane, bar. of Costlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 233. Killmallock (P. T. 140). Fairs, Easter and Whit-Mondays, 4 July, 5 December.

BALLINGARRY, ham. and par. Ireland, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Lat. 53. 2. N. Long. 8. 1. W. Pop. of ham. 85, of par. 1767. Burris-o-keane (P. T. 91). Fairs, Whit-Monday, 23 July, 11 November and December. Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe.

BALLINGARRY, par. Ireland, bar. Slieveardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 7489. Pop. 5879. Callan (P. T. 81). Living, a vic. in dioc. of Cashel. Annual value £492.

BALLINGARRY, tn.-land, Ireland, par. Kil-

lury, bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, upon the sea-coast. Crosbie's Castle of Ballingarry, was the last in Kerry that surrendered to the Irish in 1641. Lat. 52. 27. N. Long. 9. 42. W. Tralee (P. T. 187).

BALLINGDON, chap. England, hund. of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Acres, 730. Real prop. £1547. Pop. 283. Sudbury (P. T. 54).

BALLINGHAM, par. England, hund. of Wormelow, upper div. co. Hereford. Acres, 950. Real prop. £958. Pop. 147. Hereford (P. T. 141). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford. Annual value £100.

BALLINGREY, or **BALLINGRY**, par. Scotland. Real prop. £3014. Pop. 392. Beith (P. T. 19). Living, in the presbytery of Kirkaldy and synod of Fife. It is an upland district, and here the Ore water has its source, but Loch Ore has been drained, and its bed reclaimed. Coal and limestone are found here. Vestiges of a Roman encampment may be traced in this par. and here also is an ancient castle, supposed to be coeval with Malcolm III. of Scotland.

BALLINLANDERS, par. Ireland, bar. Costlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Acres, 1444. Pop. 2999. Mitchelstown (P. T. 132). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Emly.

BALLINLANDERS, vil. Ireland, par. of the same name, bar. Costlea, co. Limerick. Pop. 281. Mitchelstown (P. T. 132).

BALLINLOUGH, or **BALLINLOOGH**, par. Ireland, bar. of Small County, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Acres, 1095. Pop. 1286. Six-mile-bridge (P. T. 130). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Emly.

BALLINLOUGH, vil. Ireland, par. Anahilt, bar. Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. with par. Hillsborough (P. T. 88).

BALLINLOUGH, vil. Ireland, par. Killkee-van, bar. Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Lat. 53. 45. N. Long. 8. 35. W. Pop. with Killkeevan. Castlere (P. T. 112). Fairs, 31 May, 5 July, 26 Sept. 31 Oct.

BALLINODE, vil. Ireland, par. Tydavnet, bar. and co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster. Pop. with par. Monaghan (P. T. 84).

BALLINODE, vil. Ireland, par. Calry, or Colree, bar. Carbury, Upper Half. Pop. 200. Sligo (P. T. 132).

BALLINREA, vil. Ireland, par. of Carigaline, bar. Kerri-currihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. with par. Cork (P. T. 166). Here are mineral waters similar in character to those at Tunbridge Wells.

BALLINROBE, par. Ireland, bar. Killmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 8933. Ballinrobe (P. T. 147). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam. Annual value £480.

BALLINROBE, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo, situated upon the Robe riv.; dist. from Dublin 147 m. Pop. 2504. Lat. 53. 37. N. Long. 9. 9. W. This is a permanent military station, has a handsome church, Roman Catholic chapel, several regular avenues, some manufactures, and wears the aspect of a prosperous place. The monastery of Robe was built in the twelfth century.

BALLINSPIDDLE, or **BALLINSPITTLE**, vil. Ireland, par. Ringrone, bar. of Courcey, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Kinsale (P. T. 186). Lat. 51. 40. N. Long. 8. 34. W. Pop. 105. Fairs, 14 and 15 May, 25 and 26 Sept.

BALLINTEIG, or **BALLYTEIG**, bay, Ireland,

co. Wexford, on the s. coast: it is exposed and shallow. Lat. 52. 13. N. Long. 6. 44. W. The ruins of Ballyteig castle stand near the margin of the bay.

BALLINTEMPLE, par. Ireland, bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, watered by the Ovoca riv. Pop. 1021. Arklow (P. T. 49). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin. Annual value £100. Lat. 53. 55. N. Long. 7. 18. W.

BALLINTEMPLE, par. Ireland, bar. Killnemanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 2106. Pop. 786. Tipperary (P. T. 127). Living, a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cashel.

BALLINTEMPLE, par. Ireland, bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. with Lisgoold. Middleton (P. T. 182). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLINTEMPLE, par. Ireland, bar. Clonmahon, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Cavan (P. T. 68). Pop. 4946. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Killmore. Annual val. £140.

BALLINTEMPLE, vil. Ireland, par. of Ahamlish, bar. Carbery, Lower Half, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, extending along the sea coast. Pop. 110. Sligo (P. T. 132).

BALLINTOBBER, par. Ireland, bar. of the same name, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 2480. Castlereagh (P. T. 112). Liv. vic. in the dioc. of Elphin. Lat. 53. 43. N. Long. 8. 21. W. There is a hamlet in this par. at which fairs are held on 25 Aug.

BALLINTOBBER, bar. Ireland, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught: it includes 13 pars. and 2 tns. Pop. 70,597.

BALLINTOBBER, par. Ireland, bar. of Carra, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 6212. Ballinrobe (P. T. 147). Liv. vic. in the dioc. of Elphin. Here are the ruins of an abbey founded in 1216, by Cathol O'Connor.

BALLINTOBBER, or Fonestown, par. Ireland, bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Pop. with Ballyadams par. Athy (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Lat. 52. 23. N. Long. 8. 59. W.

BALLINTOGBER, vil. Ireland, par. Killery, bar. Tiragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 201. Dromahair (P. T. 133). Lat. 54. 11. N. Long. 8. 17. W. Fairs, 8 June, 30 July, 17 Oct. 10 Dec.

BALLINTOY, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Carey, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, situated upon the N. coast, on a bay of the same name, affording tolerable shelter. No. of Acres in par. 7159. Pop. of vil. 278, of par. 4882. Lat. 55. 14. N. Long. 6. 12. W. Fairs, 3 June, 4 Sept. 14 Oct. Ballycastle (P. T. 180). Wood coal is raised here, and saltworks established. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Connor. Annual val. £415. Numerous druidical remains are scattered over this parish.

BALLINTRA, vil. Ireland, par. Drumholm, bar. Tyrhugh, co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 439. Fairs, 1 Feb. 25 Mar. 20 May, 30 July, 2 Oct. 30 Nov. Lat. 54. 32. N. Long. 7. 58. W. Ballyshannon (P. T. 127).

BALLINTRA, ham. Ireland, par. Killukin, bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Pop. with par. Carrick-on-Shannon (P. T. 98).

BALLINURE, par. Ireland, bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 2042. Baltinglass (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Annual val. £300.

BALLINVARRY, or BALLYVARRY, ham, Ire-

land, par. of Templemore, or Strade, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Pop. with Strade. Fairs, 14 May, 2 Oct. Distant from Dublin, 166 m. Lat. 53. 53. N. Long. 9. 2. W.

BALLINVOHER, par. Ireland, bar. Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, on the bay of Dingle. Pop. 2924. Dingle (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ardferd. Annual val. £200.

BALLIPHETRISH, vil. Scotland, on the N.W. coast of the isle of Tiree, belonging to the sh. of Argyre. Lat. 56. 33. N. Long. 6. 50. W.

BALLIPHUIL, vil. Scotland, situated upon the s. coast of Tiree island, belonging to the sh. of Argyre. Lat. 56. 28. N. Long. 6. 58. W.

BALLIQUERRI, tn. island of Cuba, W. Indies, situated upon the s. shore, 34 m. W. of Baracoa. Lat. 20. 8. N. Long. 74. 10. W. between Ports Baitiqueri and Escondido.

BALLIQUILLANE, par. Ireland, bar. of Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1200. Stradbally (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin.

BALLIRAMANDE, vil. Scotland, situated upon the s. coast of Colonsay Isle, which belongs to the sh. of Argyre. Lat. 56. 5. N. Long. 6. 10. W.

BALLIROAN, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Callinagh, Queen's co. prov. of Leinster. Pop. of tn. 714, of par. 3544. Lat. 52. 57. N. Long. 7. 19. W. Ballinakill (P. T. 66). Fairs, 15 May, 1st Wed. in July, 2d Wed. in Nov. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin.

BALLISADARE, tn. Ireland, bar. of Leney and Tiragherill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 546. Lat. 54. 11. N. Long. 8. 25. W. Colony (P. T. 126). Fairs, 4 Aug. 12 Nov. 15 Dec. At the head of Ardnaglass Bay. Here are the interesting ruins of St. Feichiu's abbey, founded in the seventh century.

BALLISADARE, par. Ireland, bar. Tiragherill and Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Lat. 54. 11. N. Long. 8. 25. W. Pop. 7562. Colony (P. T. 126). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam. Annual val. £461. Lead ore is found in this par.

BALLISAKEERY, par. Ireland, bar. Tiravley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, upon Killala Bay. Pop. 5933. Killala (P. T. 192). Liv. a vic. in the obsolete dioc. of Killala. Annual val. £370. There is a school in this par. on the foundation of Erasmus Smith.

BALLISTAN, tn. Persia, prov. of Kourdistan, situated between the Aigha-Dagh mtns. and the great lake of Ouroomia, 40 m. s. of the tn. of Ouroomia, in Lat. 37. 18. N. Long. 45. 23. E.

BALLITEIGH. See BALLINTRAIG.

BALLITOBIN, par. Ireland, bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 704. Callan (P. T. 80). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. of Ossory. Annual val. £150.

BALLITORE, tn. Ireland, par. Timolin, bar. Narragh and Rheban, East, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster. Lat. 53. 2. N. Long. 6. 53. W. Pop. 933. Distant from Dublin 35 m. situated upon the riv. Griss. Edmund Burke was educated at the Ballitore school; and this tn. is the birth-place of Mary Leadbeater.

BALLIVIN, vil. Ireland, bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry. Situated near the head of Ballyheigh Bay. Tralee (P. T. 137). Lat. 52. 23. N. Long. 9. 38. W.

BALLIVONY, vil. Ireland, par. Stradbally, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Pop. with par.

upon a small harbour, to which it lends its name. *Dungarvan* (P. T. 122).

BALLKELLY, vil. Ireland, bar. of Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, near the w. bank of the riv. Shannon. Scariff (P. T. 119). Lat. 52. 52. N. Long. 8. 26. W.

BALLOCH, mntn. Scotland situated in the east angle of the sh. of Perth, near the firth of Tay. Its summit is elevated 1000 feet above the sea.

BALLOCH, vil. Scotland, sh. of Dumbarton, situated at the head of Loch Lomond. Dumbarton (P. T. 58). Lat. 56. 1. N. Long. 4. 32. W.

BALLOCHANTUY, vil. Scotland dist. of Cantyre, sh. Argyre, situated upon the w. coast of Cantyre promontory. Lat. 55. 31. N. Long. 5. 40. W. Campbeltown (P. T. 176).

BALLOCHS, vil. Scotland; in Dumbartonshire, 10 m. NE. of Glasgow, and on the road to Falkirk. Lat. 55. 57. N. Long. 3. 59. W.

BALLON, vil. and par. Ireland, the latter in bar. of Forth and Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. of vil. 161, of par. 1439. Tullow (P. T. 58). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Annual val. £220.

BALLON, tn. France, arrond. Rochefort, depart. of Charente Inferieure; 9 m. from Rochelle; 12 m. from Surgeres (P. T.).

BALLON, tn. France, arrond. Le Mans, depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine, upon the Orne riv. It is the chief place of a canton. Beaumont (P. T.). Pop. 2500. Has some trade, and manufactures of cloth and bombazines.

BALLONACH, vil. Scotland, par. Knapdale, sh. of Argyre, in the N. of Cantyre. Inverary (P. T. 115), from which it is distant sw. 20 m. Lat. 56. 5. N. Long. 5. 31. W.

BALLON. D'ALASCA, vil. France, situated in the mtns. that form the boundary of Upper Saone and Vosges; 20 m. NE. from Vesoul. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 6. 50. E.

BALLOTS, vil. France, depart. of Mayenne; 1 m. N. from Craon (P. T.).

BALLOTS, tn. France, depart. of Cote d'Or; 12 m. SW. of Chatillon-sur-Seine, and 3 m. from Laignes (P. T.).

BALLOW, vil. Ireland, par. Bangor, bar. of Ardes, co. Down, prov. of Ulster. Donaghadee (P. T. 122). Lat. 54. 37. N. Long. 5. 28. W.

BALLS, riv. of Greenland. Lat. 64. 35. N. Long. 50. 15. W.

BALL'S BRIDGE, vil. Ireland, par. Donnybrook, half bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, upon the Dodder riv. Dublin, 1 m. Pop. with par. Occupation of inhabitants, calico printing.

BALL'S PYRAMID, a lofty rock in the S. Pacific Ocean, between New Holland and New Zealand, visible at the distance of 12 leagues. Lat. 31. 41. S. Long. 159. 15. E. discovered in 788.

BALLSTON, tn. and cape, N. America, U. States, co. of Saratoga, state of New York; 28 1. from Albany; 390 m. from Washington. Pop. 2113. Here are 6 places of worship, a public academy, court-house, and prison.

BALLSTON SPA, N. America, U. States, in co. Ballston and Milton, state of New York; 5 m. N. of Albany; 393 m. from Washington. Here are a court-house, library, and printing-presses, two chapels, a public academy, several inns, and boarding houses. Pop. 1099. The

mineral waters of this place are in much estimation, and drank during the months of July and August. They are supposed to possess a stimulating quality.

BALLSTON, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Lincoln, state of Maine; 200 m. from Boston.

BALLSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Powhatan, state of Virginia.

BALLUM, vil. Holland, island of Ameland, off the N. coast of Friesland. Lat. 53. 27. N. Long. 5. 40. E.

BALLUNTEE, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Orissa; 12 m. from Cattak.

BALLY, or **LITTLE JAVA**. See **BALL**.

BALLY, island. See **BALLER**.

BALLY, straits of, Javan seas, between the isles of Java and Bally, or Little Java. The tide runs here about six knots an hour, and in the fair way of the strait is the Deptford rock, on which the Deptford ship grounded in 1793. It is 2 m. off shore, in Lat. 8. 14½. S.

BALLYACHRON, or **BALLYAGHRAN**, vil. and par. Ireland, liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2746. Coleraine (P. T. 159). Liv. rect. dioc. of Derry. There is a school here on Erasmus Smith's foundation. The vil. of Portstewart and Port Diana are in this par.

BALLYADAMS, par. Ireland, in bar. of Ballyadams and Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. of Leinster. Pop. 2165. Athy (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Annual val. £400.

BALLYADAMS, bar. Ireland, Queen's co. prov. of Leinster, including 7 pars. 1 tn. and a pop. of 8954.

BALLYANNE, par. Ireland, bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, on the navigable riv. Barrow. Pop. 1096. Ross (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns. Annual val. £520.

BALLYBACON, par. Ireland, bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Pop. 2970. Clonmel (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore. Annual val. £460.

BALLYBARRACK, par. Ireland, bar. of Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 444. Dundalk (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh.

BALLYBAY. See **BALLINAY**.

BALLYBEG, par. Ireland, bar. Orrery and Killmore, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne. Buttevant (P. T. 160). Here are the ruins of a monastery, founded by the Barrys, in the 13th century.

BALLYBEG, vil. Ireland, bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Thurles (P. T. 95).

BALLYBOFEY. See **BALLIBOFETZ**.

BALLYBOGGAN, ham. and par. Ireland, bar. of Moyferagh, upper, co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, watered by the riv. Boyne. Cloanard (P. T. 33). Pop. of par. 1477. Fairs held 25 Sept. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Meath.

BALLYBOGHILL, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. of vil. 144, of par. 664. Swords (P. T. 9). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin. There is a R. C. chapel in the village, and near it the ruins of an abbey founded in the 12th century. Lat. 53. 31. N. Long. 6. 16. W.

BALLYBOROUGH. See **BALLIBOROUGH**.

BALLYBORR, par. Ireland, bar. of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster. Kilkenny (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. of Ossory. Lat. 52. 37. N. Long. 7. 20. W.

BALLYBORRIS, ham. Ireland, par. Clonegoose, bar. Idrone East, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 671. Leighlin-bridge (P. T. 57). Lat. 52. 37. N. Long. 6. 59. W.

BALLYBOUGH-BRIDGE, vil. Ireland, par. of St. George, bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, on the riv. Tolka, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of three arches. Pop. with par. Manufactures, vitriol, glass.

BALLYBOUGHT, par. Ireland, bar. Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 207. Blessington (P. T. 17). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin. This par. is situated in the bar. of Naas, co. of Killdare.

BALLYBOY. See **BALLIBOX**.

BALLYBRACK, ham. Ireland, par. of Rossmire, bar. Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Pop. 165. Killmachthomas (P. T. 109).

BALLYBRACKEN, par. Ireland, bar. of West Ophaly, co. Killdare, and Upper Philipstown, King's co. prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1284. Monasterevan (P. T. 38). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Killdare.

BALLYBRASSIL, or **BALLYBRAZIL**, par. Ireland, bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 384. Ross (P. T. 88). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLYBRENNAN, par. Ireland, bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, situated upon Wexford haven. Pop. 260. Broadway (P. T. 103). Lat. 52. 18. N. Long. 6. 26. W. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLYBRENNAN, or **KILLCOWANMORE**, par. Ireland, bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 630. Ross (P. T. 88). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLYBRICKEN, or **CAHIRELLY**, par. Ireland, bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1346. Caherconlish (P. T. 128). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Emly.

BALLYBRITT, bar. Ireland, King's co. prov. of Leinster, comprehending 9 par. 2 tns. 2 vil. Pop. 18,779.

BALLYBRITAIN, vil. Ireland, bar. Coolestown, on the Grand Canal. Edenderry (P. T. 40).

BALLYBRITTAS, vil. Ireland, par. Lea, bar. Portenahinch, Queen's co. prov. of Leinster. Pop. 168. Monasterevan (P. T. 38). Lat. 53. 7. N. Long. 7. 9. W.

BALLYBROOD, par. Ireland, bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, with a ham. of the same name. Acres, 486. Pop. 1520. Six-mile-bridge (P. T. 130). Fairs, 12 June, 13 Oct. Living, a rect. dioc. of Emly. Annual val. £150.

BALLYBURLY, or **PRIMOLT**, par. Ireland, bar. of Lower Philipstown, and of Warrenstown, King's co. prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1672. Edenderry (P. T. 40). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Killdare.

BALLYCAHAN, par. Ireland, bar. of Small-County and Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1242. Croom (P. T. 131). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick. Annual val. £165.

BALLYCAHILL, par. Ireland, bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1245. Thurles (P. T. 95). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel.

BALLYCAHILL, ham. Ireland, in the par. of Ballycahill. Pop. 39. Thurles (P. T. 95).

BALLYCALLAN, par. Ireland, bar. of Cra-

nagh, co. Killkenny, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1807. Killkenny (P. T. 75). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory.

BALLYCANEW. See **BALLICANNEW**.

BALLYCARANA, or **BALLYCRANE**, par. Ireland, bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1036. Rathcormuck (P. T. 141). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne. Annual val. £185.

BALLYCARBERRY, tn.-land, Ireland, par. of Cahir, bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Cahirciveen (P. T. 226). Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

BALLYCARNEN, vil. Ireland, par. of Cong, bar. of Killmain, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, situated upon the E. shore of Lough Corrib. Ballinrobe (P. T. 147). Lat. 53. 29. N. Long. 9. 8. W.

BALLYCARNEY, vil. Ireland, par. of Ferns, bar. of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Fairs, 16 March, 26 May. Ferns (P. T. 75). Lat. 52. 37. N. Long. 6. 36. W.

BALLYCAROGE, or **BALLYKEEROGUE**, vil. Ireland, par. of Killrossentry or Killrossancta, bar. Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Dungarvan (P. T. 122). Fairs, 2 Oct. Here are the ruins of Walsh's castle.

BALLYCARRY, or **BALLYCERRY**, vil. of Ireland, par. of Broadisland, bar. of Belfast, Lower, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster. Carrickfergus (P. T. 110). Fairs, 1 June, 2 Friday in Aug. 31 Oct.

BALLYCARTHY, vil. Ireland, par. of Anagh, bar. Truaghnamy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Tralee (P. T. 187). Lat. 52. 15. N. Long. 9. 31. W.

BALLYCASHEEN, par. Ireland, bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Pop. with Butlerstown. Waterford (P. T. 94). Living, a vic. in the obsolete dioc. of Waterford.

BALLYCASKIN, vil. Ireland, par. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. of Munster. Ennistymon (P. T. 163).

BALLYCASSIDY, vil. Ireland, par. of Maghera-cross, bar. of Tyrkenedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, on the river to which it gives its name. Pop. with par. Lat. 54. 23. N. Long. 7. 33. W. Enniskillen (P. T. 100). Flour mills are established here.

BALLYCASTLE, tn. Ireland, par. of Ramona, bar. Carey, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, situated upon the shores of the Atlantic, which here rolls with a heavy swell, and opposite to the isle of Rathlin; Dublin 180 m. Lat. 55. 12. N. Long. 6. 4. W. Pop. 1683. The upper tn. is well built, and has a handsome church, chapels of dissenters, good inns, and an endowed charity school; it communicates with the lower tn. on the beach, by an agreeable avenue enclosed by rows of lofty trees. Here manufactures were formerly established, a custom house and quay erected, but the violence of the Atlantic on this coast overwhelmed the works, and the whole now presents a heap of ruin. In the cliffs of the lower tn. are the collieries of Ballycastle, supposed to have been worked at a very early period. They still yield abundance of coal, of the bituminous kind, but the want of a proper shipping-wharf retards the prosperity of the export trade. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

BALLYCASTLE, vil. Ireland, par. of Lackan, bar. of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Ballyglass (P. T. 148). Pop. with par. Lat. 54. 19. N. Long. 9. 14. W.

BALLYCHRISTAL, vil. Ireland, bar. of St. Mullins, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster. Newtown-Barry (P. T. 71). Lat. 52. 37. N. Long. 6. 46. W.

BALLYCLARE, vil. Ireland, par. Ballyeaston, bar. Upper Antrim, co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 691. Ballyclare (P. T. 118).

BALLYCLARE, vil. Ireland, par. of Ballynure, bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, upon the Six-mile water. Pop. 133. Lat. 54. 46. N. Long. 5. 51. W. Distant from Dublin 118 m.

BALLYCLEARY, vil. Ireland, par. of Ardahan, bar. Killtartan, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 130. Oranmore (P. T. 127).

BALLYCLERAHAN, par. Ireland, bar. of Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Fethard (P. T. 109). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel.

BALLYCLOG, par. Ireland, bar. of Dunganon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 2786. Stewartstown (P. T. 104). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh. Annual val. £185. Here is a school, on Erasmus Smith's foundation.

BALLYCLOGHY, or **MONEMOINTIN**, par. Ireland, bar. of Gaultier, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Pop. 500. Waterford (P. T. 94). Living, a rect. in the obsolete dioc. of Waterford.

BALLYCLOUGH, or **BALLYCLOUGH**, or **LAVAN**, tn. and par. Ireland; par. in bar. Duhallow, tn. in bar. Orrery and Killmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. of tn. 627. Pop. of par. 3852. Mallow (P. T. 163). Lat. 52. 9. N. Long. 8. 43. W. Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne. There is a chalybeate spa in this par.

BALLYCLUG, par. Ireland, bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 4392. Pop. 3692. Upon the Maine riv. Ballymena (P. T. 132). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Connor. Annual val. £130. Henryville is in this par.

BALLYCOLLENBEG, tn. Ireland, par. of Coolhanagher, bar. Portenahinch, Queen's co. prov. of Leinster. Pop. 700. Emo (P. T. 44).

BALLYCOMMON, par. Ireland, bar. of Lower Philipstown, King's co. prov. Leinster. Pop. 1226. Philipstown (P. T. 60). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare. Annual val. £130.

BALLYCONERY, vil. Ireland, bar. Irighticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Listowel (P. T. 169), situated upon the E. bank of the riv. Brick. Lat. 52. 28. N. Long. 9. 29. W.

BALLYCONNEL, tn. Ireland, par. Tomregan, bar. of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, upon the Woodford riv. Pop. 453. Distant from Dublin 85 m. Fairs, 13 Feb. 17 Mar. 16 May, 24 June, 29 July, 26 Sept. 25 Oct. Lat. 54. 6. N. Long. 7. 30. W.

BALLYCONNEL, vil. Ireland, bar. of Carberry, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, situated upon the N. shore of Sligo bay. Lat. 52. 20. N. Long. 8. 33. W. Sligo (P. T. 132).

BALLYCONNICK, par. Ireland, bar. of Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 510. Taghmon (P. T. 103). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLYCONRY DERICO, par. Ireland, bar. Irighticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Listowel (P. T. 169). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Ardferit and Aghadoc. Annual val. £35.

BALLYCOOLANE, or **CLOGHERANEHIDDART**, par. Ireland, bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Distant from Dublin 3 m. Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALLYCOPELAND, tn.-land, Ireland, par.

Bangor, bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. of Ulster. Bangor (P. T. 114).

BALLYCOR, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster. Ballyclare (P. T. 118). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Connor. Annual val. £200.

BALLYCORMACK, vil. Ireland, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster. Leighlin-bridge (P. T. 57). Lat. 52. 41. N. Long. 7. 0. W.

BALLYCORMACK, par. Ireland, bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Wexford (P. T. 94). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLICORRY, vil. Ireland, bar. Lower Belfast, co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, on the coast road from Belfast to Larne (P. T. 123). Lat. 54. 47. N. Long. 5. 36. W.

BALLYCOTTON, vil. Ireland, par. Cloyne, bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 846. Cloyne (P. T. 186). Lat. 51. 50. Long. 8. 0. W. upon the W. shore of the dangerous bay of Ballycotton.

BALLYCOWAN, bar. Ireland, King's co. prov. Leinster, including 5 par. 1 tn. Pop. 18,035. **BALLYCRANE**. See **BALLYCARANA**.

BALLYCROGUE, par. Ireland, bar. and co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Carlow (P. T. 49). Living a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin.

BALLYCRONAN, vil. Ireland, bar. of Bere, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, situated upon the S. shore of the estuary of Kenmare riv. Bantry (P. T. 224). Lat. 51. 43. N. Long. 9. 56. W.

BALLYCROY, ham. Ireland, par. of Kilcommon, bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Newport (P. T. 177).

BALLYCULLEN, vil. Ireland, bar. Upper Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, on the E. bank of the riv. Bann. Toome (P. T. 130). Lat. 54. 47. N. Long. 6. 18. W.

BALLYCULTER, par. Ireland, bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster, on Strangford Lough. Acres, 3050. Pop. 2221. Strangford (P. T. 102). Lat. 54. 18. N. Long. 5. 33. W. Living, a cur. in dioc. of Down. Annual val. £125. (See **STRANGFORD**, tn. of.)

BALLYCUMBER. See **BALLICUMBER**.

BALLYCUSLANE, par. Ireland, bar. Truaghacnamy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 4701. Castle island (P. T. 197). Living a rect. in dioc. of Ardferit. Annual val. £450.

BALLYDAIGH, par. Ireland, bar. of Ken-naught, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 3315. Newtown-Limavady (P. T. 173). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Derry.

BALLYDARGAN, vil. Ireland, par. Killough, bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Killough (P. T. 100). Lat. 54. 16. N. Long. 5. 44. W.

BALLY-DAVID HEAD, Ireland, a signal station on the coast of the par. Kilquan, bar. Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Lat. 52. 15. Long. 10. 11. W. Dingle (P. T. 214).

BALLYDEHOB, vil. Ireland, par. Skull, bar. West Carbery, W. division, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 601. Skibbereen (P. T. 219). Lat. 51. 34. Long. 9. 26. W.

BALLYDELAUGHY, par. Ireland, bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Mitchelstown (P. T. 132). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne. Annual val. £160.

BALLYDELOHER, par. Ireland, bar. of Barmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1145. Cork (P. T. 166). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Cork. Here are manufactures of glass, paper, and woollen.

BALLYDEVELIN BAY, Ireland, on the coast of the co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Lat. 51. 28. N. Long. 10. 40.

BALLYDONAGAN, vil. Ireland, par. Killaconenagh, bar. of Bere, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Castletown (P. T. 258). Lat. 51. 37. N. Long. 10. 5. W. The inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. It is situated upon the open bay of Ballydonagan, which is in Lat. 51. 37. N. Long. 10. 5. W.

BALLYDONELAN, ham. Ireland, par. and bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Loughrea (P. T. 109). Lat. 53. 15. N. Long. 8. 19. W.

BALLYDONNELL, par. Ireland, bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Rathdrum (P. T. 38). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALLYDRASHANE. See **BALDRASHANE**.

BALLYDRYHID, vil. Ireland, par. Ballysadare, bar. Tiraghirl, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 126. Colooney (P. T. 126).

BALLYDUFF, par. Ireland, bar. Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 420. Dingle (P. T. 214). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Ardfer and Aghadoe.

BALLYDUFF, ham. Ireland, in the par. of the same name, co. Kerry. Pop. 92. Dingle (P. T. 214).

BALLYDUFF, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Portlaw (P. T. 104). Living, rect. in the obsolete dioc. of Waterford.

BALLYDUFF, vil. Ireland, bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Stradbally (P. T. 49).

BALLYDUFF, vil. Ireland, par. of Carnmoney, bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. with par. Belfast (P. T. 102).

BALLYEASTON, par. Ireland, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. of Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 5892. Ballyclare (P. T. 118). Living, a rect. dioc. of Connor. Annual val. £200.

BALLYEASTON, vil. Ireland, par. Ballyeaston, bar. Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 301. Ballyclare (P. T. 118).

BALLYELLA BAY, Ireland, bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munster, on the W. coast of Ireland. It is exposed and unsafe. Lat. 52. 57. N. Long. 9. 21. W.

BALLYELLIN, par. Ireland, bar. of Forth, St. Mullins, and Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1760. Graig (P. T. 75). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin.

BALLYFEARD, par. Ireland, bar. Kinnalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1304. Kinsale (P. T. 186). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Cork. Annual val. £130.

BALLYFERIS POINT, Ireland, bar. of Ardes, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, N.E. coast. Lat. 54. 32. N. Long. 5. 24. W. having a dangerous reef to the E.

BALLYFERMOT, or **BALLYFARMOT**, par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, on the S. bank of the riv. Liffey. Pop. 402. 4. m. from Dublin. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALLYFERNON, or **BALLYFARNON**, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Boyle (P. T. 107), situated at the foot of Ballyfarnon mountains. Lat. 54. 5. N. Long. 8. 5. W.

BALLYFIN, par. Ireland, par. Borris, bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Maryborough (P. T. 51). Living, chap. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Lat. 53. 4. N. Long. 7. 24. W.

BALLYFOILE, par. Ireland, bar. Kinnalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1291. Kinsale (P. T. 186). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Cork. Lat. 51. 45. N. Long. 8. 20. W.

BALLYFORAN, vil. Ireland, par. Taughboy, bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Ballinamore (P. T. 93). Fairs, 8 Feb. 1 Thursday April, 19 May, 6 July, 19 Sept. 21 Oct. 3 Thursday in Dec.

BALLYGAD, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught. Arvagh (P. T. 86).

BALLYGADDY, vil. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Tuam (P. T. 126). Lat. 53. 31. N. Long. 8. 50. W.

BALLYGALLY HEAD, Ireland, par. of Cairncastle, bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. A steep basaltic cliff on the E. coast. Lat. 54. 54. N. Long. 5. 41. W.

BALLYGARTH. See **BALLIGARTH**.

BALLYGARNEY, vil. Ireland, bar. of Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Ballymena (P. T. 132). Lat. 54. 53. N. Long. 6. 7. W.

BALLYGAWLEY, tn. Ireland, par. of Ballinasaggart, bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; 90 m. from Dublin. Pop. 972. Lat. 54. 25. N. Long. 6. 54. W. Manufactures, gloves. Fairs, 5 June, 2 Sept. and Nov.

BALLYGELLY. See **BALLYGALLY**.

BALLYGIBBON, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1074. Moneygall (P. T. 84). Lat. 52. 11. N. Long. 8. 45. W. Living, a rect. and vic. in the obsolete dioc. of Killaloe. Annual val. £100.

BALLYGILL, vil. Ireland, par. Rathlin Island, bar. Carey, co. Antrim, situated upon the W. coast of the island. Ballycastle (P. T. 186). Lat. 55. 19. N. Long. 6. 4. W.

BALLYGLASS, (P. T.) Ireland, bar. Tyrrawley, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, situated near the N. coast. Dublin 148 m. Lat. 54. 18. N. Long. 9. 17. W.

BALLYGLASS, vil. Ireland, bar. of Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Manor Hamilton (P. T. 145). Lat. 54. 15. N. Long. 8. 12. W.

BALLYGORMAN, vil. Ireland, par. of Cloncah, bar. Ennishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 222. Carn (P. T. 174).

BALLIGOURNEY, par. Ireland, bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Cloyne (P. T. 186). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLYGRAN, vil. Ireland, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, near the W. bank of the riv. Mang. Charleville (P. T. 144). Lat. 52. 24. N. Long. 8. 42. W.

BALLYGRIFFIN, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Cashel (P. T. 100). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel.

BALLYGRIFFIN, vil. Ireland, bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster. Arklow (P. T. 49). Lat. 52. 47. N. Long. 6. 14. W.

BALLYGUNN, par. Ireland, bar. Ida, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Roas (P. T. 88). Living, vic. in the dioc. of Ossory.

BALLYGUNNER, ham. and par. Ireland, bar. Gaultier, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, on the S. bank of the riv. Suir. Acres, 1755. Pop. 709. East Passage (P. T. 102). Fairs, 19 Sept. Living, a vic. and rect. in the obsolete dioc. of Waterford.

BALLYGURRIN, par. Ireland, bar. Ida, co.

Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 693. Ross (P. T. 83). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory.

BALLYHACK, vil. Ireland, par. St. James, bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 258. Fethard (P. T. 108). Fairs, Thursday after Trin. Sun. 25 March and July, 24 Aug. 29 Sept. Lat. 52. 14. N. Long. 6. 59. W. situated upon Waterford harbour.

BALLYHALBERT, vil. Ireland, par. St. Andrew's, bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 322. Kircubbin (P. T. 121), situated upon a little bay.

BALLYHANE, or BALLYHEAN, par. Ireland, bar. Carra, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3734. Castlebar (P. T. 159). Fairs, 4 July, 20 Aug. Living, rect. in the dioc. of Tuam.

BALLYHANLY, vil. Ireland, bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Ballyhaunis (P. T. 123). Lat. 53. 47. N. Long. 8. 50. W.

BALLYHASSIG, or BALLYHASSIG, vil. Ireland, par. Ballinaboy, bar. Kerricurrigh, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 150. Cork (P. T. 166). Fairs, 1 May, 29 June, 10 Aug. 29 Sept.

BALLYHAUNIS, P. T. Ireland, par. Anagh, bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; 123 m. from Dublin. Lat. 53. 45. N. Long. 8. 42. W. Fairs, 1 June, 2 July, 22 Sept. 29 Oct.

BALLYHAURA, vil. Ireland, par. Bothon, bar. Ossory and Killmore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Buttevant (P. T. 160).

BALLYHAYS, or BALLYHAISE, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. Castleterra, bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; 68 m. from Dublin. Pop. 761. Lat. 54. 4. N. Long. 7. 14. W.

BALLYHEA, or BALLYHAT, par. Ireland, bar. Fermoy, Ossory, and Killmore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1540. Charleville (P. T. 44). Living, a prebend in the diocese of Cloyne.

BALLYHEIGE, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 766. Tralee (P. T. 137). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Ardferit. Annual value £300. The il. is situated upon the unsheltered bay of the same name. Lat. 52. 24. N. Long. 9. 45. W.

BALLYHEIGE, or KERRAS HEAD, Ireland, bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry; a remarkable promontory on the W. coast, on the S. side of Shannon mouth. Lat. 52. 30. N. Long. 9. 3. W.

BALLYHIGHLAND, ham. Ireland, bar. Fullaghonoho, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Killehandra (P. T. 80). Fairs, Saturday before Trin. and 21 May.

BALLYHOGUE, or BALLYHAGUE, par. Ireland, bar. Shelmahier and Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 928. Enniscorthy (P. T. 2). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns. Annual value £135.

BALLYHOOLY, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Lat. 52. 8. N. Long. 8. 22. W. Pop. of tn. 533, of par. 3317. Fermoy (P. T. 142). Fairs, 26 Aug. on the Blackater. Living, a vic. dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLY-HOWARD, par. Ireland, bar. Publebrien, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Limeck (P. T. 119). Living, rect. in the dioc. of Limerick.

BALLY-HOWELL, vil. Ireland, par. Drumice, bar. Dromahair, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Manor Hamilton (P. T. 145).

BALLYHUSKER, or BALLYHUSKARN, par.

Ireland, bar. Ballagheen, co. of Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2487. Enniscorthy (P. T. 82). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLYINGLAY, par. Ireland, bar. Shelmahier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Taghmon (P. T. 103). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLY-ISLAND, vil. Ireland, bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster. Carnew (P. T. 60). Lat. 52. 44. N. Long. 6. 36. W.

BALLYJAMESDUFF, P. T. Ireland, par. and bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; 57 m. from Dublin. Pop. 863. Lat. 53. 54. N. Long. 7. 8. W.

BALLYKEANE, par. Ireland, bar. Philipstown and Geashill, King's co. prov. Leinster. Pop. 2415. Portarlinton (P. T. 44). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare. Annual value £300.

BALLYKELLY, vil. Ireland, par. Tamlaght-anlagan, bar. of Kenaught, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 290. Lat. 55. 2. N. Long. 6. 56. W. Newton-Limavady (P. T. 173). There is an endowed poor-school in this parish.

BALLYKEOGUE, par. Ireland, bar. Shelmahier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, watered by the Slauey riv. Enniscorthy (P. T. 82). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns. Annual value £135.

BALLYKERIN, vil. Ireland, par. St. Mary's, bar. Brawney, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster, upon Lough-Ree. Athlone (P. T. 75). Lat. 53. 27. N. Long. 7. 50. W.

BALLYKEROGUE, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Dungarvan (P. T. 122).

BALLYKETT, vil. bar. Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Killrush (P. T. 177).

BALLYKILLEN, vil. Ireland, bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. Leinster. Edenderry (P. T. 40). Lat. 53. 19. N. Long. 7. 7. W.

BALLYKILLY, vil. Ireland, bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster. Six-mile-bridge (P. T. 130). Lat. 52. 48. N. Long. 8. 49. W.

BALLYKIRK, vil. Ireland, bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Lat. 52. 44. N. Long. 7. 43. W. Templemore (P. T. 86).

BALLYLACKEN, vil. Ireland, bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. of Leinster. Edenderry (P. T. 40). Lat. 53. 20. N. Long. 7. 7. W.

BALLYLAGHAN, ham. Ireland, par. Strade, bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, on the Guishdin riv. Foxford (P. T. 173). Lat. 53. 56. N. Long. 9. 1. W.

BALLYLANEEN, par. Ireland, bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, watered by the riv. Mahon. Pop. 2491. KillmacThomas (P. T. 109). Living, rect. in the dioc. of Lismore. Annual value £380.

BALLYLANEY, ISLAND OF, Ireland, par. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Lat. 53. 30. N. Long. 10. 10. W.

BALLYLARKIN, par. Ireland, bar. Cranagh, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Freshford (P. T. 82). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory.

BALLYLEE, ham. Ireland, bar. of Killtartan, co. Galway. Gort (P. T. 124). Lat. 53. 4. N. Long. 8. 40. W.

BALLYLENNAN, par. Ireland, bar. of Shelmahier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Tagh-

mon (P. T. 103). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLYLIFFIN, vil. Ireland, par. Donagh, bar. Ennishowen, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster. Cairn (P. T. 174).

BALLYLINAN, vil. Ireland, par. Killabin, bar. Ballyadams, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Athy (P. T. 40). Pop. 533.

BALLYLINCH, par. Ireland, bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster. Lat. 52. 35. N. Long. 7. 11. W. Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory. Thomastown (P. T. 75).

BALLYLINNY, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2412. Ballyclare (P. T. 118). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Connor. Annual value £100.

BALLYLONGFORD, P. T. Ireland, par. Aghavalagh, bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, situated upon the Shannon. Lat. 52. 33. N. Long. 9. 22. W. Pop. 1300. Dist. from Dublin 160 m.

BALLYLOUGHLOE, par. Ireland, bar. Clonlunan, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 600. Pop. 4733. Moate (P. T. 66). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Meath. Annual value £360.

BALLYMACADON, vil. Ireland, bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Lat. 52. 15. N. Long. 9. 21. W. Castle-Island (P. T. 197).

BALLYMACALENNY, par. Ireland, bar. Clonmahon, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Granard (P. T. 75). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh. Annual value £150.

BALLYMACART, par. Ireland, bar. Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, upon the sea coast. Dungarvan (P. T. 122). Living, a vic. dioc. of Lismore. Annual value £120.

BALLYMACART-HEAD, Ireland, promontory of the par. of Ballymacart, extending into St. George's Channel. Lat. 51. 58. N. Long. 7. 39. W.

BALLIMACDUN, par. Ireland, bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 795. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALLYMACDUN, ham. Ireland, par. of the same name, co. Dublin. Pop. 73. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18).

BALLYMACCELLIGOT, par. Ireland, bar. Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 3535. Tralee (P. T. 187). Living, a rect. dioc. of Ardfer. Annual value £330.

BALLYMACHUGH, par. Ireland, bar. Clonmahon, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 3428. Virginia (P. T. 52). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh. Annual value £260.

BALLYMACK, vil. Ireland, bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny. Lat. 52. 36. N. Long. 7. 23. W. Callan (P. T. 80).

BALLYMACKAILA, ham. Ireland, bar. of Islands, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Lat. 52. 54. N. Long. 8. 55. W. Ennis (P. T. 142).

BALLYMACKKEY, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 3066. Nenagh (P. T. 95). Living, a vic. and rect. in the obsolete dioc. of Killaloe.

BALLYMACKILL, par. Ireland, bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster. Celbridge (P. T. 14). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALLYMACORMACK, par. Ireland, bar. Ardagh and Moydow, co. Longford, prov. of

Leinster. Pop. 3936. Longford (P. T. 74). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Ardagh.

BALLYMACWARD, par. Ireland, bar. Killconnel and Tyaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4996. Castle-Blakeney (P. T. 105). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert. Annual value £280.

BALLYMACWILLIAM, par. Ireland, bar. Warrenstown, King's co. prov. Leinster. Pop. 1156. Edenderry (P. T. 40). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare.

BALLYMAGANNY, vil. Ireland, par. Oldcastle, bar. Demi-fore, co. East-Meath, prov. Leinster. Oldcastle (P. T. 53).

BALLYMAGARVY, par. Ireland, bar. of Upper Duleek, co. East-Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 132. Slane (P. T. 38). Living, a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Meath.

BALLYMAGAURAN, vil. Ireland, par. Templeport, bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 89. Fairs, 23 May and Nov. 12 Aug. Ballinamore (P. T. 93).

BALLYMAGLASSON, par. Ireland, bar. Ratoath, co. East-Meath, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 633. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Meath. Annual value £200.

BALLYMAGORRY, vil. Ireland, par. of Camus, bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54. 50. N. Long. 7. 23. W. Strabane (P. T. 136).

BALLYMAGUIGAN, ham. Ireland, par. Magherafelt, bar. Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster. Magherafelt (P. T. 49). Lat. 54. 45. N. Long. 6. 24. W.

BALLYMAHON, P. T. Ireland, par. Abbeyshrule, bar. of Rathcline, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Lat. 53. 34. N. Long. 7. 43. W. Pop. 1081. Distant 68 m. from Dublin. Fairs, 11 May and Aug. 21 Nov. Tuesday before Ash-Wednesday. Situated upon the riv. Inny, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of five arches, and at its junction with the Royal canal.

BALLYMAKENNY, par. Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, and co. 'tn. of Drogheda, prov. Leinster. Pop. 563. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh.

BALLYMANAGH, ham. Ireland, par. Ballynagh, bar. Clonmahon, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Lat. 53. 57. N. Long. 7. 20. W. Crossdonay (P. T. 74).

BALLYMANNA, ham. Ireland, bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Lat. 53. 12. N. Long. 8. 38. W. Loughrea (P. T. 109).

BALLYMANNY, par. Ireland, bar. Connel and East Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Munster. Acres, 300. Kildare (P. T. 32). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare.

BALLYMARTIN, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 721. Ballyclare (P. T. 118). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Connor.

BALLYMARTLE, par. Ireland, bar. Kinnalea, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1585. Kinsale (P. T. 186). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Cork. Annual value £420.

BALLYMASCANLAN, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, situated upon a bay of the same name, on the Irish sea. Lat. 53. 56. N. Long. 5. 50. W. Acres, 6000. Pop. 7475. Dúndalk (P. T. 51). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh. There is a large cromlech here called the "Giant's Load."

BALLYMENA, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. of Kinnisbeg, bar. Lower Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, on the riv. Maine. Lat. 54. 52. N. Long. 6. 8. W. Distant from Dublin 132 m. Pop. 4067. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, 26 July, 21 Oct. This is a good market for butter and for coarse linens.

BALLYMENY, ham. Ireland, bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, situated upon the shores of the Atlantic. Lat. 54. 15. N. Long. 8. 48. W. Dromore, West (P. T. 144).

BALLYMITTY, par. Ireland, bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 608. Taghmon (P. T. 103). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLYMODAN, or **BALLYMOODAN**, par. Ireland, bar. East Carbery, east div. and also in Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Lat. 51. 44. N. Long. 8. 42. W. Pop. 9972. Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Cork.

BALLYMOE, tn. Ireland, bar. of Half Ballymoe, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught; distant from Dublin 108 m. Lat. 53. 42. N. Long. 8. 26. W.

BALLYMOE, bar. Ireland, half of which is in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, comprehending 10 pars. Pop. 28,112.

BALLYMOE, bar. Ireland, half of which is in the co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, comprehending 4 par. Pop. 7353.

BALLYMONEY. See **BALLIMONEY**.

BALLYMORAN, or **MORANSTOWN**, par. Ireland, bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 1700. Pop. 675. Ballymore (P. T. 72). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Meath.

BALLYMORE, par. Ireland, co. Wexford. See **BALLIMORE**.

BALLYMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Orrior, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 11,806. Tanderagee (P. T. 80). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh.

BALLYMORE, or **BALLIMORE**, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. of Killare and Ballymore, bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, situated upon Lough Seady; distant from Dublin 72 m. Lat. 53. 29. N. Long. 7. 36. W. Pop. 663. Fairs, Whit-Monday, 14 Oct.

BALLYMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3494. Ballymore (P. T. 72). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Meath. The old Abbey of Ballymore was founded in the 8th century.

BALLYMOREEN, par. Ireland, bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 1640. Pop. 1237. Thurles (P. T. 95). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel. Annual val. £200.

BALLYMORE-EUSTACE, tn. Ireland, par. of the same name, insulated by the co. Wicklow, bar. Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Lat. 53. 8. N. Long. 6. 39. W. Pop. 844. Blessington (P. T. 18). Situated upon the riv. Liffey, which is crossed here by a stone bridge. Fairs, 26 Aug. 29 Sept.

BALLYMORE-EUSTACE, par. Ireland, bar. Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2085. Blessington (P. T. 18). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin. Here are considerable remains of druidical worship.

BALLYMOTE, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. Emlyfad, bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; 119 m. from Dublin. Pop. 875. Lat. 54. 5. N. Long. 8. 26. W. possessing a trade in corn and linens.

BALLYMOTE, vil. Ireland, par. Donaghta, bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Eyrecourt (P. T. 89). Fairs, 22 May, 21 Oct. 16 Nov.

BALLYMOYER, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Armagh (P. T. 82). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh. Annual val. £200.

BALLYMURTAGH, tn.-land, Ireland, bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Rathdrum (P. T. 38). Here are rich copper mines, known and worked, with occasional interruptions, for nearly a century.

BALLYNACARGY. See **BALLINACARGY**.

BALLYMULLET, tn. Ireland, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster. Distant from Dublin, 152 m.

BALLYMULLET, **BALLMULLET**, or **BELLMULLET**, vil. Ireland, par. Kilcommon, bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Lat. 54. 15. N. Long. 9. 54. W. Distant 189 m. from Dublin. Pop. 400: situated upon the isthmus connecting the mullet to the main land. Exports, corn and kelp.

BALLYNA. See **BALLINA**.

BALLYNACARTHY, vil. Ireland, par. Kilmaloda, bar. East-Carbery, East div. co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 167. Dunmanway (P. T. 203).

BALLYNACLASH. See **BALLINACLASH**.

BALLYNACLOUGH. See **BALLINACLOUGH**.

BALLYNACOR. See **BALLINACOR**.

BALLYNACOURTY, par. Ireland, bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3250. Oranmore (P. T. 127). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam. Annual val. £240.

BALLYNACOURTY. See **BALLINACOURTY**.

BALLYNACURRA, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. 2343. Rathcormuck (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Cork.

BALLYNADRIMNA, par. Ireland, bar. Carbery, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1503. Clonard (P. T. 33). Par. a cur. in the dioc. of Kildare.

BALLYNAGAR. See **BALLINAGAR**.

BALLYNAGH. See **BALLINAGH**.

BALLYNAGORY, tn. Ireland, par. Leckpatrick, bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Fairs, 3 May, 5 July, 2 Nov. Strabane (P. T. 136).

BALLYNAHAGLISH. See **BALLINAHAGLISH**.

BALLYNAHASSIG, vil. Ireland, par. Ballinaboy, bar. Kerricurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. 150. Bandon (P. T. 186).

BALLYNAHINCH. See **BALLINAHINCH**.

BALLYNAKILL. See **AGHIART**.

BALLYNAKILL. See **BALLINAKILL**.

BALLYNALACK. See **BALLINALACK**.

BALLYNAMALLARD. See **BALLINAMALLARD**.

BALLYNAMARRA. See **BALLINAMARRA**.

BALLYNAMONA. See **BALLINAMONA**.

BALLYNAMORE. See **BALLINAMORE**.

BALLYNAMULT. See **BALLINAMULT**.

BALLYNANAGHT, ham. Ireland, par. Killmore, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster. Cavan (P. T. 68).

BALLYNARD. See **BALLINARD**.

BALLYNARRY, vil. Ireland, par. Lower Fahan, bar. Ennishowen, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 200. Buncrana (P. T. 164).

BALLYNASAGGART. See **BALLINASAGGART**.

BALLYNASCREEN, or **BALNASCREEN**, par. Ireland, bar. Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, watered by the Moyola riv. Lat. 54. 49. N. Long. 6. 41. W. Pop. 7854. Tubbermore (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Derry. Annual val. £620.

BALLYNASKELLIGS. See **BALLINASKELLIGS**.

BALLYNASLANEY, par. Ireland, bar. Shelmallee, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 916. Enniscorthy (P. T. 82). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns. Annual val. £160.

BALLYNEALE, vil. Ireland, par. Desertmoon, bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, upon the Nore riv. Lat. 52. 25. N. Long. 7. 4. W. Innistigue (P. T. 80).

BALLYNEETY. See **BALLYNETTY**.

BALLYNEGALL, ham. Ireland, Killmallock liberties, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Killmallock (P. T. 140).

BALLYNERAN, par. Ireland, bar. Orrery and Killmore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Charleville (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLYNETTY, vil. Ireland, par. Cahirnarry, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Limerick (P. T. 119).

BALLYNOCKAN, par. Ireland, bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Munster. Leighlin-bridge (P. T. 57). Liv. a chapelry in the dioc. of Leighlin.

BALLYNOE, par. Ireland, bar. Killnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2692. Tallow (P. T. 141). Liv. vic. and rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLYNOE, vil. Ireland, par. of the same name, co. Cork. Pop. 200. Tallow (P. T. 141).

BALLYNTemple. See **BALLINTemple**.

BALLYNULTIG, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1270. Cork (P. T. 160).

BALLYNURE, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54. 47. N. Long. 5. 49. W. Acres, 5840. Pop. 3549. Ballyclare (P. T. 118). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Connor.

BALLYNURE, vil. Ireland, par. of the same name, co. Antrim, situated upon the Six-mile-Water. Pop. 415. Ballyclare (P. T. 118).

BALLYNURE, ham. Ireland, bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. Leinster. Lat. 53. 14. N. Long. 7. 3. W. Portarlington (P. T. 44).

BALLYNURE, par. Ireland, bar. Sleibhardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Kille-naule (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cashel.

BALLYNURE. See **BALLINURE**.

BALLYNVREENY, tn. Ireland, par. Bruff, bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Fairs, 21 April and June, 31 Aug. 19 Nov. Bruff (P. T. 133).

BALLYNONAN, vil. Ireland, bar. Carbery, co. Killdare, prov. Munster. Clonard (P. T. 33).

BALLYORGAN, vil. Ireland, par. Killflyn, bar. Costlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 369. Killmallock (P. T. 140).

BALLYOUGHTERA, par. Ireland, bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1682. Castlemartyr (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLYOVEY, par. Ireland bar. Carra, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, upot Lough Mask. Pop. 4025. Ballinrobe (P. T. 147). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Tuam.

BALLYPATRICK, vil. Ireland, bar. Ifa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Lat. 52. 24. N. Long. 7. 33. W. Clonmel (P. T. 123).

BALLYPHILIP, par. Ireland, bar. of Ardes, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, upon Lough Strangford. Acres, 3000. Pop. 7268. Portaferry (P. T. 128). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Down.

BALLYPOREEN, vil. Ireland, bar. Templetenny, bar. Ifa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Lat. 52. 18. N. Long. 8. 4. W. Pop. 513. Clogheen (P. T. 121). Fairs, 21 May, 21 Aug. 17. Dec.

BALLYQUILLANE. See **BALLIQUILLANE**.

BALLYQUINTIN, Point, Ireland, on the coast of the co. Down, prov. of Ulster. Lat. 54. 32. N. Long. 5. 5. W. on the N. side of the entrance of Lough Strangford.

BALLYRAGGET, par. Ireland, bar. Fassadining, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster. Ballyragget (P. T. 76). Lat. 52. 47. N. Long. 7. 22. W. Pop. 2754. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory. There are quarries of marble in this parish.

BALLYRAGGET, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. of the same name, co. Kilkenny, upon the rapid riv. Nore; 76 m. from Dublin. Lat. 52. 38. N. Long. 6. 12. W. Pop. 1629. Fairs, 20 Feb. April, Oct. 22 June, 4 Sept. 10 Dec. This is a permanent military station, and has some trade.

BALLYRASHANE. See **BALDRASHANE**.

BALLYROAN. See **BALLIROAN**.

BALLYSCADARE. See **BALLISADARE**.

BALLYSAKEERY. See **BALLISAKEERY**.

BALLYSAX, par. Ireland, bar. of East and West Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 996. Killcullen (P. T. 26). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kildare.

BALLYSCADANE, par. Ireland, bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Bruff (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Emly.

BALLYSCANLAN, vil. Ireland, bar. Conello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Having four cattle fairs in each year. Rathkeale (P. T. 137).

BALLYSCULLEN, par. Ireland, bar. Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 6453. Mugherafelt (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Derry.

BALLYSCULLOGE, par. Ireland, bar. Ikeathy and Oughterany, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 505. Killcock (P. T. 18). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare.

BALLYSEEDY, par. Ireland, bar. Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 1184. Tralee (P. T. 187). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfer.

BALLYSHANNON, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. Killbarron, bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster. Lat. 54. 29. N. Long. 8. 6. W. Pop. 3775. Dist. 127 m. from Dublin, situated on the riv. Erne, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of fourteen arches, and immediately after is precipitated over a ledge of rocks of 12 feet fall into the little bay of Ballyshannon. The tn. occupies the sides of a hill, on the summit of which is a church with a tower and spire, and below are the town-hall, barrack, large distillery, and other buildings. The fishery at the embouchure of the Erne is estimated at £1000 annual val. The harbour, which is at the head of the great bay of Donegal, is unsafe, and interrupted by moving bars. In the black pool immediately below the tn. there is a secure asylum for small craft.

BALLYSHANNON, par. Ireland, bar. East

and West Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Lat. 53. 6. N. Long. 6. 51. W. Pop. 790. Killcullen (P. T. 26). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare.

BALLYSHEEHAN, par. Ireland, bar. Midlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 2869. Cashel (P. T. 100). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel.

BALLYSHEEN, ham. Ireland, bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Lat. 52. 45. N. Long. 8. 45. W. Six-mile-bridge (P. T. 130).

BALLYSHONBOY, par. Ireland, bar. Costlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Pop. 779. Killmallock (P. T. 140). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Limerick.

BALLYSONAN. See **BALLYSHANNON**, co. Kildare, Ireland.

BALLYSPELLAN, vil. Ireland, par. Fartagh, bar. Galmoy, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Johnstown (P. T. 80). Here are mineral waters, once held in much esteem. The Ballyspellan spa is the subject of a poem by Dean Swift, which is more remarkable for wit than delicacy.

BALLYSPILLANE, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 577. Rathcormuck (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLYSUMAGHAN, par. Ireland, bar. Tiraghrih, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1767. Dromahair (P. T. 133). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin.

BALLYTARSNEY, par. Ireland, bar. Iverk, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Carrick-on-Suir (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory.

BALLYTEAGUE. See **BALLITEIG**.

BALLYTOBIN. See **BALLTOBIN**.

BALLYTORE. See **BALLTORE**.

BALLYTRABOYNE, par. Ireland, bar. and co. of Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2100. Clones (P. T. 85). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher.

BALLYTREAN, vil. Ireland, par. Aghnallen, bar. Cremorne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54. 1. N. Long. 6. 47. W. Pop. 220. Carrickmacross (P. T. 55).

BALLYVALDON, par. Ireland, bar. Balaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1379. Gorey (P. T. 61). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLYVALEW, par. Ireland, bar. of Balaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 390. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BALLYVARRY. See **BALLINVARRY**.

BALLYVELLY, vil. Ireland, bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Killaloe (P. T. 110). Lat. 52. 48. N. Long. 8. 24. W.

BALLYVELY, vil. Ireland, par. of Annagh, bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Clare (P. T. 149). Fairs, 14 May, 2 Oct.

BALLYVILLE, ham. Ireland, bar. of Geashill, King's co. prov. of Leinster. Portarlinton (P. T. 14). Lat. 53. 13. N. Long. 7. 21. W.

BALLYVINNY, vil. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Cork (P. T. 160). Lat. 51. 58. N. Long. 8. 21. W.

BALLYVOURNEY, par. Ireland, bar. of West-Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 676. Maccroom (P. T. 191). Fairs are held on 10 of May, Sept., Nov., in the hamlet of Ballyvourney. The Sullane riv. waters the par. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne. Here are the ruins of S. Gobnates abbey, and an ancient cross, to which pilgrimages continue to be made

BALLYWALTER, vil. Ireland, par. of St. Andrew's, bar. of Ardes, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, situated upon the sea-coast. Lat. 54. 31. N. Long. 5. 23. W. Pop. 664. Newtonards (P. T. 110).

BALLYWALTER, par. Ireland, bar. of Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster, extending along the sea-coast, and off which lies Bally Walter reef. Acres, 2433. Newtonards (P. T. 110). Liv. a vic. dioc. of Down.

BALLYWEEDY, vil. Ireland, bar. and co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster. Crumlin (P. T. 99). Lat. 54. 40. N. Long. 6. 0. W.

BALLYWILLAN, par. Ireland, bar. of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, and in the liberties of the town of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 2219. Coleraine (P. T. 159). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Connor.

BALM, vil. Prussia, in Pomerania; 25 m. sw. from Stutgard. Lat. 53. 6. N. Long. 14. 30. E.

BALM, vil. Switzerland, canton of Solothurn; 5 m. E. of Soleure.

BALMACLELLAN, or **MACLELLAN'S TOWN**, vil. Scotland, par. of the same name, stewartry of Kircudbright, upon the banks of the riv. Ken, opposite to New Galloway, and near the head of Loch Ken. Real prop. £4953. Pop. 1013. New Galloway (P. T. 80). Liv. in the presbytery of Kircudbright, and synod of Galloway.

BALMAGHIE, par. Scotland, stewartry of Kircudbright, eight miles in length by four in breadth, the surface being much covered with heath, rock, and part occupied with small lakes. Real prop. £7986. Pop. 1416. Castle-Douglas (P. T. 87). Liv. in the presbytery of Kircudbright, and synod of Galloway. Here are mineral waters.

BALMALCOLM, vil. Scotland, par. of Kettle, dist. of Cupar, sh. of Fife. Falkland (P. T. 24). The inhabitants are occupied in lime-works and collieries.

BALMAMUD, tn. Turkey in Asia, Anadolia; 20 m. from Karahissar.

BALMANGAN BAY, Scotland, stewartry of Kircudbright, in the greater bay of Kircudbright, affording good shelter and safe anchorage.

BALME, LA, vil. France, depart. of Isère, prov. of Dauphiné; 9 m. from Cremieu (P. T.). Here is a celebrated grotto, one of the seven wonders of Dauphiné, and also the ruins of an ancient palace.

BALME, LA, vil. France, arrond. of Nantua, depart. of Ain, prov. of Burgundy. Cerdon (P. T.). Glass is made here.

BALME, COL DE, N. Italy, a pass over that branch of the Alps which forms the boundary between Savoy and the canton of Bas Valais, in Switzerland, elevated 7550 feet above the level of the sea.

BALMERADAB, tn. Persia, prov. Khorassan.

BALMERINO, or **BALMERINCH**, par. Scotland, dist. of Cupar, shire of Fife, situated between Forgan and Flisk. The land here is cultivated, enclosed, and varied with plantations. Real prop. £4331. Pop. 1055. Cupar (P. T. 30). Liv. in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife.

BALMERINO, vil. Scotland, in the par. of the same name, sh. of Fife. Cupar (P. T. 30), upon the estuary of the Tay. Here are the ruins of an abbey once beautiful and spacious, founded by Alexander XI., and Emergarde his mother, daughter of Earl Beaumont, in the year 1229. The abbey lands, after the dissolution, were granted to the Elphinstone family, but forfeited

by the attainder of the sixth Lord Balmerino, in 1746.

BALMORE, vil. Scotland, in the island of N. Uist, one of the Hebrides, or Western Isles. Lat. 57. 33. N. Long. 7. 24. W.

BALMUCIA, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian prov. of Piedmont, situated upon the riv. Sesia; 9 m. W. of Varallo, in Lat. 45. 51. N. Long. 8. 7. E.

BALNAGOWAN, riv. Scotland. (See **KILMUIR EASTER**).

BALNAHUAIGH, island, Scotland, sh. of Argyle, off the N. end of the isle of Jura. It does not exceed one mile in circumference, and consists wholly of slate. Oban (P. T. 126).

BALNACARRIG. See **BALLINACARRIG**.

BALNAKYLE, vil. Scotland, island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides, situated upon the sw. coast. Lat. 58. 7. N. Long. 6. 59. W.

BALNALACK. See **BALLINALACK**.

BALNALU, tn. Ireland, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster. Longford (P. T. 74).

BALNASCREEN. See **BALLYNASCREEN**.

BALNE, tnshp. England, par. Snaith, wapentake Osgoldcross, lower div. co. York, W. Riding. Acres, 2870. Real prop. £2638. Pop. 343. Snaith (P. T. 177).

BALOK-STEIN, island, North Sea, off the W. coast of Denmark, between the isles of Forø and Sylt, in Lat. 54. 44. N. Long. 8. 30. E.

BALOLA, tn. W. Africa, Senegambia, in the country of the Biafara, situated near the banks of the Rio Grande. Lat. 11. 45. N. Long. 14. 30. W.

BALOLY, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Doulatabad, 30 m. from Oodgheer.

BALONGE, isle, India, eastward of the Ganges, off the coast of Arracan, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 20. 7. N. Long. 92. 15. E.

BALOOCHISTAN. See **BELOOCHISTAN**.

BALOODAH, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Gundwana; 15 m. SE. from Ruttunpoor. Lat. 22. 3. N. Long. 82. 25. E.

BALORE, tn. island of Luzon, the principal of the Philippine group, in the Pacific Ocean, situated upon its E. coast. Lat. 15. 10. N. Long. 122. 0. E.

BALOTCHE, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, and prov. of Moldavia, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Byk; 40 m. NW. from Bender. Lat. 47. 1. N. Long. 28. 53. E.

BALOTE, tn. in the island of Mindoro, one of the Philippine group, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12. 15. N. Long. 121. 30. E.

BALOTTA, bay, Spain, subdiv. of Oviedo, prov. of Asturias, on S. coast of the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43. 26. N. Long. 4. 35. W.

BALOU, tn. Turkey in Asia, in sandj. of Kars, prov. of Armenia, near the banks of the riv. Kur; 30 m. from Kars.

BALOUDION, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. and 27 m. from Afium-Karahassir, prov. of Anadolía. Here is a bridge exceeding 1000 feet in length. Delicious fruits are produced in the vicinity.

BALOUSTRA, CAPE, Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, on the N. coast of the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 40. 56. N. Long. 24. 59. E.

BALOWO-SAND, islet, Indian Seas, off the W. coast of Celebes, in the Straits of Macassar. Lat. 4. 0. S. Long. 119. 25. E.

BALQUHIDDER, par. Scotland, sh. of Perth, 15 m. in length by 7 m. in breadth, encumbered

with mountains, in which are the celebrated Braes of Balquhiddel, and adorned with the lakes of Lochdoine, Lochvoil, Lochlubnaig, Lochearn, and watered by the Balvag riv. Real prop. £6794. Pop. 1049. Bridge-erne (P. T. 66). Lat. 56. 22. N. Long. 4. 20. W. Liv. in the presbytery of Dunblane, synod of Perth and Stirling.

BALQUHIDDER, vil. Scotland, in par. of the same name, sh. of Perth. Bridge-erne (P. T. 66). This was the last residence of Rob Roy, and he was interred in the parish cemetery at this place.

BALRAHEEN, par. Ireland, bar. of Ikenahy and Oughterany, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 615. Maynooth (P. T. 15). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare.

BALRAMPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Oude, situated between the Himala mntns. and the riv. Gogra. There is a good market here for the sale of mountain ponies.

BALREGAN HEAD, Scotland, par. of Stoneykirk, at the NW. angle of Luce Bay.

BALREMIT BAY. See **BALLIRAMANDER BAY**.

BALRODDAN. See **RODDENSTOWN**.

BALROTHERY, bar. Ireland, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, comprehending 15 par. 4 tn. 6 vils. No. of acres, 15,940. Pop. 20,359.

BALROTHERY, vil. and par. Ireland, in the bar. of the same name, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Pop. of par. 5078, of vil. 375. Balbriggan (P. T. 19). Liv. a vic. in the archdioc. of Dublin.

BALRUDDERY. See **BALROTHERY**.

BALS, riv. Norway, in the dioc. of Norland, falling into Bals Fiord. Lat. 69. 10. N. Long. 19. 15. E.

BALS FIORD, an inlet, Norway, on the NW. coast, in the dioc. of Norland. Lat. 69. 20. N. Long. 19. 0. E.

BALSA, riv. S. America, Brazil, forming the boundary between the prov. of Maranhão and Piahy. Lat. 7. 30. S. Long. 47. 0. W.

BALSALL, chap. England, par. of Hampton in Arden, hund. of Hemlingford, Solihull div. co. of Warwick. Real prop. £6293. Pop. 1038. Warwick (P. T. 97). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Coventry.

BALSAM, Lake, N. America, Upper Canada, in the dist. of Newcastle. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 78. 40. W.

BALSAM, riv. Prussia, in Brandenburg, a tributary to the Biese.

BALSAMO BAY, W. Indies, island of Hayti, on the N. coast, sheltered by reefs, and in Lat. 19. 40. N. Long. 70. 15. W.

BALSAS, or **BALZAS**, tn. S. America, depart. of Chachapoyas, repub. of Peru, situated on the riv. Marañon, about 40 m. NE. of Mucupampa. Lat. 6. 15. S. Long. 78. 28. W.

BALSCAPINTADA, tn. of Spain, prov. Murcia; 9 m. NE. from Cartagena.

BALSCADDAN, par. Ireland, bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1011. Balbriggan (P. T. 19). Liv. vic. in dioc. of Dublin.

BALLSCOTT, ham. England, par. Wroxton, hund. of Bloxham, co. Oxford. Acres. 550. Pop. 213. Banbury (P. T. 75).

BALSEY CLIFF, England, co. of Suffolk, projecting into the North Sea, and situated between the Lights at Orford-Ness and Harwich.

BALSHAM, par. England, hund. of Radfield, co. of Cambridge. Acres, 4402. Real prop. £5128. Pop. 1074. Linton (P. T. 62).

BALSILLA, Point, S. America, depart. div. of Choco, intendency of Cauca, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 5. 20. N. Long. 77. 50. W.

BALSO, or **BALZO**, riv. S. America, intendency of Del Ecuador, repub. of Colombia, a tributary to the Bobonaza, which latter, uniting with the Pastaca, falls into the Amazon.

BALSON DI MAPIMI, desert, N. America, repub. of Mexico, lying between the prov. of Durango and San-louis-potosi. Lat. 28. 0. N. Long. 103. 0. W.

BALSOON, par. Ireland, bar. of Lower Deece, co. East Meath, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 311. Trim (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Meath.

BALSORA. See **BASSORA**.

BALSORANO, tn. S. Italy, prov. of Lavora, kindg. of Naples, on the borders of the Upper Abruzzo. Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 13. 34. E.

BALSOVER. See **BOLSOVER**.

BALSTAT, or **BALSTATT**, tn. Switzerland, canton of Soleure; 9 m. N.E. of Solothurn, or Soleure. Lat. 47. 19. N. Long. 7. 41. E.

BALTA, islet, Scotland, par. of Unst, sh. of Orkney and Shetland, off the E. coast of the island of Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, and from which it is separated by Balta Sound. Lat. 60. 50. N. Long. 0. 55. W. Lerwick (P. T. 40).

BALTA, tn. Russia in Europe, prov. of Podolia, in the obsolete kingdom of Poland, situated upon the Sinioukha, a tributary to the Bug, 21 m. from Olgopol, and 63 from Bender. Lat. 47. 56. N. Long. 29. 36. E.

BALTA, rocks, Mediterranean Sea, off the E. coast of Tunis, between the Al-Kuriat Isles, and Mahedia, or Cape Africa. Lat. 35. 38. N. Long. 11. 4. E.

BALTA-WIERDA, vil. Turkey in Europe, in Little Wallachia.

BALTAGLIA, tn. S. Italy, prov. of Capitanata, kindg. of Naples, situated upon a lake of the same name, about 10 m. S.E. of Rodi, and near the base of Mt. Gargano. Lat. 41. 55. N. Long. 15. 57. E.

BALTA, or **BALTASCH**, vil. of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Caucasia, seated upon the N. bank of the Terak riv.

BALTEAGH. See **BALLIDAIGH**.

BALTERLEY, or **BATTERLEY**, tnsbp. England, par. of Barthomley, hund. of Pire-hill, North, co. of Stafford. Acres, 1020. Pop. 305. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150).

BALTIC SEA (from *balt*, white), a spacious gulf in the north of Europe, communicating with the North Sea: it is called also the *Bæltic*, or encircling; the *Baltan*, or sea of king *Baltus*; and by the Swedes, Germans, and Danes, the *East Sea*. It washes the coasts of Denmark, Germany, Prussia; of Courland, Livonia, and other Russian and Swedish states. Its extent, from Torneo to the island of Wollin, off the coast of Pomerania, is 240 leagues: its average breadth may be taken at 35 leagues: and its superficial contents, including the areas of the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, amount to 120,000 square miles. Its N. extremity is in Lat. 65. 51. N. and its S. in 53. 30. The northern division, called the Gulf of Bothnia, extends 150 leagues in length; and the Gulf of Finland, the E. div., measures above 80 leagues from its entrance between Spinthamer Point and Hangæ Head, to the extremity. The navigation of the Baltic is insecure and difficult, from various causes. The

average depth of the safe and navigable part is 60 fathoms, and in two places a depth of 110 and 115 fathoms has been found, but from the E. mouth of the Sound to Bornholm, the variation of depth is from 9 to 30 fathoms; thence, to Stockholm, from 15 to 50 fathoms; south of Lindo, it is full 60; and amongst the Aland Isles varies from 60 to 110 fathoms. Besides the unequal soundings, generally, the waters on the Prussian shore are almost everywhere shallow; the Swedish coast is uniformly rugged, and many rocky islets and sunken reefs increase the mariner's peril here: and, although the waves of the Baltic rise to less terrific heights than those of the external ocean, they awake more frequently, and are subjected to the influence of ever-varying winds. Besides the two greater gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, there is a third natural division of this sea called the Gulf of Riga, or Livonia; and the Curische Haff, and Frische Haff, two minor inlets on the Prussian coast. It was long a received opinion that the level of the Baltic sea was much more elevated than that of the outer ocean, but this error has been refuted by actual experiment, made at the locks of the Holstein canal, from which also it may be inferred that the great current setting out of the Baltic is caused by the very numerous supplies which it receives from its tributaries. The flow and ebb of tide is scarcely perceptible within the entrance: in the Sound and Belts a tide is obvious; it increases in the Cattegat, and in the Scaggerac is sensibly felt. In these narrow channels the existence of superior and inferior currents is fully ascertained, and although no variations of tide are evident in the inner sea, yet its surface is subject to elevations and depressions influenced by the seasons. The chief rise of the waters, in each year, occurs in autumn, and amounts sometimes to three feet above the usual level. The waters of the Baltic are less salt than those of the ocean, and when the wind blows strong from the north, become almost fresh enough to be used for drinking. The degree of saltness also varies much in different parts of the same sea. There is also much difference in the temperature in various parts of the Baltic. The general temperature of the Gulf of Bothnia, in July, varies from 48 to 56, and sometimes reaches 70 degrees. The Scaggerac and Gulf of Norway are open to navigation all the winter; but the surface becomes partially frozen: masses of ice are drifted from the heads of the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and being conveyed by the currents towards Stockholm, on the west, and the isles of Dagoe and Oesel, become stationary and obstruct navigation. The ice begins to break up in April, in the south, but continues to block the northern gulfs until May. The winds are very varying; they generally blow from an E. point in the spring of the year, from a W. in autumn, and calms, which are unfrequent, occur in summer. During the stormy periods amber is washed ashore on the coasts of Prussia and Courland. About 50 rivers and streams of consequence discharge themselves into this sea: of these, the largest are the Neva, Dwina, Warnow, Trave, Peene, Oder, Persante, Wipper, Vistula, Pregel, Niemen or Memel, the Elbing, and others. The numerous islands that adorn the surface of this great inland sea, are distributed amongst the encircling nations. To the Swedes, besides many small

isles, belong those of Gothland, Oeland, and Hween in the Sound: Zealand is the principal of the Danish isles, but they also possess Fuhnen, Mæen, Laland, Samsoe, Bornholm, Langeland, and others. The Prussians claim the isles of Rugen, Usedom, Ruden, and Wollin: and the Russians are possessed of the archipelago of Aland, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, Oesel, Dagoe, and numerous isles and rocky islets at the N. end of the Gulf of Livonia. A natural communication is formed between the Baltic and the North Sea by means of three straits called the Sound, and the Great and Little Belts. At each of these a toll is exacted for the maintenance of lighthouses, amounting yearly to 600,000 rix dollars: and the number of vessels that enter annually may be computed at 12,000, one-third of which are British. The Baltic Sea also communicates with the Caspian, by a mixed navigation, consisting of the canals of Ladoga, Vychnei, and Volotschok, in the upper part of the course, and the rivers Twersa and Volga, in the lower. The canal of Maria also opens a communication between the Baltic and Volga, and thence to the Caspian Sea. Access to the ports of the Baltic is also afforded, from the interior, through the medium of the canals of Sweden, of Holstein, of Muhltrosee and Finow, of Bromberg and Pinnak.

BALTIC, PORR (anc. Rogerwick), Russia in Europe, gov. of Revel, seated upon the estuary of the riv. Padis, 150 m. N. of Riga.

BALTIMORE, vil. Ireland, par. Tullagh, bar. of W. Carbery, east div. co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 459. Skibbereen (P. T. 219). Lat. 51. 28. N. Long. 9. 21. W. This was an ancient borough, incorporated by James I.; it is now an inconsiderable village, occupied by fishermen, and seated on the shores of Baltimore Harbour, a safe asylum for shipping.

BALTIMORE, co. of N. America, state of Maryland; it is situated upon the bay of Chesapeake, N. of Patopasco riv. The population is nearly 80,000.

BALTIMORE, city, N. America, the capital of the above co. It lies on the north side of the riv. Patopasco, 14 m. above its entrance into Chesapeake bay; 37 m. N.E. of Washington, and 100 m. S.W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39. 15. Long. 76. 40. The population of this city has increased surprisingly during the last 30 or 40 years; being, in 1790, only 13,758, and in 1820, 62,738. Indeed, in every point of view, Baltimore has had a most rapid growth. It was first laid out as a town in 1729, and in 1765 it contained only about 50 houses. It was first erected into a city in 1797, and is now the third in size in the United States. It is admirably situated for commerce, and is a place of great wealth and trade. It is the best market for tobacco in the States, and the greatest flour-mart in the Western World. In 1790, the shipping belonging to this city amounted to only 13,564 tons, but, in 1816, it had increased to upwards of 100,000 tons, and at the present time is considerably more. Baltimore, as laid out, is 4 m. sq. and divided into 12 wards. The city is built around a spacious basin, which affords a secure and commodious harbour to upwards of 200 sail of large ships, having at ordinary tides from 8 to 10 feet of water. The principal part of the city is divided from that portion called the Old Town, by a small riv. which is crossed by seven bridges,

three of which are very elegant and built of stone, the others are of wood. The mouth of the harbour is a narrow strait, effectually commanded by Fort M'Henry. The situation of a part of the town is low, and was formerly reckoned unhealthy; but this reproach has been removed by various improvements, especially by filling up the low and marshy grounds. The supply of water is very abundant, and the quality excellent. It is obtained at Jones's Falls, conveyed thence to reservoirs and distributed from them through the town. Baltimore contains a court-house, a penitentiary, a gaol, an alma-house, an hospital, two theatres, an exchange, a museum, and gallery of paintings, five market houses, and forty places of public religious worship. The streets of this city are well paved, and many of them very spacious. Generally speaking, the houses are well built, mostly of brick. Several of the churches and other public buildings are very handsome, particularly the Roman Catholic cathedral and the Unitarian chapel. The Washington monument is a lofty structure of stone, raised in the most appropriate part of the city. The base is 50 feet square and 23 feet high, on which is placed another square of about half the extent and elevation. The statue of the celebrated patriot and general is placed at an elevation of 163 feet. During the late war, a formidable attack was made on this city by the British troops under General Ross, which was unsuccessful and their leader slain. An elegant marble column has been erected to commemorate this event. It is about 35 feet high, and has inscribed upon it the names of those who fell in defence of the place. Two railroads have been constructed, opening a communication from this place to Pittsburg, 300 m. and to York Haven, 60 m.

BALTIMORE, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Windsor, state of Vermont; 11 m. S.W. of Windsor. Pop. 300.

BALTIMORE, hund. N. America, U. S. co. of Sussex, state of Delaware. Pop. 2200.

BALTIMORE, N.W. tn. N. America, U. S. co. Greene, state New York, situated upon the Hudson riv. 20 m. S. of Albany. Pop. 2500.

BALTIMORE, N.W. N. America, U. S. co. of Fauquier, state of Virginia, 45 m. from Washington.

BALTIMORE, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Sussex, state Delaware, including the hundreds of Dagsborough, Indian Riv. Lewes, Rehoboth, and Broad Kilt.

BALTINGLASS, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Talbotstown, upper, co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. of tn. 1670, of par. 4110; 51 m. from Dublin, seated on the Slaney riv. and possessing manufactures of linen, woollen, and lace. Fairs held on the 2 Feb. 17 March. 12 May, 1 July, 12 Sept. and 8 Dec. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin and Fern. Annual value £600. Lat. 52. 57. N. Long. 6. 46. W.

BALTONSBOROUGH, par. England, hund. of Glaston-twelve-Hides, co. of Somerset. Acres. 2700. Real prop. £6225. Pop. 675. Glastonbury (P. T. 137). Living, a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Wells.

BALTRA, vil. Ireland, par. Ballisadare bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught. Colooney (P. T. 126), situated upon the lake

bay of Ballisadare. Lat. 54. 12. N. Long. 8. 32. W.

BALTRAE, or BALTRAY, vil. Ireland, par. of Termonfeighan, bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 425. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Lat. 53. 45. N. Long. 6. 13. W.

BALTRASNA, vil. Ireland, par. Ballymacdun, bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Balbriggan (P. T. 19).

BALTRAY. See BALTRAE.

BALTRINGEN, tn. S. Germany, cir. of the Danube, kingd. of Wirtemberg; 5 m. N. of Biberach. Lat. 48. 11. N. Long. 9. 51. E.

BALTRUM, isle, in the German Ocean, off the coast of East Friesland, belonging to Hanover. Lat. 53. 45. N. Long. 7. 24. E.

BALTURTA, lake, Russia in Asia, gov. of Orenburgh. Lat. 50. 0. N. Long. 52. 10. E.

BALTZA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia; 10 m. N. of Salonica. Lat. 40. 48. N. Long. 23. 2. E.

BALU, or BRUXE, isle, Asia, off the coast of Siam, at the embouchure of the Sulween riv. and S. of Martaban. Lat. 16. 20. N. Long. 97. 35. E.

BALUCHISTAN. See BERLOOCHISTAN.

BALUCLANA, seaport tn. European Russia, prov. Ekaterinoslav; 21 m. S. of Bakhtchaserai, upon the Black Sea. Lat. 30. 0. N. Long. 33. 20. E.

BALUFFI, MORTA, tn. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian States, situated upon the left bank of the Po; 12 m. E. of Cremona, in Lat. 45. 3. N. Long. 10. 16. E.

BALUHER, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Tripoli, in Syria; 15 m. from Latakia.

BALUMBA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gujerat, on the Gulf of Kutch. Lat. 22. 41. N. Long. 70. 35. E.

BALUNDO, tn. S. Africa, in Benguela, on the right bank of the riv. Oivo. Lat. 12. 50. S. Long. 16. 50. E.

BALVAG, riv. Scotland, par. Balquhider, sh. Perth, connecting Lochs Doine, Voil, and Lubnaig, and becoming at last a tributary to the Teith riv.

BALVAIRD, vil. Scotland, par. of Abernethy, sh. of Perth. Newburgh (P. T. 40). Balvaired Castle was the original seat of the Mansfield family.

BALVANYOS, tn. Austria, Transylvania, on the Russian frontier. Lat. 46. 40. N. Long. 26. 20. E.

BALVE, or BALVA, tn. Prussia, Westphalia, under the government, and within 9 m. S. of Arensburg. Lat. 57. 15. N. Long. 7. 50. E.

BALVENIE, dist. Scotland, sh. of Banff.

BALVIERZYCKI, tn. European Russia, cir. of Marienpol, in Poland, on the riv. Memel. Pop. 1200.

BALWEARY, vil. Scotland, par. Abbotshall, dist. Kirkcaldy, sh. of Fife. Kirkcaldy (P. T. 12).

BALWUNT, vil. Hindoostan, dist. of Orissa; 12 m. from Cuttack. Here are a temple of Narsiugh, and a resting place for pilgrims on their way to Juggernaut.

BALYGANO, tn. island of Celebes, Indian Seas, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 0. 8. N. Long. 120. 0. E.

BALYNA, vil. Ireland, par. Cadamstown, bar. of Carbery, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Clonard (P. T. 33).

BALWY GEOGO, vil. W. Africa, on the N.

boundary of Bornou, on the route of the travellers Denham and Clapperton. Lat. 15. 53. N. Long. 14. 0. E.

BALZAC, tn. France, arrond. Angoulême, depart. Charente, prov. of Angoumois; 3 m. N. of Angoulême (P. T.).

BALZAS. See BALSAS.

BALZAZI, tn. Turkey in Europe, Upper Wallachia, on the left bank of the riv. Vode; 25 m. N. of Nicopoli. Lat. 44. 9. N. Long. 24. 54. E.

BALZERS, vil. Austria, in the Tyrol, and on the confines of Switzerland; 5 m. N. of Mayenfeld. Lat. 47. 5. N. Long. 9. 32. E.

BALZHAUZEN, vil. S. Germany, kingd. of Bavaria. Pop. 1000.

BALZHEIM, tn. S. Germany, cir. of the Danube, kingd. of Wirtemberg, situated upon the left bank of the Iller riv. 18 m. S. of Ulm.

BALZORANO, tn. S. Italy, Upper Abruzzo, kingd. of Naples; 9 m. from Civitella-Roveto.

BAM. See BUMM.

BAMADA, tn. S. America, depart. of La Paz, repub. of Peru; 100 m. from Potosi.

BAMAKAIREE, tn. Hindoostan, in the pergunnah of Deypalpoor, prov. of Malwa, on the right bank of the riv. Chumbul.

BAMAKWINS, or MAXWENS, a dist. and tribe S. Africa, in the Barolongs country. Lat. 25. 10. S. Long. 26. 0. E.

BAMALA, vil. Hindoostan; 75 m. from Hyderabad.

BAMALOTTY, tn. Asia, in Thibet; 5 m. from Sirrinagur.

BAMAN, tn. Persia, prov. of Fars; 110 m. N. of Shiraz. Lat. 31. 15. N. Long. 52. 40. E.

BAMANGOTT, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Cashmere; 9 m. from Sirrinagur.

BAMANGWATOO, tribe and ter. S. Africa. Lat. 24. 30. S. Long. 27. 0. E.

BA-MANIANA, riv. W. Africa, in Bambarra, a tributary to the Ba-Nimma, which latter falls into Lake Dibbie. Lat. 13. 30. N. Long. 1. 25. E.

BAMBA, tn. Spain, prov. of Valladolid, and 9 m. W. of the chief tn. of the prov.

BAMBA, tn. Spain, prov. of Valladolid; 9 m. from Zamora.

BAMBA, prov. of Africa, in the kingd. of Congo. The rivers Coanza and Loz that forms its N. and S. boundaries, and the Atlantic washes its western front. Lat. 6. 12. S. Long. 14. 30. E. This is the largest and richest district in Congo, possessing salt-pits, a fishery of cowries, ores of silver, copper, lead, and iron.

BAMBA, tn. Africa, the capital of the prov. of the same name, in the kingd. of Congo, about 90 m. S. of San-Salvador. Lat. 7. 0. S. Long. 13. 50. E.

BAMBA, tn. Abyssinia, in Dembea, situated upon the W. shore of Lake Tzana; 50 m. SW. from Gondar. Lat. 12. 11. N. Long. 36. 59. E.

BAMBAKI, tn. Russia in Asia, prov. of Georgia, NW. of Teflis.

BAMBAMANCA, tn. S. America, in the intendancy of Truxillo and repub. of Peru; 60 m. NW. of Caxamarquilla. Lat. 7. 15. S. Long. 77. 57. W.

BAMBAN, vil. Upper Egypt, about 50 m. SE. of Eneh.

BAMBAN, *Ponir*, island of Mindanao, in the Sooloo Archipelago, Pacific ocean, on the W. coast. Lat. 6. 40. N. Long. 124. 0. E.

BAMBANGLO, *tn. isle* of Luzon, one of the Philippine group, in the Indian seas, situated upon the W. coast, in Lat. 18. 40. W. Long. 120. 40. E.

BAMBARAH, *anc. city* of Hindoostan, prov. of Mooltan, W. of the city of Tatta. It was anciently called Brahminabad, Mahawra, and Manhawar, and was the capital of an Hindoo sovereignty in the tenth century. The ruins are yet considerable; 1400 bastions have been traced in the fortifications, placed at intervals of about 120 feet, and numerous tombs of Sindian warriors, slain in the conflicts between Meer Ali and Gholau Shah, lie scattered around the hill on which the city stood. Lat. 24. 45. N. Long. 67. 53. E.

BAMBARRA, one of the largest and most powerful kingdoms of Central Africa; it lies westward of Senegambia and north of the Kong mntns. is traversed from W. to E. by the riv. Niger, and is, in general, a level and fertile country. The extreme length is about 450 m. its breadth about 300 m. Lat. 13. 45. N. Long. 1. 40. W. It includes many populous *tns.* of these the chief are Sego, the capital, supposed to contain 30,000 inhabitants: Sansanding, said to have 10,000, and Jenne, which, however, is now under an independent Felattah chief, believed to be still more populous. Baedoo is tributary to the sovereign of Bambarra, and probably Timbuctoo also. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors and Negroes, the sovereign being of the latter class, but the executive, in many instances, in the hands of the former. The Moors here are active, intelligent, and commercial, but exhibit much harshness and severity of character; the Negroes, on the contrary, are affable and kindhearted. The language is a dialect of the Mandingo. The land in some places is highly cultivated, and vegetable butter, the produce of the shea-tree, is obtained here. The inhabitants are able to tan sheep and goat skins, to smelt iron, and to brew beer from the Durrah and Lotus berries. They navigate the Niger by means of canoes, made of two excavated trunks of trees, joined at the ends after the manner of those of the Foulahs. Gold is transmitted across Bambarra, from Mandingo, Kong, and other places, by the merchants or slataes, who also carry on a very extensive traffic with the sea-coast, and with the countries beyond the desert. Bambarra is mentioned in history as the asylum of Sidi Ali, the Morabit, who raised an army there which he afterwards led into the empire of Morocco. This place was visited by Park and Dorchard, both of whom experienced much attention from the inhabitants.

BAMBAROUGUE, *riv.* W. Africa, in Lower Guinea, separating Benguela from Cimbeba, and falling into the Atlantic Ocean.

BAMBEAMOXIMA, *tn.* S. Africa, in Benguela, situated upon the riv. Cutaco. Lat. 14. 35. S. Long. 19. 15. E.

BAMBERG, *an anc. bishopric* of Germany, in Franconia, but now called the circle of Maine. It included 1430 square miles, having a population exceeding 200,000, contained 19 *tns.* 50 bailiwicks, and above 1200 villages and hamlets; including the secularized convents, it is said to yield an annual revenue of £150,000 to the

crown of Bavaria. The bishop of Bamberg was director of the cir. of Franconia, enjoyed the privileges of an archbishop, was immediately subject to the Pope, and was a spiritual prince of the empire. The first bishop was created in 1007 by the Emperor Henry II., and the succession regularly observed until the see was secularized and assigned to Bavaria, in 1803. The country is fertile, producing, in abundance, licorice, corn, and fruits; the chief manufactures are chintz, copper, and iron.

BAMBERG, *tn.* Germany, cir. of Upper Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, the anc. capital and place of residence of the bishops of Bamberg, at present the seat of the provincial authorities of the cir. of Upper Maine, and of an archbishop. It was founded in the tenth century, was partially encompassed by walls and ditches, and here was the palace of the counts of Bambas. It is situated at the confluence of the Maine and Reidnitz riv. and will not lose in comparison with any *tn.* in Germany, either in beauty of position or gracefulness of architecture. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 49. 53. N. Long. 10. 59. E. 36 m. N. of Nuremberg. The *tn.* is divided into three parts connected by two handsome bridges: the higher streets are disposed in the form of an amphitheatre, behind which rises a number of lofty hills. The chief public buildings are, the cathedral, adorned with four towers, the abbey of St. Michaelsburg, 10 monasteries, 28 churches, 15 chapels, the episcopal castle of Petersburg; a beautiful church in which are the tombs of Henry II., and Cunegonde, his wife, of Conrad III. and Clement II.; three hospitals, an infirmary, and house of correction. The literary institutions are many, the public library, collection of natural history, the lyceum, gymnasium, ecclesiastical, and normal schools, besides places of instruction in medicine and surgery. The commerce is not extensive, but a variety of trades is practised here. The vegetable-market is supplied by 400 market-gardens, and 50 breweries are in constant work here. Bamberg suffered from an inundation in 1784.

BAMBERG, *tn.* Austrian empire, in Bohemia, near Kenisgratz. Lat. 49. 52. N. Long. 16. 50. E.

BAMBLE, *tn.* Norway, in the dioc. of Christiansund, situated upon the N. shore of the Scaggerac sea. Lat. 50. 0. N. Long. 9. 48. E. 40 m. N.E. of Arendal.

BAMBOO, *riv.* Central America, Mosquitia, in Guatemala, a tributary to the Patook, which falls into the Caribbean sea. Lat. 15. 0. N. Long. 84. 42. W.

BAMBOROUGH, *ward*, England, co. Northumberland, distinguished into N. and S. div. Acres, 79,650. Par. 7, chap. 4, *tnshps.* 42. Pop. 10,842.

BAMBOROUGH, *par.* England, ward of Bamborough, north div. co. of Northumberland, including the chapelries of Beadnal, Lucher, and Tuggal, besides 21 *tnshps.* Acres, 25,108. Real pop. £30,356. Pop. 3949. Belford (P. T. 326). Lat. 55. 37. N. Long. 1. 44. W. Living, a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham.

BAMBOROUGH, *tnshp.* England, in par. and ward of the same name, and co. of Northumberland. Pop. 417. Belford (P. T. 326). This was formerly a mkt. *tn.* and sent a representative to Parliament.

BAMBOROUGH CASTLE, tshp. England, in the par. and ward of the same name, and co. of Northumberland. Pop. 61. Belford (P. T. 326). The ancient and noble castle, which gives name to this place, stands close by the sea-shore, and is said to have been founded in 548 by Ina king of the Northumbrians. It occupies the summit of a steep rock, 150 feet above the sea, only accessible on the SE. side. Robert de Mowbray found shelter here when pursued by the vengeance of William II. In the reign of Elizabeth, and after the battle of Musselburgh, Sir John Foster, warden of the marshes, was made governor of the castle, and his relative, Crew, bishop of Durham, subsequently became the purchaser and bequeathed it to charitable uses. The trustees of this valuable and useful charity repaired the great tower, in 1757, and converted the upper buildings into granaries, for the storage of corn, to be sold at a cheap rate to the suffering poor of the vicinity. A constant watch is maintained upon the top of the tower in rough weather, and when vessels are descried in distress, signals are made for boats to put off from Holy Island. Horsemen patrol the coast here, for a length of eight miles, from sunrise to sunset, whose duty it is to give notice of wrecks at the castle, where the rescued mariner finds an hospitable asylum. To aid in this work of humanity, thirty boats are in constant readiness, and, at the expense of the same fund, the last sad offices are performed over the bodies of those that are wrecked on this dangerous coast. Within the castle are an extensive library, an infirmary in which upwards of 1000 patients are received annually, and a dispensary.

BAMBOSBERG MOUNTAINS, S. Africa, separating the countries of Tarka and Kaffers. Lat. 31. 23. s. Long. 26. 30. E.

BAMBOUK, co. of W. Africa, situated between 12. 30. and 14. 15. N. Lat. extending about 108 m. from N. to S. and about 90 m. in breadth, and including a population of 60,000 souls. The surface is in many places rich and fruitful, supplying the necessities of life with little labour to the inhabitants, who are represented as a voluptuous and indolent race, although there are amongst them manufactures of cotton, stuffs, and iron. The mntns. here are lofty, peaked, and denuded, but supposed to contain gold, silver, lead, iron, tin, and loadstone. The gold is obtained from alluvial deposits, derived from the veins in the Tabaoora mntns.; 80 pounds of earth, from a pit at Natakou, yielded 144 grains of gold, and the deposit at Semayla is still richer. The most remarkable animals in this district are a species of white ass, which the inhabitants do not permit to be sent out of the country, white foxes, and the giraffe. The government is intrusted to a chief or king, and the religion professed is Mohammedanism, but no priests reside here.

BAMBOUK, tn. W. Africa, and the cap. of a kindg. of the same name. Lat. 14. 22. N. Long. 9. 20. W. See **BAMBOUK**, kingdom of.

BAMBOUK, or **BAMBOUCH**, or **BAMBYCH**, city, Turkey in Asia, pach. of Aleppo, in Syria, and Magog and Hieropolis, situated near the Sadjour riv. a tributary to the Euphrates, 50 m. from Aleppo, in Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 36. 58. E. Here are the ruins of an ancient city.

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BAMBRUGGE. See **BAAMBRUGGE**.

BAMBUKALASI, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Anadolia, 15 m. from Denizugli.

BAMEAN. See **BAMIAN**.

BAMCENY, or **BAMEENY** (anc. Vamani), island, Hindoostan, pres. of Bengal, situated at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, in the embouchure of the Megna: it is 12 m. in length by 5 m. and possesses salt-works.

BAMERTHAL, vil. S. Germany, cir. of Neckar, duchy of Baden, on the riv. Elzeuz. Pop. 800.

BAMFLETTE, St., vil. England, co. of Essex, on the embouchure of the riv. Thames, 30 m. from London.

BAMFORD, ham. England, par. of Hathersage, hund. of High-Peake, co. Derby. Real prop. £848. Pop. 238. Bakewell (P. T. 145).

BAMFORD, tshp. England, par. Middleton, hund. Salford, co. Lancater. Acres (with Birtle), 1480. Pop. 1650. Rochdale (P. T. 199). Manufactures, cotton.

BAM-GANGA, riv. Hindoostan, rising in the Lundy mntns. and after a course of 300 m. falling into the Indian Ocean.

BAMGURU, vil. S. America, intendancy of Assuay, repub. of Colombia, situated at the fountain of the riv. Tumbez. Lat. 3. 40. s. Long. 79. 15. w.

BAMIAN, or **BAMEAN**, city, India, prov. Khorasan, kingdom of Caubul, belonging to the Afghan sovereigns: situated at the N. base of the Koh-e Baba mntns. in Lat. 34. 40. N. Long. 67. 12. E. about 75 m. NW. from Caubul, the capital of the kingdom, and 150 m. from Balkh. Like the Egyptian Thebes, this celebrated city also is excavated from an isolated mntn. and in its vicinity are the ruins of other cities. The number of excavated apartments are computed at 1200: here are two colossal statues standing upright, in niches of the mntn. and at a short distance is a third, about half their height. They have been much defaced and injured by the Mohammedans. In the year 1770, the remains of numerous other statues are said to have been seen here, by Proun Poory, the Hindoo Ascetic. During the reign of Acer, Bamian was subject to the throne of Delhi; in 1221, it was taken and destroyed by Gengis, or Jenghiz Khan, but subsequently rebuilt. It is on the high road between Caubul and Bahlac.

BAMINEE, riv. Hindoostan, prov. of Cuttack. It is formed by the confluence of many rivulets that rise in the mntns. of Gundwana, and after receiving the waters of the Mahanaddy falls into the sea at Point Palmiras.

BAMINEE, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, situated upon a nullah; 7 m. NE. of Baskaira.

BAMINWAS, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra; 60 m. from Jeypoor, where are several Hindoo temples.

BAMLACH, tn. S. Germany, circle of Wiesen, duchy of Baden, upon the riv. Rhine, containing a pop. of 1500.

BAMMAKOO, tn. Africa, of Bambarra in Nigritia, situated upon the riv. Niger, where the navigation is obstructed by reefs of rock; 6 m. from Kamalia. Lat. 12. 47. N. Long. 3. 48. W. Trade, salt.

BAMMALEETES, tribe and diat. Africa, in the SE. Lat. 29. 52. s. Long. 29. 15. E.

BAMMATOWS, tribe and dist. of S. Africa, in Lat. 27. 24. s. Long. 27. 30. e.

BAMMOU-BEM, tn. Persia, prov. of Kerman; 33 m. from Kermasin. The strongest fortress in that country.

BAMOA, **BAMOO**, **PANMO**, or **BHANMO**, tn. India, Burmese dominions, on the Irawaddy riv. 170 m. N. of Ava. Lat. 24. 10. N. Long. 96. 56. E.: 20 m. from the Chinese frontier. It was wrested from China by the Burmese.

BAMOOHOPAS, tribe and dist. of S. Africa. Lat. 27. 42. s. Long. 29. 15. e.

BAMORI, or **BAMOWREX**, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi, in the Saul forest, and at the base of Kumoan hills, and on the high road between Rohilcund and Kumoan; 50 m. from Almora.

BAMPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; 60 m. from Oojein. Lat. 23. 0. N. Long. 78. 5. e.

BAMPOORA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, on the Rewa riv. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 75. 50. e. Here are an unfinished fort, and palace, the latter containing a statue of Jeswunt Row Holcar, the founder of the place. Pop. about 10,000.

BAMPOORA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, situated upon the Papenase riv. in the pergunnah of Ashtah; 2 m. N.E. of that tn. and 13 m. from Umlai.

BAMPLASOY, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 13. 30. N. Long. 101. 35. e.

BAMPTON, mkt. tn. England, par. and hund. of Bampton, co. of Devon. Acres in par. 8130. Real prop. 7232. Pop. 1961. London, 163 m. Exeter, 21 m. Tiverton, 7 m. Lat. 51. 0. N. Long. 3. 30. w. Fairs, Tues. in Whitsun week, last Thursday in Oct. Two great mkts. held annually on Wed. before Lady-day, and last Wed. in Nov. The tn. is situated on the road between Tiverton and Dulverton, in a bottom near the riv. Bathern, a tributary to the Exe. The houses are chiefly built of stone; the church is spacious: two chapels belonging to Dissenters stand here, and there is a charity school here, endowed by Mrs. Penton. Near the centre of the tn. is a chalybeate spring. Courts leet are held here annually, at which a portrieve and bailiff are elected, to whom the government of the tn. is committed. Manufactures, pottery, serge, &c. The par. of Bampton includes much excellent land, and feeds sheep, remarkable for their size: corn-mills are erected on the riv. Exe and Bathern, which are not here navigable, and limestone is obtained in abundance in the parish. Liv. a stipend. vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £95. Between the years 614 and 620, a battle was fought between the Britons and West Saxons.

BAMPTON, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 29,430. Par. 7. Pop. 7000.

BAMPTON, hund. England, co. of Oxford. Acres, 42,070. Par. 16, chap. 3, ham. 12. Pop. 14,710.

BAMPTON, tnsbp. and par. England, West Ward, co. Westmoreland, upon the riv. Lowther; the parish includes part of the chapelry of Mardale. Acres, 10,390. Real prop. £4237. Pop. 636. Orton (P. T. 292). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Carlisle. Ann. val. £107.

BAMPTON GRANGE, ham. England, par. Bampton, West Ward, co. Westmoreland. Orton (P. T. 292).

BAMPTON, formerly **BAMPTON-IN-THE-BUSH**, tn. and par. and hund. of the same name, co. of Oxford; 70 m. from London, and 6 m. from Witney, situated upon a rivulet that falls into the Isis. Fairs, held on the 26th of May and Aug. It was formerly a mkt. tn. and enjoyed a trade in leather jackets, gloves, breeches, stockings, &c. Here are a spacious church, Baptists' chapel, and charity-school, endowed with £40 per annum. Courts leet and baron are held here annually.

BAMPTON-WITH-WEALD, par. England, hund. of Bampton, co. of Oxford. Acres, 4978. Real prop. £7661. Pop. 2514. London, 70 m. Lat. 51. 44. N. Long. 1. 32. w. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford. In this par. is the castle founded by Aymer de Valence, in 1321, and a house at the ham. of Old Shifford, in which Alfred the Great is said to have held his first parliament.

BAMPTON, **LITTLE**, tnsbp. England, par. Kirkbampton, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Pop. 213. Wighton (P. T. 322).

BAMPTON ISLES, Australasia, off the E. coast of New S. Wales. Lat. of northern isle, 19. 0. s. Long. 158. 38. e. They were discovered on the 2d June, 1793. They are formed chiefly of coral; near the S. point of the eastern reef is a sandhill, and within it, to the northward, a depth of 45 fathoms, fine sand with broken shells. The two small islands to the E. are covered with trees. There is much difficulty in navigating amongst these isles, from the strong set of the currents, and the many coral reefs.

BAMRAGHUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Orissa; 80 m. from Cuttack NW. Lat. 21. 2. N. Long. 85. 0. E. Here are iron mines.

BAMU, tn. India, in kindg. of Aynam, near the right bank of the Menam riv. Lat. 18. 33. N. Long. 99. 11. e.

BAMUA, tn. N. America, intendency of Sonora, repub. of Mexico, situated upon the riv. Sinaloa. Lat. 25. 30. N. Long. 108. 50. w.

BAMUCHARS, ter. Central Africa, watered by the Krumen riv. Lat. 27. 12. s. Long. 23. 40. e.

BAN, vil. Austrian Empire, in Hungary; 40 m. W.N. from Neusohl. Lat. 48. 43. N. Long. 18. 12. e.

BAN, **LUANG**, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon the right bank of the great riv. Menam; 20 m. southward of Ayuthia. Lat. 14. 0. N. Long. 100. 32. e.

BAN-TRANG, tn. Asia, in Siam, seated upon the right bank of the Menam riv. 15 m. S. of Ayuthia. Lat. 14. 2. N. Long. 100. 40. e.

BAN, riv. Hindoostan, forming the natural separation between the prov. of Gujerat and Rajpootana, and discharging its waters into the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 24. 25. N. Long. 72. 0. e.

BAN. See **BANN**.

BANA, tn. W. Africa, in Algiers, situated upon the sea-coast. The geological structure of the adjacent country is granitic.

BANADA, vil. Ireland, par. Achonry, bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Colony (P. T. 126). 3 m. W. from Tobbercorry. Lat. 54. 2. N. Long. 8. 44. w.

BANAGANPILLY, tn. Hindoostan, ter. of Curnool, ceded dist. of Balaghaut, prov. of Mysore; 20 m. N.E. of Gooly Droog, situated at the base of a low range of hills, containing

diamond mines. Lat. 15. 19. N. Long. 78. 15. E.

BANAEL, tn. land, North Wales, par. Hawarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint. Hawarden (P. T. 196).

BANAGHER, mkt. tn. Ireland, par. Rynagh, bar. Garrycastle, King's co. prov. Leinster, on the noble riv. Shannon, which is crossed here by a stone bridge. Pop. 2636. Lat. 53. 10. N. Long. 7. 55. W. Dublin 81 m. Fairs, 1 May, 15 Sept. 28 Oct. 8 Nov. Here are a fort and barrack, and an endowed school. The Grand Canal locks down into the Shannon near this place.

BANAGHER, par. Ireland, bar. Kenaught and Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 6186. Lat. 54. 54. N. Long. 6. 53. W. Dungiven (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Derry. Ann. val. £600.

BANAL, tn. W. Africa, in Senegambia, in the Footatorra country, 10 m. E. of Sedo, and on the route of the traveller Mollien. Lat. 15. 5. N. Long. 12. 38. W.

BANAKINA, vil. W. Africa, in Soudan, near the riv. Auli, visited by Clapperton, the British traveller, in 1826. Lat. 9. 46. N. Long. 5. 49. E.

BANAL, or **BANAUL**, dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Cashmere, at the foot of a branch of the Himalaya mntns. Lat. 33. 53. N. Long. 75. 15. E. It is naturally fertile and healthy, but left, intentionally, uncultivated, by the Cashmere government, lest their neighbours, the Hindoos, might find support, and make it a stepping-place in their progress northward.

BANALBUFAR, vil. Spain, in the island of Majorca, and Mediterranean Sea, situated upon the apex of a conical mount, and having a pop. of 800 souls.

BANAL-GRANGE, a gov. Austrian empire, in Hungary, and including the W. and S. parts of the ancient Banat. Area 401 square leagues. Pop. 174,631.

BANALUA, vil. Spain, prov. of Granada, seated at the southern foot of the Sierra Ralla mntns. 18 m. N. of Granada. Lat. 37. 29. N. Lat. 3. 44. W.

BANAMILZI, tn. N. America, intendency of Sonora, repub. of Mexico, upon the Sonora riv. 20 m. S. of Arispe. Lat. 30. 15. N. Long. 109. 0. W.

BANANA, riv. N. America, depart. of Veragua, repub. of Colombia, falling into the bay of Guatimala, near Punta Careta. Lat. 9. 15. N. Long. 82. 20. W.

BANANA ISLES, Atlantic Ocean, off the W. coast of Africa, S. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 7. 56. N. Long. 13. 20. W.

BANANIAS, tn. America, depart. div. of Varinas, intendency of Apure, repub. of Colombia, situated upon the Masparo riv. 75 m. NW. of San Antonio. Lat. 7. 45. N. Long. 69. 45. W.

BANANIERES, riv. island of Gaudaloupe, W. Indies, having a course from W. to E.

BANARU, tn. Persia, prov. of Laristan; 35 m. from Lar.

BANAS, **IBRAHEEN**, fort. Asia, prov. of Meskran, in Beloochistan; 80 m. E. of Kedje. Lat. 26. 30. N. Long. 63. 57. N.

BANASS, riv. Hindoostan, rising in the prov. of Ajmeer, at first it expands its waters, but they are subsequently absorbed and their breadth diminished; below Rahdunpoor it again expands,

but after a course of 310 m. it is ultimately lost in the great salt morass called the Rhunn, or Runn. Lat. 25. 0. N. Long. 75. 0. E.

BANAT, anc. prov. of Hungary, bounded by the rivs. Maros, Theiss, and Danube.

BANAT, **GRANZE**, gov. of Hungary, in Military Croatia. Area, 136 leagues sq. Pop. 960,000.

BANAUL. See **BANAL**.

BANAVARAM, or **BANAWARAM**, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, 81 m. from Seringapatam. Pop. 700. Lat. 13. 15. N. Long. 76. 15. E.

BANAZ, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. of Anatolia; 35 m. from Karahissar.

BANBECULA. See **BANBECULA**.

BANBRIDGE, tn. Ireland, par. of Seapattrick, bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, upon the Baun riv. 76 m. from Dublin. Pop. 2469. Fairs held, 12 Jan. 15 Mar. 9 June, 26 Aug. 16 Nov. Chief manufacture, linen.

BANBURY, hund. England, co. Oxford. Acres, 21,230. Pop. 11,449. Par. 3, chap. 4, ham. 5.

BANBURY, mkt. and bor. tn. England, in the par. and hund. of the same name, and co. of Oxford, seated on the riv. Charwell, and on the banks of the Oxford Canal; 75 m. from London; 28 m. from Coventry and Northampton, and 17 m. from Buckingham. Acres in par. and bor. 3150. Real prop. £5878. Pop. 5906. Lat. 52. 5. N. Long. 1. 22. W. This tn. has been of late years much improved, and is one of the cleanest and best regulated in the shire. The streets are well paved and lighted: the church spacious, elegant, and costly, built after the design of St. Paul's, London. The Dissenters have four chapels here, and the Quakers one. The government of the tn. is vested in a mayor and corporation, who received their first charter from Queen Mary. The borough, comprising the parish, sends one member to parliament. A court of record, and petty sessions, are held weekly before the mayor and magistrates, and debts under £40 recovered. Camden mentions, in laudatory terms, the cheese and ales of this place: the merits of Banbury-cakes are generally confessed: plush and girth web are manufactured here, and paper and corn-mills are erected on the river. Weekly markets are held on Thursday. Fairs, 1st Thursd. after Twelfth day, O. S. 1st Thursd. in Lent, 2d Thursd. before Easter, Holy Thursd. Trinity Thursd. 2d Thursd. in July, Old Lammass Day, 2d Thursd. in Sept. Thursd. after Michaelmas Day, Old St. Luke's Day, 2d Thursd. before Christmas Day, all which are well attended; and there is considerable traffic in cattle and agricultural produce of every description, which is promoted by the great facility of water conveyance. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford. Ann. val. £110. The ancient bluecoat school here is now incorporated with the national school. The almshouses shelter 12 poor widows, and in addition to several minor charitable institutions is a society for visiting and relieving the sick and poor. In the vicinity are Wroxton Abbey, Broughton Castle, Wykham Park, and other splendid seats of nobility and gentry. In 1469, a battle was fought here between the Yorkists and Lancasterians, in which the earl of Pembroke and his brother were taken prisoners, and were beheaded next day in Banbury town.

BANCA, islet, Pacific Ocean, off the N. coast

of the island of Celebes. Produce, cocoa-nuts, pines, &c.: on the coast turtles are numerous. There is a harbour on the s. coast. Lat. 1. 50. N. Long. 125. 0. E.

BANCA, island, in the Pacific Ocean, and the Javan sea, off the E. coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Straits of Banca. Lat. 2. 20. S. Long. 106. 0. E.: it extends about 140 m. in length, with an average breadth of 45 m. Tin ore is found here in great abundance and in alluvial deposits: red iron-stone at a greater elevation, and granite occupies the loftiest summits. Tin ore is so plentiful here, that in 1813 upwards of 2000 tons were raised, a quantity equal to about half the annual produce of Cornwall. The miners are chiefly Chinese, and their exertions are not limited to this island only, tin ore being also abundant at Junkceylon, on the Malay peninsula, and in all the adjacent islands. The inhabitants, 60,000 in number, consist of Chinese (25,000), natives, and Malays, and industry is little practised by any class. Chief tn. Mintow. The British obtained possession of Banca, from its sultan, in 1813, but transferred their right to the king of the Netherlands, in 1817, to whom the tin mines are said to yield £150,000 annually. Its pearl-fishery is also productive. The inhabitants of Banca pay a nominal obedience to the Sultan of Palembang, who resides on the opposite coast, in Sumatra. At the s. end of the island are overfalls of from 20 to 5 fathoms, and the land should not be approached nearer than about 5 leagues.

BANCA, STRAITS OF, Indian Seas, separating the islands of Sumatra and Banca: it is about 34 leagues in length, with a breadth varying from 7 leagues to 4. Lat. 2. 30. S. Long. 105. 30. E. Monopin mntn. on Banca, is a useful landmark for the straits. The navigator of this strait must beware of shoals or banks, one in Lat. 3. 19. S. at the s. end of Banca Island, having 4½ fathoms: two more, about 3 leagues NNE. of this, having 5 fathoms, for which the hummock on the long low point of Banca is a good mark. To avoid these and other shoals, the low land of Banca, which connects the hills, should be kept sunk from the deck, until Entrance Point being NNE. after which steer up for the straits to the NNE.

BANCALAN, or **BANCALLANG**, tn. island of Madura, in the Javan Sea, on the Straits of Madura. Here is the seat of the sultan of the island. Lat. 7. 0. S. Long. 112. 45. E.

BANCALAN, islet, Pacific Ocean, in the China Sea, off the sw. point of the island of Palawan. Lat. 8. 20. N. Long. 117. 30. E.

BANCALIA, island, Indian Seas, situated in the Straits of Malacca. Lat. 1. 40. N. Long. 101. 58. E.

BANCALIS, tn. island of Sumatra, in the Indian Seas, situated upon the sea-coast, and possessing a valuable commerce in pepper and other commodities. Lat. 1. 5. S. Long. 100. 0. E.

BANCALLANG. See **BANCALAN**.

BANCAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Bejapoor; 5 m. from Shahnoor, one of the capitals of the prov. It was formerly strongly fortified by Tippoo Saib.

BANCAPOUR, or **BANCAPOOR**, dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Bejapoor, on the N. bank of the riv. Toombuddra and Wurda.

BANCARO, riv. W. Africa, in Congo, a tributary to the Congo, or Zaire riv.

BANCAWAN, rocky islet, Indian Ocean, in the sea of Mindoro, off the E. coast of Banguay, and northern point of the great island of Borneo. Lat. 7. 10. N. Long. 117. 20. E.

BANCE, island, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the W. coast of Africa. It stands at the embouchure of the riv. of Sierra Leone, and a fort has been erected upon it to command the sea entrance to that place.

BANCHORY, **DAVRICK**, par. Scotland, sh. of Kincardine and Aberdeen, watered by the riv. Dee, and washed by the sea on the E. Real prop. £5312. Pop. 2588. Aberdeen (P. T. 122). Lat. 57. 6. N. Long. 2. 9. W. The soil is poor, but well cultivated; granite of a close texture is raised here. Liv. in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen.

BANCHORY-TERNAN, vil. and par. Scotland, sh. of Kincardine and Aberdeen, situated upon the riv. Dee. Real prop. £4366. Pop. 1972. Edinburgh 110 m. Lat. 57. 3. N. Long. 2. 28. W. Liv. in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Limestone is found in this par. although the soil in general is poor and heathy.

BANCKWITZ, tn. N. Germany, in Luneburg, kingd. of Hanover; 12 m. N. E. of Ulsen. Lat. 53. 1. N. Long. 10. 46. E.

BANCMORE, vil. Ireland, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Kanturk (P. T. 175). Lat. 52. 14. N. Long. 8. 53. W.

BANCO, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Carthagena, intendency of Magdalena, upon the banks of the Magdalena riv.

BANCOAR, riv. W. Africa, prov. of Sani, in Congo, a tributary to the Zaire riv.

BANCOCK. See **BANG-KOK**.

BANCOOGAN. See **BANCAWAN**.

BANCOONGONG, tn. island of Sumatra, in the dist. of Acheen, on the W. coast, opposite to Hog Island. Lat. 2. 47. N. Long. 97. 7. E.

BANCOOTE, or **VICTORIA FORT**, Hindoostan, dist. of Concan, in Deccan; the fortress occupies the summit of a hill commanding the entrance of the riv.; it belongs to the S. Concan dist. Lat. 17. 58. N. Long. 73. 14. E. 56 m. dist. from Bombay. Chief trade here, salt.

BANCOOTE, riv. Hindoostan, dist. of Concan, in Deccan. It rises in the Ghaut mntns. and falls into the sea at Fort Victoria. It was once navigable by large vessels, but the entrance has become choked up with sand so much, that small craft alone can gain admission.

BANCOS, rocky islets or kays, in the Caribbean sea, on the N. side of Honduras bay.

BANCOUL, tn. island of Sumatra, in the Indian sea, situated upon the W. coast, in the Indrapore dist. Lat. 2. 20. S. Long. 101. 0. E.

BANCULIN, rocky islets, in the Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of the island of Madanao. Lat. 8. 20. N. Long. 126. 0. E.

BAND, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad, seated upon the margin of a lake, about 29 m. E. from Teary. Lat. 24. 45. N. Long. 73. 4. E.

BAND, tn. Asia, prov. of Mekran, in Belor-chistan; 50 m. N. of Khj. Lat. 27. 30. N. Long. 62. 20. E.

BANDA, prov. W. Africa, in Upper Guinea, tributary to the Ashanteea. Lat. 9. 15. N. Long. 6. 10. E.

BANDA ISLANDS, a group belonging to

the Netherlands, in the Eastern Ocean, lying E. of the Celebes, and about 130 m. from Amboyna. They are called the Banda Islands from Banda the largest of them, and are situated in S. Lat. 4. 12. and E. Long. 130. 37. The population was formerly computed at 15,000, but it has dwindled down to about 5000 inhabitants. The chief produce of these islands is nutmegs, which are produced in quantities sufficient to supply the whole world. The annual sales are said to have formerly amounted to upwards of 300,000 lbs. of nutmegs, and 100,000 lbs. of mace, but of late years the quantity has been greatly reduced. When taken by the English in 1796, the half-year's crop was found to be little more than 80,000 lbs. of the former, and 24,000 lbs. of the latter. The names of these islands are Banda, or Lantor; Puloway; Pulo Run; Neira; Gunong Assi, or Gunapee; Rosyngan; Pulo Prampon; Pulo Suanjee; Capal; and Nylacky. The inhabitants are in alliance with the Dutch East India Company. The government of these islands is seated at Neira, which possesses a commodious harbour and other conveniences for shipping; two forts, in one of which the public magazines are established, and near it are situated the store-houses, to which the superintendents of the spice plantations are bound to bring all the produce, the whole of this trade being a government monopoly. These islands can never be expected to yield any advantage beyond that derived from the spice trade. Entirely cut off from the other parts of India, and deprived of all commerce, except a little bartering with the indigent natives of the south-eastern and south-western islands, they are even destitute of the means of subsistence for their own inhabitants, and dependent for the supply of every necessary from abroad; as nature, which has lavishly bestowed upon them articles of luxury, has denied them those of immediate necessity. These islands are considered very unhealthy, especially Neira; some attribute this to the neighbourhood of the volcano, in the island of Gunapee, and others to the deleterious quality of the water.

BANDA-ORIENTAL, or **CIS-PLATINA**, repub. of, S. America; this ter. is situated between the southern parallels of 32. 10. and 35.: between the E. bank of the Uruguay riv. and the ocean; and between the La Plata riv. on the S. and the Sierra do Topas on the N. which separates it from Brazil. The name signifies "Eastern frontier," and was given to it by the Spaniards, from its relative position to the Uruguay, while the Portuguese call it Cis-platina, as lying N. of the Rio de la Plata. The whole dist. is separated into two sections, by the riv. Uruguay, the Banda-Oriental, and Occidental; the latter of which is considered to belong to the repub. of Buenos Ayres, forming the depart. of Entrerios and Corrientes. The S. frontier of the Banda-Oriental extends for 340 m. along the course of the Rio de la Plata; and it presents a littorale to the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. of 240 m. as far as the Rio Grande do Sul de San Pedro. Its superficies occupies about 10,500 geographical square m. and is naturally fertile; the pop. although thinned by wars and oppressed by political misfortunes, now numbers 170,000 souls, chiefly of Spanish descent. The principal mntns. are the Cochilla Grande de los Tapes, and a part of the Serra do Mar,

The Rio Negro, which is a tributary of the Uruguay, is the principal and most valuable riv. Monte Video, the capital, is well situated, near the mouth of the La Plata, on the N. shore, and contains a pop. of about 16,000. The ter. called the Banda-Oriental has attained notoriety from the long and sanguinary struggle, which its possession occasioned, between the empire of Brazil and the united prov. of La Plata, and by its geographical position it must continue always to be of much political importance. It was at first settled by Spain; next became the subject of contention between the Spanish and Portuguese, as giving control over both sides of the La Plata, and as necessary to the free commerce of the interior of the great empire of Brazil: after violent and long continued struggles, of which the ter. itself was made the scene, Portugal consented to the line of Sierra do Topas, 1777, but afterwards seized the ter. of the Missions, which was exchanged for the Portuguese fortress of Olivenza, in 1804. Upon the bursting out of revolutionary principles in the S. continent of America, the Orientalists attached themselves to the republic of Buenos Ayres, and, under their own chief, Artigas, declared their complete independence, immediately after the battle of Gaubiju, in 1815. The example and success of this republican general alarmed the imperialists of Brazil, who made an irruption into the Banda Oriental, and obliged him to consult his safety by a precipitate flight into Paraguay. Until 1822, the Brazilians retained possession of the Banda ter. notwithstanding the struggles of its inhabitants; and, in that year, they were compelled by their delegator, at Monte Video, to consent to the annexation of their country to the empire of Brazil, under the name of the Cis-Platina prov. In 1822, also, Brazil declared itself independent of Portugal, and the Orientalists, taking advantage of the convulsive state of the country, revolted from their unwilling obedience, and attached themselves once more to the repub. of Buenos Ayres. On the 27th April, 1826, the standard of independence was raised by Fructuoso Rivera, and then that violent war began in which blood and treasure were profusely lavished. Don Pedro blockaded Buenos Ayres, and wasted the Banda prov. while the repub. advanced with fire and sword into the Brazilian prov. of Rio Grande. When both parties had nearly exhausted their resources, Great Britain, from motives of humanity, interfered and obtained a cessation of actual war. On the 28th Aug. 1828, a treaty of peace was signed at Rio, by which the Banda Oriental was declared an independent state, under the mutual guarantee of the two high contracting parties.

BANDA, in Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad, about 100 m. W. of the capital. Lat. 25. 31. N. Long. 80. 18. E. It is a populous and prosperous place, has an established mart, and the cotton manufactured here is proverbially excellent.

BANDA, in Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, the head of a pergunnah; it is occupied by Dooblas chiefly, and the rajah pays a tribute to the British.

BANDALUSAN, isle, Pacific Ocean, in the Philippine group, and off the N. coast of the island of Mindapao, Lat. 9. 40. N. Long. 126. 0. E.

BANDE, tn. Belgium, prov. of Liege, on the high road between Marche and Bastogne; 4 m. sw. of the former, in Lat. 50. 10. N. Long. 5. 27. W.

BANDEL, tn. island of Nippon, princip. of Nagatto, kingd. of Japan, situated upon the N. coast. Lat. 40. 5. N. Long. 139. 56. E.

BANDEL D'AGOA, tn. on the E. coast of Africa, in Ajan. Lat. 8. 15. N. Long. 49. 5. E.

BANDEL CAUS, tn. Africa, situated upon the E. coast, in Lat. about 8. 10. N.

BANDEL VELHO, tn. Africa, in Ajan, situated upon the sea-coast, and sometimes called Old-Port.

BANDELL, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Hooghly, pres. of Bengal, adjacent to the capital of Hooghly. It is occupied by the descendants of the Portuguese, and possesses a monastery and a Roman Catholic chapel.

BANDEM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Concan; 20 m. from Goa.

BANDEMGUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Bejapoor; 25 m. from Badaummy, and 66 m. from Masulipatnam.

BANDERMALANKA, tn. Hindoostan, in Rajamundry; 40 m. s. of its capital.

BANDER ABASI, tn. Persia, prov. of Laristan; situated upon a bay of the same name in the gulf of Ormuz. It was strongly fortified, and once possessed considerable trade.

BANDERAS, bay, N. America, depart. of Xalisco, intendency of Guadalaxara, repub. of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21. 0. N. Long. 107. 20. W.

BANDERO, isle, Greece, in the Archipelago, one of the Popeka group; it is a rocky islet off the s. coast of Paros. Lat. 36. 54. N. Long. 25. 8. E.

BANDERPOL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Orissa, and 35 m. from the tn. of Balasore.

BANDERMASSIN, or **BENJARMASSIN**. See **BANJARMASSIN**.

BANDI, tn. W. Africa, in the Waree ter. and situated at the embouchure of the navigable riv. Bandi; it was founded by the Dutch. Lat. 4. 29. N. Long. 8. 26. E. Pop. about 1000.

BANDITTE, isle, Indian Ocean, at the s. entrance of the strait of Lombock, which separates the isles of Bally and Lombock; it extends about 6 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth. Lat. 8. 45. s. Long. 115. 30. E.

BANDON (anc. Drohid), mkt. and boro. tn. Ireland, par. Killbrogan, bar. Kinalmeaky, and par. of Ballymoodan, bar. E. Carbery, s. div. co. Cork, prov. of Munster, seated upon the Bandon riv. and sometimes called Bandon-bridge. Pop. 9917. Dist. from Dublin 186 m. Fairs held on the 6 May, 29 Oct. 8 Nov. Lat. 51. 45. N. Long. 8. 43. W. Here are a market and court-house, wherein petty sessions are held, a barrack, and a school endowed by the Boyle family, to whom the foundation of the tn. in 1610, is also attributable. The bor. returns one member to Parliament. The manufactures are linen, cotton, stuffs, corduroys, &c. There is a mineral spring at this place. Cox, the historian, was a native of Bandon.

BANDON, riv. Ireland, co. Cork, upon the banks of which stands the tn. of Bandon; it falls into the sea at Kinsale, from which place it is navigable until within a short distance of

Bandon-bridge. Lat. 51. 45. N. Long. 8. 55. W.

BANDON, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated on the W. shore of the gulf of Siam, at the embouchure of a navigable riv. Lat. 8. 55. N. Long. 99. 55. E.

BANDONG, tn. island of Java, E. India. It is situated inland, in a marshy district, and on the road between Cheribon and Buitenzorg. Lat. 6. 44. s. Long. 107. 35. E. about 125 m. SE. from Batavia.

BANDOOGUR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Bughela, prov. of Gundwana, 80. m. from Muddah. Lat. 23. 37. N. Long. 81. 7. E.

BANDORA, tn. Hindoostan, in the island of Salsette, on the s. coast, and immediately opposite to Mahim in the isle of Bombay. A ferry is established between the islands.

BANEAS (anc. Balanea), tn. Turkey, in Asia, pach. of Aleppo, and prov. of Syria, seated on a small bay of the same name, about 20 m. s. of Latakia. It was anciently a place of some importance, and several ruins lie scattered around, but it is now almost deserted, and its trade extinct.

BANEC, or **BANEX**, or **BANNER**, island, at the SW. extremity of the English channel, s. of the isle of Ushant and W. of the depart. of Finisterre in France. Lat. 48. 23. N. Long. 5. 3. W.

BANEGAS, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Caraccas, repub. of Colombia, situated at the confluence of Uritucu and Guarico riv. Lat. 8. 15. N. Long. 67. 10. W.

BANEIOAVA, tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. of Tobolsk, in Siberia, situated upon the right bank of the Angora riv. in Lat. 58. 0. N. Long. 103. 30. E.

BANER, mntn. New South Wales, situated in the unexplored country to the W. of Londonderry, in Lat. 32. 44. s. Long. 146. 8. E.

BANEZA, Lt. tn. Spain, prov. of Leon, situated at the confluence of the Orviego and Duerna riv. in Lat. 42. 17. N. Long. 5. 51. W.

BANFF, shire of Scotland, situated on the NE. coast, bounded on the N. by Murray Firth, on the E. and s. by Aberdeenshire, on the W. by the county of Moray. Lat. 27. 25. N. Long. 3. 5. W. Acres, 412,800, or 647 square miles. Real prop. £79,200. Pop. 48,604. The soil of that part which extends along the sea-coast consists of sand and loam, and is tolerably well cultivated, but the remaining part of the county, with little exception, is hilly and rugged. The vallies between the hills afford, occasionally, excellent pasture, and even productive arable land; and rich and sheltered pastures are also found in the naturally wooded and romantic glens, with which the picturesque scenery of the shire abounds. The Spey, which constitutes the W. boundary, is one of the most interesting and important riv. of Scotland. It yields a supply of salmon, valued at about £6000 per an. and is swollen by numerous tributaries that fall down so many beautiful and fertile glens. The Deveron is also an important riv. forming the Eastern natural boundary. It receives the waters of many streams, and its salmon fishery is valued at £2000 annually. The Livet, Avon, Fiddich, Isla, and Conglass, are perhaps the most considerable of the remaining, but much inferior to the Spey in magnitude. The mntns. attain an elevation here, considerable for the British isles. Cabrach stands 2377 feet, Knockhill, 2500,

Corryhabbie, 2558, Belrinnes, 2747, and Cairngorm, 4244 feet above sea level. Calcareous substances, assuming different forms and characters are found here, marble, limestone, marl, &c. The marble is particularly beautiful, and resembles in brilliancy the Labrador spar; no coals have yet been found, and lime is brought hither from Sunderland. The other minerals of value are granite, freestone, slate, brick clay, rock crystals, and topazes, these are usually distinguished by the name of the lofty mountain Cairngorm, where they are found. In one year *Cairngorms*, amounting in value to £2000, were found here. Amongst the cliffs of the Banffshire mountains, a vegetable substance called Cudbear is found, which is used in dyeing purple, and brings a high price in the Glasgow market. The climate and soil, except that portion of the latter that borders on the sea, are only moderately adapted to the cultivation of grain. Live stock constitutes here, as in most parts of Scotland, the chief dependence of the farmers. However, in the arable land, which is about one-fourth of the whole area of the county, are raised beans, flax, oats, and some green crops; oats constitute a chief article of export. The imports are those usual in the North of Britain, namely hemp, wine, wool, &c. Manufactures are not conducted here to any extent, the linen and cotton branches have but a slight tenure, threads are made extensively, coarse woollens are manufactured for home consumption only, and there are in the co. a few tanneries, breweries, and rope works. The commerce, which is confined almost entirely to the coasting trade, is conducted through the medium of the ports at Banff, Macduff, Portroy, and Gardinstown, where oats, butter, salmon, &c. are shipped, and coals, iron, and timber imported. The white fisheries along the coast occupy nearly 100 boats, and the herring fishery begins also to afford occupation and remuneration here. The county is divided into districts, includes 24 parishes, one good town, and five villages. The shire returns one member to parliament, and the burghs of Banff and Cullen participate in the privilege of sending a second representative. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Gordon, the Earls of Seafield and Fife, and Lord Banff; and amongst the noble seats, with which the county is adorned, are Duff house, Gordon castle, and Cullen house; amongst the remains of antiquity, are many ruined castles, traces of encampments, and the churches of Gamray and Mortlach, where the savage triumphs of the ancient Britains over their more savage invaders, the Danes, are commemorated by the skulls of their enemies solidly built into the walls.

BANFF, par. Scotland, about 6 m. in length, by 2 in breadth, bounded by Boyndie on the w. and by Alva on the s. and enclosed between the riv. Deveron and the sea. The surface presents a beautiful variety, and is occupied in pasture and plantations. The shores all along are bold and rocky. Real prop. £3540. Pop. 3711. Banff (P. T. 165). Living, in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen. The unfortunate Dr. Sharpe, archbishop of St. Andrews, was a native of this parish, and son of the sheriff-clerk of the shire.

BANFF, tn. and burgh, Scotland, in the par. and shire of Banff, seated upon an eminence on the w. bank of the Deveron, and at the embou-

chure of that riv. dist. from London 582 m. from Edinburgh 165, from Aberdeen 45, from Inverness 80. Lat. 57. 39. N. Long. 2. 29. W. Pop. 2935. It consists of several well-built avenues, retains a quaint, old-fashioned appearance, the houses being distinguished by stone tablets inserted in the front wall, bearing the name of the builder and date of erection. But the general characters are those of neatness and respectability, partly owing to the many families of small property, but of consideration in society, who have selected this town as a place of retirement, and obtained for it the reputation of the most fashionable retreat North of Aberdeen. The town-house is modern, handsome, and adorned with a spire. The church also modern. The Roman Catholics and Episcopalians have also chapels here, besides which are meeting-houses of Independents, Seceders, and Methodists. The ancient castle of Banff occupies the summit of an eminence within the town, and belongs to the Earl of Seafield, while the beautiful seat of Duff house, the residence of the Earl of Fife, is in the immediate vicinity. The burgh was incorporated in 1372 by Robert II., and is governed by a provost, four bailies, 12 councillors, and others, and in conjunction with Elgin, Cullen, Inverary, Kintore, and Peterhead, returns one member to parliament. A handsome bridge of seven arches is thrown across the Deveron, connecting the tn. of Banff with the newly made and daily improving harbour of port Macduff, a place of more trade than Banff, owing to its sea-port superiority. Macpherson, the noted robber, whose memory is preserved by Burns's ballad called "Macpherson's farewell," was executed here, about a century ago, when he sang and played his own funeral dirge, of which he was also the composer, and having concluded, he broke his fiddle upon his knee, and submitted unresistingly to his fate. In the year 1829, Banff suffered much from an inundation. On this occasion the low grounds surrounding Duff house were under 14 feet depth of water.

BANFOOT FERRY, Ireland, bar. O'Neiland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster. Portadown (P. T. 88). The riv. Bann falls into Lough Neah, at this place.

BANFY HUNYAD, or BANFY-HUNGAD, tn. Austrian Empire, co. of Kolosch, in Transylvania; 22. m. W. to N. from Clausenburg. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 23. 0. E.

BANG, tn. Norway, in the dioc. of Agerhuys, on the left bank of the Rema riv. and 75. m. NW. from Christiana. Lat. 60. 48. N. Long. 9. 35. E.

BANG COOE, riv. of Persia, prov. of Fars, falling into the Persian gulf. Lat. 29. 44. N. Long. 50. 26. E.

BANGA, tn. island of Panay, one of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific Ocean, situated on the bay of Batan, and N. coast of the island. Lat. 11. 30. N. Long. 122. 25. E.

BANGA, tn. W. Africa, kingd. of Congo, upon the left bank of the Ambriz riv. Lat. 7. 0. S. Long. 14. 37. E.

BANGA, tn. W. Africa, in the country of Whydah, Slave coast, Guinea.

BANGA, tn. Hindoostan, beyond the Ganges, situated upon the left bank of the riv. Soornah, a tributary to the Burampooter; 50 m. NE. Rajnagur. Lat. 24. 53. N. Long. 19. 19. E.

BANGALORE (anc. Bangalura), tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter. 72. m. from Se-

ringapatam, NE. and 215 from Madras. Lat. 12. 55. N. Long. 77. 35. E. It is a large and well-fortified place, situated upon a plateau, or table land, elevated 3000 feet above the sea, and contains a pop. 60,000 souls. This was anciently the capital of a kingd. was highly favoured by Hyder Ali, who first erected a fort here; but his son Tippoo Saib, deeming the works insufficient protection against British aggression, took the whole down. In 1802, Dewan Purneah, minister of the Raja, restored the defences around it, in a superior and scientific manner. The houses are in general well built, and of tolerable size, many raised to two stories. They are of the red earth, abundant here, and covered with tiles. The principal bazaar or high street is broad and handsome, and over shadowed by lateral rows of cocoa-nut trees. The palace of Tippoo is still standing, and is used occasionally for public entertainments by the Rajah of Mysore. The fortress stands removed from the town, and is of vast extent and prodigious strength. It is encircled by a ditch, hollowed in the rock, and having a spacious glacis. The cantonment is two miles from the town. It contains, besides extensive and convenient barracks, numerous shops, well stocked with European manufactures, a public library and assembly room, and has a race-course adjoining. Cloths are manufactured here, for home consumption only: and the silks are of a very strong texture; cotton, bought at the weekly markets, is spun by all poor females, except those of the Brahmin caste. Betel-nut, black pepper, and sandal wood constitute articles of common use here. In the district of Bangalore occurs that extraordinary disease, called the white leprosy, so denominated because the skin of the afflicted person becomes completely white, although the health suffers no alteration. Bangalore became subject to the Rajah of Mysore in 1687, and was taken by Lord Cornwallis, in 1791.

BANGALUKA, or **BANIALUKA**, tn. Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, on the frontier of Bosnia, and situated on the riv. Verbas, a tributary to the Save. Pop. 1200. Here are strong fortifications, and it is a place of much commerce. Lat. 44. 52. N. Long. 17. 9. E.

BANGAR, riv. in the isle of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 18. 10. N. Long. 120. 45. E.

BANGAR, tn. island of Luzon, in the Philippine group, situated upon the Bangar riv. Lat. 18. 8. N. Long. 120. 25. E.

BANGARAH, riv. Hindoostan, pres. of Bengal, in the Sunderbunds. Lat. 21. 35. N. Long. 89. 45. E. (See **GANGES**, Mouths of the)

BANGARAS, tn. isle of Mindanao; one of the chief of the Philippine group, in the Pacific Ocean. It is situated on the s. coast. Lat. 7. 15. N. Long. 123. 40. E.

BANGARIM, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon the coast of the Malayan promontory. 150 m. from Tanasserim.

BANGASKA, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Wallachia; 30 m. s. from Bucharest. Lat. 41. 0. N. Long. 26. 3. E.

BANGASSI, tn. W. Africa, in the country of the Fouladoos, on the frontiers of Bambarra; on the second route of Mungo Park. Lat. 13. 57. N. Long. 4. 45. W.

BANGERMOW, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Oude. Lat. 27. 0. N. Long. 80. 20. E.

BANGHURST, See **BAUGHURST**.

BANGISEA, tn. W. Africa, in Senegambia, in the country of the Boorsalums. Lat. 14. 25. N. Long. 15. 30. W.

BANGLOR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Bangalore, ter. of Mysore; 30 m. s. of Bangalore.

BANG-KHANG, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon the left bank of the Bang-pa-kiung riv., which falls into the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 14. 34. N. Long. 102. 34. E.

BANG-KOK, or **BAN-KOK**, or **Fou**, tn. of Asia, in Siam, the capital of a dist., and situated on the riv. Menam, which is here about a quarter of a mile broad, and runs at the rate of three miles an hour, the waters being charged with vast quantities of mud. The pop. nearly 40,000 in number, and consisting of Chinese, Siamese, Christians of Cambodia and Siam, Burmese, Peguas, Malays, and others, dwell partly on land, but partly also on the water. The king's palaces, religious edifices, and dwellings of some of the principal persons, are built of brick or mud. The houses are mostly, however, of wood, and elevated on piles, to preserve them from mud and damp: others, and the greater number, are floating dwellings, moored to bamboos driven deeply into the bed of the river. Each house is provided with a covered platform, on which the various articles for sale are displayed, and communication is preserved by canoes, every house being supplied with one or more. There are a few Brahmins here, sustained on royal bounty, but the worship of Buddha is the prevailing religion, and the temple of this peculiar doctrine at this place is decorated with various ornaments of glass, paintings, &c., and raised to an height of 200 feet. Gilt figures of Buddha are very numerous, varying in size from one foot to thirty, but retaining the same peculiarity of shape and expression. The Chinese, the most industrious of all the various nations that have sent adventurers hither, manufacture tin and iron, and tan and dress the hides of deer and buffaloes. There is here a great abundance of teak wood, the best description of timber for ship-building, a circumstance that has caused the trade of junk-builder to become both profitable and constant. The native Siamese are frugal and temperate, living principally upon rice and balachang, but the Chinese settlers live on fat pork, oil, and the strongest and most unctuous kinds of food. Bang-kok is the key of Siam, towards the sea.

BANGOL-MATIE, tn. island of Java, Indian seas, situated upon the SE. coast, s. of Cape Sedano, and at the N. entrance to the straits of Bally. Lat. 7. 55. S. Long. 114. 25. E.

BANGOR, city, North Wales, par. of the same name, hund. of Uwch-Gorffai, co. of Caernarvon. Real prop. £3270. Pop. of par. 4751. London 236 m. Lat. 53. 14. N. Long. 4. 8. W. The town or city is seated between a precipitous rock on the E. and the strait of Menai on the W., extends about one mile in length, the great parliamentary road to Holyhead passing through it, and, besides several respectable, and numerous neat and comfortable villas and dwellings, possesses a fine old cathedral, founded at an early date, but rebuilt and beautified in 1532. Near to this are the see-house, deanery, and ecclesiastical offices, &c., and within the cathedral is preserved an effigiated tomb of Owen Gryffydd, Prince of Wales,

The town-hall and market-house are modern and convenient, and few tns. of the same extent, and in situations so remote, can boast of such splendid hotel accommodation. The Wesleyan Methodists, and others, have erected chapels here, and the many visitors annually, to the Menai bridge, have enriched Bangor, and rendered it a place of more than temporary residence. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor. The city is under the control of the bishop, who is lord of the manor, and by the provisions of the Reform Bill it is admitted to a participation with Caernarvon, Aber-Conway, Pwllheli, Nevin, and Criccieth, in returning one member to Parliament. Besides the active profitable retail trade, the reception and accommodation of travellers, and of occasional residents, very considerable exports of slates are made from hence. The quarries are the property of the Pennant family, chief proprietors in the vicinity, are raised at Llandegai, and transported, on a private rail-way, a distance of seven miles, to Port Penyrhyn, at the mouth of the Cegin, where convenient and spacious quays facilitate their shipment for various ports in Europe and America. Ciphering slates are also dressed, and chimney-pieces, ink-stands, and other articles of domestic architecture made, by ingenious workmen, from chosen blocks of slate metal. Some iron is manufactured here; a valuable fishery enjoyed; the vicinity is frequented in summer for the benefit of sea-bathing; and communication is opened, by steam-boats, with Liverpool and other places. About the year 1557, a free-school was founded here by Dr. Glynn, and the mastership endowed with a salary of £400 annually. The See of Bangor was probably founded in 525, by St. Deiniol; the ancient church destroyed by the Saxons in 1072; rebuilt by King John in 1212; materially injured in 1247; burned down in 1402; and restored in 1582. The diocese extends over the counties of Anglesea, Caernarvon, and parts of Denbigh and Montgomeryshires. An ancient castle was erected here by Lupus, Earl of Chester, some time in the reign of William Rufus, and a modern castle of greater extent and splendour has lately been erected by H. D. Pennant, Esq. This magnificent structure is after a design by Hopper. The name Bangor is probably derived from *Ban-chor*, the White Choir. Mkt. day, Friday. Fairs are held 5 April, 25 June, 6 Sept., 28 Oct.

BANGOR (the White Choir), tn. Ireland, par. of the same name, bar. of Ardes, co. Down, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 2203. Lat. 54. 38. N. Long. 5. 33. W. Dublin 114 m. This is a seaport and fishing station upon Belfast Lough, and having the advantage of an asylum harbour, sheltered by a well constructed pier. Fairs held 20 Jan. 1 May, 22 Nov.

BANGOR, par. Ireland, bar. of Ardes and Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 9355. Bangor (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Down. Here stood the celebrated abbey of St. Comgall, founded about the year 599, in which it is said 3000 monks were lodged at once; where King Cormac died, and St. Columbanus was educated. The ruins of the restoration by St. Malachy, in 1120, are still extant.

BANGOR-ISCOED (Bangor below the Wood), North Wales, vil. and par., the latter in the bunds of Bromfield and of Maelor, co. of Flint. Real prop. of tnsbp. £4517. Pop. 648, of par. 1389. Ellesmere (P. T. 175), situated

upon the riv. Dee. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. A celebrated college was established here, before the year 180, by Lucius, son of Coel, King of Britain; and Æthelfrid, King of the East Angles, is said to have massacred 1200 monks at this place. No ruins are now visible here.

BANGOR FERRY. See **MENAI BRIDGE.**

BANGOR, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Franklin, state of New York; 204 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1100. Lat. 44. 50 N. Long. 74. 10. W.

BANGOR, tn. N. America, U. S., the capital of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, situated upon the W. bank of the Penobscot riv., at the head of the tide and navigation. Lat. 44. 45. N. Long. 68. 40. W. 35 m. N. from Castine; 52 m. from Owl's Head, at the mouth of Penobscot bay. Pop. 2870. The port is not open for shipping during the winter season, but at other periods is easy of access for vessels of any burden; vessels of 400 tons can come up to the town, and at all times the riv. is open to within 12 m. of Frankfort. This is the natural market for a considerable portion of the produce of Maine. The situation is open, agreeable, and very advantageous in a commercial point of view. It is daily improving in population and permanent institutions. Here are a court-house, bank, printing-office, and a theological seminary, called the "Maine Charity School," where students are prepared for the ministry by a course of four years study, guided by two professors and a preceptor.

BANGOR, par. S. Wales, hund. of Troedyr, co. of Cardigan. Acres 2150. Real prop. £1024. Pop. 210. Situated upon the riv. Teife. Newcastle in Emlyn (P. T.). Liv. disch. rec. dioc. of St. David's, ann. val. £140.

BANGOR, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Hancock, State of Maine; 270 m. from Boston.

BANGOR, tn. France, arrond. of Vannes, depart. of Morbihan, prov. of Brittany, upon the island of Belle-Isle, which lies off the W. coast of France.

BANG-PA-KUNG, riv. Asia, in Siam. A large and rapid riv. falling into the NE. angle of the Gulf of Siam at the tn. of Bang-pa-soi. Lat. 14. 14. N. Long. 101. 50. E.

BANG-PA-MUNG, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon the left bank of the great riv. Menam; about 200 m. N. from Bang-kok. Lat. 16. 24. N. Long. 100. 31. E.

BANG-PA-SOI, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated at the embouchure of the Bang-pa-kung riv., on the coast of the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 13. 31. N. Long. 101. 13. E.

BANG-PHIL, tn. Hindoostan, in the Nepaul ter., at the s. base of the Himalaya mtns. Lat. 28. 40. N. Long. 86. 0. E. 75 m. N. of Lucknow.

BANGPLAKOT, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon a tributary to the Bang-pa-kung riv. Lat. 14. 40. N. Long. 101. 54. E. About 120 m. NE. from Bang-kok.

BANG-PO-MUNG, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam; 20 m. S. from Bang-pa-soi. Lat. 13. 11. N. Long. 101. 6. E.

BANGRI, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated near the W. coast of the Malayan promontory, in Lat. 8. 50. N., Long. 98. 15. E.

BANGSIR, tn. island of Java, Indian Seas.

situated upon the N. coast. Lat. 6. 55. s. Long. 109. 0. e.

BANGUEY, isle, Indian Seas, situated off the N. coast of the island of Borneo. Lat. 7. 19. 0. N. Long. 117. 6. 30. e. The Peak of Banguey is an useful sea-mark, and may be seen, at 15 leagues' distance. This isle extends about 23 miles in length, having an average breadth of about 10 m.; is separated from Balamagar by a strait 3 m. wide, and its shores are frequented by great numbers of turtle.

BANGWARRA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Khandesh, near the s. shore of the Gulf of Cambay; 30 m. s. of Surat. Lat. 20. 25. N. Long. 73. 10. e.

BANHALMA, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated near the left bank of the riv. Teiss; 75 m. ss. from Buda. Lat. 47. 15. N. Long. 20. 39. e.

BANHAM, par. England, hund. of Guilt Cross, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3710. Real prop. £8435. Pop. 1297. Harling (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BANHANGUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gundwana; 101 m. from Benares.

BANHÔ, tn. Portugal, prov. of Beira. Pop. 800. Distant from Viseu 12 m.

BANHIYBAZAR, tn. Hindoostan, pres. of Bengal, situated upon the Hooghly riv.; 20 m. N. of Calcutta.

BANI, isle of W. Africa, situated in the Atlantic, off the coast of Guinea, a few leagues s. of Cape Formosa. It carries on a traffic in elephants' tusks.

BANI, tn. W. Indies, island of St. Domingo, situated upon the s. coast, at the mouth of the riv. of the same name. Lat. 18. 19. N. Long. 70. 16. w.

BANI, riv. W. Indies, in the island of St. Domingo, falling into the Caribbean Sea on the s. coast of the island. Lat. 18. 15. N. Long. 70. 14. w.

BANIAK, or **PULO-BANIECK**, island, Indian Ocean, off the w. coast of the island of Sumatra; 20 m. in length by 8 in breadth: in the centre rises a sugar-loaf mntn.: to the NE. stretches a chain of rocky islets. Lat. 2. 10. N. Long. 97. 10. e.

BANIALAKA. See **BANGALUKA**.

BANIAS, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Tripoli, in Syria, situated upon the coast of the Levant, about 20 m. s. of Latakia. Lat. 35. 12. N. Long. 35. 59. e.

BANIAS (anc. Paneas, and Cæsarea Philippi), tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Damascus, in Syria; 13 leagues from Damascus. Herod erected a splendid temple here to Augustus, of which nothing is now to be seen; and the caliphs subsequently erected a strong fort on the summit of an adjacent hill. Lat. 35. 14. N. Long. 35. 40. e.

BANIAS, **GAL-BI**, vil. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Acre, in Syria, situated a few miles N. of Bar-el-Hoolya. Lat. 33. 12. N. Long. 35. 42. e.

BANICA, tn. W. Indies, in the island of San Domingo; 60 m. N. of Port-au-Prince, situated upon a riv. of the same name.

BANICIA, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Marash, in Asia Minor. It is the capital of the sandj., and is seated upon the Jyhoon riv., in Lat. 37. 24. N. Long. 36. 45. e.

BA-NIMMA, riv. of W. Africa, in Bambarra, falling into Lake Dabbie, to the s. of Timbuctoo. Lat. 12. 40. N. Long. 0. 0.

BANIOLES, vil. Spain; 6 m. NE. of Gironne. Pop. 3000. Linen cloth is manufactured here.

BANISERILE, tn. W. Africa, in the country of Dentila, Senegambia, visited by Mungo Park in 1805. Lat. 13. 30. N. Long. 9. 55. w.

BANISTER, tn. N. America, co. of Halifax, state of Virginia; 140 m. sw. from Richmond.

BANJACK, island, Indian Ocean, off the w. coast of the great isle of Sumatra. Lat. 2. 10. N. Long. 96. 45. e. It is surrounded by islets.

BANJACK-WEST, islet, Indian Ocean, a few leagues sw. of Banjack, and off the w. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 2. 5. N. Long. 96. 40. e.

BANJALUKA. See **BANGALUKA**.

BANJAR, or **BANJER**, riv. of the island of Borneo, watering the country of Banjermassin, obstructed at the entrance by a bar.

BANJERMASSIN, or **BANDER-MASSIN**, a dist. with a capital tn. of the same name, in the ss. angle of the island of Borneo, in the Indian Seas. Lat. 3. 0. s. Long. 114. 55. e. This was formerly an independent kingdom, possessing extensive trade. In the year 1706 the British made a settlement, and established a costly factory here, but in the following year their buildings were destroyed, and the settlers expelled with circumstances of violence. The Dutch succeeded; in obtaining the good opinion of the natives, and retained it without interruption from 1747 to 1810, but with so little commercial advantage that they gladly resigned their establishment to the sultan of Malay for 50,000 dollars. Upon the conquest of Java it fell under the dominion of the British, as a dependency of the island lately subdued, but was by them again restored to the Dutch, who retain possession of the post at Tatas. The productions and exports of Banjer-massin consist of diamonds, gold dust, iron, wax, rattan, pepper, biche-de-mar, birds' nests, and other commodities, besides steel, which is particularly esteemed. The imports are various, cutlery, fire-arms, and gunpowder.

BANJERMASSIN, tn. E. Indies, dist. of the same name, island of Borneo, upon the Banjar riv.; about 12 m. from the sea. Pop. about 1000. Commerce considerable. See **BANJERMASSIN**.

BANK, tn. Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1000.

BANKA. See **BANCA**.

BANKA, tn. of Greece, in Macedonia, on the s. bank of the riv. Vardar; 7 m. N. from Demircarpou. Lat. 41. 18. N. Long. 22. 10. e.

BANKALA, or **BANKELA**, island, Indian Seas, off the e. coast of the island of Celebes, opposite to the bay of Tolo, about 5 miles in length. Lat. 2. 30. s. Long. 122. 0. e.

BANKAMP, tn. Denmark, duchy of Holstein, near the right bank of the Eyder, and 4 m. s. of Reudsburg. Lat. 54. 21. N. Long. 9. 41. e.

BANKAPOUR, tn. Hindoostan, ter. of Mysore, peninsulated by the riv. Budra, 9 m. from Seringapatam.

BANKARBOO, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon the western outlet of the Menam riv. and near the conflux of that channel with the Tachin riv. Lat. 13. 42. N. Long. 100. 20. e.

BANKASAYS, tn. of Asia, in Siam, situated upon the coast of the gulf of Siam.

BAN-KASIR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Rajpootana, near the right bank of the riv. Lonee. Lat. 24. 45. N. Long. 70. 57. e. 100 m. w. of Odeypoor.

BANKEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Cuttack; 30 m. from Cuttack. Produce of the adjoining district, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, oil, and tobacco.

BANKELA. See **BANKALA**.

BANKLE BAY, island of Celebes, Javan sea, East Indies, upon the w. coast, 30 m. s. Macassar. Lat. 5. 30. s. Long. 119. 15. e.

BANKERYA, tn. Sweden, prov. of Jonkoping, in Gothland, on the s. bank of lake Wetter, 7 m. w. of Jonkoping. Lat. 57. 50. n. Long. 14. 15. e.

BANKOK. See **BANG-KOK**.

BANK-HOUSE, vil. Scotland, par. of Heriot, sh. of Edinburgh. Stage Hall (P. T. 25).

BANK-NEWTON, tshp. England, par. of Gargrave, wapentake Staincliff and Ewecross, co. of York, W. riding. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £3306. Pop. 125. Skipton (P. T. 222).

BANKS, tshp. England, par. Lanercost, Eskdale ward, co. of Cumberland. Real prop. £3769. Pop. 296. Carlisle (P. T. 311).

BANKS, vil. Scotland, par. of Mousewald, sh. of Dumfries. Annan (P. T. 329 m. from London, 79 m. from Edinburgh.)

BANKS, CAPE, Australia, co. Cumberland, in New South Wales, forming the n.e. point of the entrance to Botany Bay. Lat. 34. 1. s. Long. 151. 12. e.

BANKS' ISLAND, in the S. Pacific Ocean, in the Archipelago of the New Hebrides, discovered first by Quiros, seen next, in 1792, by captain Bligh, and again, 1796, by captain Hagan. Lat. 13. 44. s. Long. 170. w.

BANKS' ISLAND, in the N. Pacific Ocean, off the n.w. coast of N. America. Lat. 53. 24. n. Long. 130. 10. w. It extends about 60 m. in length, having an average breadth of 5 m.

BANKS' LAND, N. America, separated by an arm of the Polar sea from the s. coast of Melville island. Lat. 73. 30. n. Long. 117. 0. e.

BANKS' PENINSULA, New Zealand, on the e. coast of the isle of Favi Poenamoo, opposite to Chatham island. Lat. 43. 48. s. Long. 173. 6. e. It is connected to the main land by a low sandy isthmus; was represented by captain Cook as an island, but ascertained by captain Chase, in the ship Pegasus, in 1809, to be a peninsula.

BANKS' PORT, N. America, on the n.w. coast, in the King George III. Archipelago, a few leagues n.e. of Otter bay. Lat. 56. 50. n. Long. 135. 56. w.

BANKS' STRAITS, S. Pacific Ocean, passing between Furneaux islands and Van Diemen's Land, presenting a fair channel of more than two leagues in breadth. Lat. 40. 35. s. Long. 148. 0. e.

BANKSTOWN, Australia, co. of Cumberland, New S. Wales, 15 m. from Sydney. Lat. 33. 54. s. Long. 151. 0. e.

BANKTOWN. See **PRESTON PANS**.

BANKYBAZAR. See **BANHYBAZAR**.

BANKYPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Bahar, 5 m. from Patna.

BANLA, riv. Norway, bailiwick of Finmark, a tributary to the Tana. Lat. 69. 8. n. Long. 25. 0. e.

BANLAHAN, vil. Ireland, par. of Myross, bar. W. Carbery, s. div. co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Skibbereen (P. T. 219).

BANN, riv. Ireland; it has its source in the Mourne mntns. co. of Down, and, after a course of 30 m. discharges its waters into Lough Neagh, at Bann-foot. This part of the riv. is contributory with the Newry still-water navigation in opening a communication between the great lake just mentioned and the Irish sea. The Lower Bann is the only outlet of the waters of Lough Neagh, but its bed being rocky, navigation is obstructed until it reaches the tn. of Coleraine, 4 m. from which it falls into the Atlantic on the n. coast of Ireland. The salmon fishery of this riv. belongs to the company of Fishmongers of the city of London, and the eel fishery to the Donegal family. Lat. 54. 27. n. Long. 6. 18. w.

BANN, riv. Ireland, co. Wexford, a tributary to the riv. Slaney.

BANN, riv. Hindoostan. See **BAN**, riv.

BANNA, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Sharahsour, in Kourdistan; 40 m. n.e. of Sharahsour. Lat. 35. 38. n. Long. 45. 52. e.

BANNA, Ras, E. Africa, in the Berbera country, a remarkable promontory to the s. of cape Gardafui, near the entrance of Bab-el-Mandeb sea. Lat. 11. 14. n. Long. 51. 16. e.

BANNA, riv. of S. Africa, in Congo; it is of considerable magnitude, much commercial value, and falls into the bay of Mayomba, a safe and frequented asylum for shipping.

BANNAGH, bar. Ireland, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster. No. of acres, 200,000, mostly mountainous. Par. 8, tn. 2, vil. 2. Pop. 38,525.

BANNALEC, tn. France, arrond. of Quimperle, depart. of Finisterre, prov. of Brittany, situated upon the sea-coast. Pop. 4700. Lat. 47. 55. n. Long. 3. 43. w. 9 m. from Quimperle (P. T.).

BANNANAL, or **ST. ANNA ISLE**, S. America, prov. of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, formed by the separation of the waters of the great riv. Araguaya, which constitutes the natural boundary of Matto Grosso and Goyaz. Lat. 11. 0. s. Long. 51. 30. w.

BANNAT, co. of the Austrian dominions, in Hungary, situated between Slavonia and Transylvania. Lat. 45. 30. n. Long. 21. 20. e. Chief tn. Temeswar; the mntns. of this dist. part of the grand Hungarian chain, are connected by steep rocks which impede the course of the Danube as far as the Servian heights.

BANNBRIDGE. See **BANBRIDGE**.

BANNEC. See **BANEC**.

BANNES, tn. France, depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine and Perche; 3 m. s. of Chateaudu-Loir (P. T.).

BANNES, tn. France, depart. of Gard, prov. of Languedoc, adjacent to Pont-St.-Esprit (P. T.).

BANNIACHUNG, Hindoostan, beyond the Ganges, prov. of Tipperah; 35 m. w. from Rajnagur. Lat. 24. 29. n. Long. 91. 13. e.

BANNINGHAM, par. England, hund. of S. Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 770. Real prop. £1134. Pop. 360. Aylesham (P. T. 129). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BANNOA, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon a tributary to the Bang-pa-Kung riv. which falls into the gulf of Siam, about 150 m. n.e. of Bang-kok. Lat. 14. 55. n. Long. 102. 10. e.

BANNOCK, tshp. Scotland, sh. of Stirling;

here are extensive collieries, the produce of which is transported, by canal, to Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 55. N. Long. 3. 12. W.

BANNOCKBURN, vil. Scotland, par. of St. Ninians, sh. of Stirling, seated upon the riv. Bannockburn, and on the Falkirk line of road, between Edinburgh and Stirling: this vil. is remarkable for the industry of its inhabitants, who are occupied in the manufacture of tartans, carpets, and woollens, known by various names, besides the tanning and dressing of hides. Stirling (P. T. 36). Fairs, 2d Tuesday (Old Style) of June and Oct. Lat. 56. 4. N. Long. 3. 55. W. On an eminence between the vils. of Bannockburn and St. Ninian's was fought the celebrated battle of Bannockburn, in which Edward II. of England was totally defeated by Robert Bruce, king of the Scots, the 24th of July, 1314. This decisive victory secured, at that period, the independence of Scotland, and strengthened it against the aggression of English ambition. A rock called the "Bored Stone" is still shown on the summit of Caldan-hill, having a hole in the top, in which Bruce is said to have inserted the standard of Scotland, which he had resolved never to abandon. One mile westward of Bannockburn, at a place called Saughieburn, James III. was defeated by his rebellious subjects, and fell shortly after by the hand of an assassin. See SAUGHIEBURN.

BANNOCK-RIG, vil. Scotland, sh. of Edinburgh: 6 m. from Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 52. N. Long. 3. 6. W.

BANNOLAS, or **BANOLAS**, tn. Spain, dist. of Catalonia. Pop. 3200. 9 m. from Gerona. Manufacture, linen-cloth.

BANNOV, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, upon the bay of Bannow. Wexford (P. T. 94). Acres, 1740. Pop. 1481. Lat. 52. 13. N. Long. 6. 53. W. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns. Annual val. £360.

BANNOV BAY, Ireland, upon the s. coast of the co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster; it is open but safe, and has a pier for the protection of small craft. Lat. 52. 13. N. Long. 6. 52. W. Knowingsbeg light lies ss. and Hook light sw. of Bannow bay.

BANNOV, tn. Germany, in Moravia, celebrated for its mineral waters.

BANNOV, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Runjpoor; 36 m. from Atock.

BANOLAS. See **BANNOLAS**.

BANON, tn. France, arrond. Forcalquier, depart. of Lower Alps, prov. of Provence, chief place of a canton, 9 m. NW. of Forcalquier (P. T.). Pop. 900.

BANON, tn. Spain, depart. of Terruel, prov. of Arragon; 25 m. N. of Terruel. Lat. 40. 46. N. Long. 1. 15. W.

BANOS, tn. Spain, sub. div. of Palencia, prov. of Leon, situated near the Diera river. in Lat. 41. 57. N. Long. 4. 17. W. 5 m. ss. from Palencia, famous for its warm mineral baths, known to the Romans. Pop. 1100. Manufacture, linen cloth.

BANOS, tn. isle of Luzon, one of the Philippine group in the Pacific Ocean, situated about 35 m. from Manila. Here are warm mineral baths, temperature 68 deg. Reaumur.

BANOS, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Chimborazo, intendency of Delescudor, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 1. 25. S. Long. 78. 36. W.

BANOS, tn. S. America, in the repub. of Peru; 90 m. s. of Quito; celebrated for its mineral baths.

BANOS, Los, tn. Spain, in the prov. Murcia, near the right bank of the riv. Cornera; 7 m. ss. from Murcia. Lat. 37. 35. N. Long. 1. 8. W.

BANOS, Pro, W. Indies, on the NE. coast of the island of Cuba. Lat. 20. 55. N. Long. 73. 40. W.

BANOS, Tower, Spain, sub. div. of Malaga, prov. of Andalusia, upon the coast of the Mediterranean, E. of Estepona. Lat. 36. 28. N. Long. 4. 58. W.

BANOWEN, vil. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, in the dist. called Joyce's country, and on the s. shore of Killery harbour. Lat. 53. 36. N. Long. 9. 45. W. Oughterard (P. T. 150).

BANSACH, vil. S. Germany, in the cir. of the Lower Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, at the foot of the Hase-berg mtns. Lat. 50. 8. N. Long. 10. 32. E.

BANSACH, riv. S. Germany, cir. of Lower Maine, kingd. of Bavaria, rising in the Hase-berg mtn. chain, and falling into the Maine. Lat. 50. 5. N. Long. 10. 44. E.

BANSAL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Oude; 54 m. from Oude.

BANSBAREA, tn. Hindoostan, pres. of Bengal, seated upon the Hooghly riv. about 5 m. from the tn. of Hooghly.

BANSHA, vil. Ireland, par. of Templemair, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Pop. 281. Tipperary (P. T. 127).

BANSKOW, tn. N. Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg, situated on the left bank of the Great Lowatz-brach; 10 m. s. from Schwerin. Lat. 53. 32. N. Long. 11. 32. E.

BANSTEAD, par. England, hund. of Copthorne, first div. co. of Surrey. Acres, 5840. Real prop. £5445. Pop. 991. Ewell (P. T. 19). Banstead downs are celebrated as delicious sheep pasture, and here also are held, in May and June, the meetings usually called Epsom races. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester. Oaks, one of the seats of the earl of Derby, is in this par.

BANSWARRA, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Bagur, prov. of Gujerat, the capital of a native state. Lat. 23. 35. N. Long. 74. 30. E. The tn. presents an interesting appearance, it is encircled by walls, enlivened by gardens, adorned with temples, and includes one respectable bazaar. The Banawarra ter. is divided into seven dists. namely, Pithok, Chownden, Gauthae, Ootaur, Lohareea, Myhe-Outar, and Sirhok. They yield a total annual revenue of 2,200,000 rupees and upwards, of which about 1,100,000 are deposited in the treasury, nine-tenths of the remainder given to the Rajpoot chiefs, and the other tenth to the religious mendicants. The governor, or chief, is styled a rawul, and the Rajpoot chiefs dependent upon him amount to 32 in number, each of whom is bound to maintain and supply for the service of the state, a stipulated number of troops, horse or foot, or both. The total number of cavalry, contributed by the Rajpoots, amounts to 179, of foot to 668, which, with one hundred of both denominations constantly kept up by the Rawul, makes a force for the service of this little state, of 768 foot and 279 horse. In the s. and e. parts of the dist. are

the diva. called Zillahs, which include each a number of vils: these are inhabited by the cultivating Bheels, who do not disgrace themselves by plundering: they are not subject to an intermediate chief, but are directly under the rawul's care. The chiefs of Rangah, Sadilpoor, and Mowrakeiree, however, whose zillahs lie in this dist. are responsible for the conduct of these people, and communication with the government is through this medium. The less civilized Bheels, who inhabit the N.E. part of this little state, are associated for mutual protection, and bound to each other by a solemn oath. One class swear by the Mhye riv. another by Onhar Nath. The rawul alone has the power of inflicting capital punishment, his authority is supreme over his own territory, but he pays an annual tribute to the British for the benefit of their protection.

BANTAL, tn. East Indies, in the isle of Sumatra, situated upon the W. coast, opposite to Pogy island. Lat. 3. 0. S. Long. 101. 50. E.

BANTALLAH, islet, Pacific ocean, in the Philippine group, off the N. coast of Negros isle. Lat. 11. 0. N. Long. 123. 25. E.

BANTALOONG, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon a tributary to the Bang-pa-kung riv. Lat. 15. 1. N. Long. 102. 4. E. 140 m. N.E. of Bang-kok.

BANTAM, tn. E. Indies, in the island of Java, situated in the NW. angle of the island, on a spacious bay, near to the N. entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lat. 6. 10. S. Long. 106. 25. E. 50 m. from Batavia. It was once the capital of the Bantam kingdom, was a flourishing commercial city, and possessed a safe and spacious harbour: it now exhibits only an heap of ruins; the palaces and fortresses are all razed, and the harbour, once the great rendezvous of foreign shipping, is choked up with alluvial deposits and a gradual accumulation of coral reefs. The remarkable insalubrity of the place has been the principal cause of its desertion. Since 1817, Bantam has been abandoned for Sirang, or Ceram, 7 m. higher up the river. The ancient kingdom of Bantam extended along the sea-coast about 35 leagues, contained a pop. of 230,000, now reduced to about 80,000, who dwell in villages scattered along the shore. It was at first a Hindoo kingdom, changed in the fifteenth century into a Mahomedan dynasty, by a victorious chief of Cheribon, and attained a reputation for wealth and commercial industry. The Dutch settled here in 1595; the English in 1602, but the latter settlers being cruelly assassinated, the Dutch enjoyed the whole pepper trade without a rival. In 1674, the king of Bantam was possessed of a fleet of his own with which he traded to the Persian gulf, but, after this period, Bantam fell gradually under the Dutch-Batavian government. In 1811, this dist. was convulsed by civil wars, when the British invaded and took possession of the whole territory, deposed the refractory sultan Achmet, and set up another in his place. In 1813, the sultan transferred his rights, unequivocally, to the British, in consideration of an annual pension of 10 000 rup. and, in the year 1817, it was finally restored to the Dutch. Pop. of the prov. of Bantam, as now defined, 230,000.

BANTAM, or **St. NICHOLAS' POINT**, E. Indies,

at the NW. of the island of Java, between the straits of Sunda and Bantam bay. Lat. 5. 52. S. Long. 106. 2. 20. E.

BANTAMAN, CAPE, E. Indies, isle of Java, situated upon the N. coast, projecting into the Javan sea. Lat. 6. 20. S. Long. 111. 0. E.

BANTANGAN, CAPE, Asia, on the E. coast of Cochinchina. Lat. 15. 15. N. Long. 108. 50. E.

BANTON, vil. Scotland, par. of Kilsyth, sh. of Stirling. Kilsyth (P. T. 36).

BANTON, isle, Pacific ocean, one of the Philippine group. Lat. 12. 50. N. Long. 122. 5. E.

BANTONVILLA, isle, Pacific ocean, one of the Philippine group, to the S. of Banton isle. Lat. 12. 40. N. Long. 122. 5. E.

BANTRY, bar. Ireland, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, situated at the SW. angle of the island. The surface is uneven, imperfectly cultivated, encumbered with mtn. and bog, but rich in minerals, principally copper ore and limestone. Pop. 14,246. Chief tn. Bantry. Parishes, Durruss and Killmacogue.

BANTRY (anc. Ballygobbin), par. Killmacogue, bar. of Bantry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, seated on the E. shore of the noble estuary of Bantry Bay. Pop. 4275. Lat. 51. 41. N. Long. 9. 25. W. Dublin 224 m. Fairs, 9 June, 21 Aug. 15 Oct. and 1 Dec.

BANTRY BAY, Ireland, bar. of Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Lat. 51. 38. N. Long. 9. 43. W. A spacious and deep estuary, at the SW. angle of the island, protected by the island of Beerhaven at its entrance, from the swell and prevalent winds of the Atlantic. The depth varies from 10 to 25 fathoms: the anchorage is tenacious: and the area sufficient to float at once the navy of Britain. It extends about 30 m. in length, by an average breadth of 5, and is encompassed by the most sublime scenery imaginable. Its surface is adorned with the islands of Horse, Hog, Cosey, Chappel, and Whiddy, between the latter of which and the main land is a roadstead with 30 fathoms depth. An engagement took place at the entrance of Bantry Bay on the 29th April, 1689, between the French and English fleets, the latter commanded by Admiral Herbert. In 1796, also, a French expedition sailed into this bay, and cast anchor in the roadstead, off Whiddy island. Valuable copper-mines are worked on the beach; and in the centre of the majestic panorama of the bay is Sea-Court, the beautiful seat of lord Bantry.

BANTRY, bar. Ireland, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. No. of par. 18, tn. 1, vil. 2. Pop. 29,945.

BANTZE, bail. S. Germany, circle of Maine, kingdom of Bavaria. Pop. 8300.

BANTZEIM, tn. France, depart. of the Upper Rhine, prov. of Alsace; 18 m. from Colmar, and 9 m. from Ensisheim (P. T.).

BANUB (anc. Onuphis), tn. Lower Egypt, between Sebenit and Damiatta, and 50 m. from Mausara.

BANUNCIAS, tn. Spain, prov. of Leon, situated near the right bank of the Esla riv. 8 m. S. of Leon, in Lat. 42. 29. N. Long. 5. 37. W.

BANVILLE, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Seine. Calicoes are manufactured here.

BANWELL, par. England, hund. of Winter-soke, co. of Somerset. Acres, 4970. Real prop.

£11,441. Pop. 1623. Axbridge (P. T. 140). Fairs, 18 Jan. 18 July. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bristol.

BANYA, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the right bank of the riv. Gran; 20 m. N.E. from Neushol. Lat. 48. 34. N. Long. 18. 33. E.

BANYA BREZNO, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated on the right bank of the riv. Gran; 20 m. N.E. of Neushol. Lat. 48. 43. N. Long. 19. 35. E.

BANYA KAROS, tn. Austrian empire, in Transylvania, situated upon the Fehes-Koros, or Karos riv. 35 m. W. from Carlsburg. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 22. 45. E.

BANYA-WANGI. See **BANYUWANGY**.

BANYABIK, tn. Austrian empire, in Transylvania; 10 m. S.E. of Clausenburg. Lat. 46. 40. N. Long. 23. 35. E.

BANYBUMRA, tn. Hindoostan, in the circar of Orissa; 28 m. from Koorjoor.

BANYUWANGY, tn. E. Indies, island of Java, on the W. shore of the straits of Bally; 730 m. from Batavia. Lat. 8. 15. S. Long. 114. 20. E. This is a Dutch military station, where a competent force is maintained for the suppression of piracies on the encircling seas. The prov. or ter. of Banyuwangy covers an area of 1274 square miles, contains a pop. of 8800 souls, and is well cultivated and salubrious. Here is the volcanic mntn. of Goonong Marapi, from which an abundant supply of pure sulphur is obtained.

BANZA AVARI, tn. W. Africa, in Loango. Lat. 4. 10. S. Long. 11. 35. E.

BANZA COOLOO, tn. W. Africa, in Congo, situated at the confluence of the rivers Congo and Kai; 100 m. W. from St. Salvador. Lat. 5. 15. S. Long. 13. 50. E.

BANZA-NOKI, tn. W. Africa, in Congo, situated upon the left bank of the Zaire riv. opposite the tn. of Embomma, about 120 m. W. from St. Salvador. Lat. 5. 45. S. Lat. 13. 35. E.

BANZA-N-INGU, tn. W. Africa, dist. of Loangiri, in Congo, on the north bank of the riv. Congo; 90 m. E. of Kacongo. Lat. 5. 6. S. Long. 13. 40. E.

BANZA-DE-SUNDI, vil. W. Africa, in Loango, situated upon a tributary to the Congo riv. 140 m. N. of St. Salvador. Lat. 3. 28. S. Long. 15. 28. E.

BANZESK, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, seated upon the right bank of the Onega riv. 40 m. S.S. from Onega. Lat. 63. 20. N. Long. 38. 55. E.

BANZOW, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Mecklenburg; 5 m. from Schwerin.

BAOL, or **BAOUL**, state, W. Africa, in Senegambia, extending 27 leagues in length. Lat. 14. 30. N. Long. 16. 40. W. This country has shaken off the yoke of the Yalofs, and has a *Damel*, or governor of its own. The French have a factory here.

BAOM, or **APAK**, isle, S. Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides group. See **APAK**.

BAONCOTTY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar; 40 m. Sirrinuggur.

BAPARESS, tribe and ter. S. Africa, inhabited by the Hottentot race. Lat. 28. 34. S. Long. 28. 20. E.

BAPATA, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Guntoor, in the north circar of Orissa; 20 m. from Mootagulle. Lat. 16. 14. N. Long. 80. 28. E.

BAPAUME, tn. France, arrond. of Arras, depart. Pas-de-Calais, prov. of Artois. It is a P. T. 108 m. N. of Paris; 21 m. S.E. of Arras, the chief place of a canton. Lat. 50. 6. N. Long. 2. 52. E. Pop. 3145. It is a strong post, fortified originally by De Ville and Vauban, taken by the French in 1641, to whom, also, it was ultimately surrendered in 1659. Fairs, 10 Jan. 5 and 12 Sept. for jewellery, hardware, &c. The manufactures include thread, lawn, linen, gauze, dimity, calico, &c.

BAPAUME, vil. France, depart. of Lower Seine, prov. of Normandy; 3 m. N.W. of Rouen (P. T.). Many persons here are engaged in dyeing, and in the manufacture of printed calicoes, paper, and cotton velvet.

BAPAUME, or **MAROMNUZ**, riv. of France, tributary to the Seine, near Rouen.

BAPCHILD, par. England, hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1825. Pop. 310. Sittingbourne (P. T. 40). Fairs, 21 Aug. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £90. A council was held here in 694, by Withred, king of Kent.

BAPOS, tribe and ter. of Africa, on the supposed course of the Vaal riv. in the country of the Hottentots. Lat. 26. 58. S. Long. 28. 20. E.

BAPOW, tn. India, prov. of Jhalawan, in Beloochistan; 50 m. N. of Khodzar. Lat. 28. 32. N. Long. 66. 54. E.

BAPTIST, riv. N. America, U. S., in the western ter., falling into Lake Superior, from the N. Lat. 47. 40. N. Long. 91. 20. W.

BAPTISTE CREEK, riv. in N. America, in the Missouri ter. It falls into the Yellow Stone riv., one of the chief supplies of the Missouri in that district. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 106. 40. W.

BAPTISTOWN, vil. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Hunterdon, New Jersey, 30 m. N.W. from Trenton.

BAQUEROS, riv. S. America, rep. of La Plata., it unites with the riv. Siancas, and both become tributary to the Rio Grande. Lat. 24. 10. S. Long. 64. 0. W.

BAR, **GREAT**, chap. Eng. par. Aldridge, hund. of South Offlow, co. of Stafford. Acres, 4960. Real prop. £6645. Pop. 859. Walsall (P. T. 118). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BAR, tn. European Russia, gov. of Podolia, situated upon the Kow riv; 75 m. from Braklow. Pop. 1000. Strongly fortified. It is celebrated for the confederation of the bishops and nobility formed here in the year 1768.

BAR, tn. Austrian empire in Bohemia; 36 m. W. of Pilsen.

BAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Bahar, on the south bank of the Ganges. Pop. with Masurgunge about 6200. Lat. 22. 25. N. Long. 85. 45. E.

BAR, tn. Hindoostan, state of Holkar; 9 m. from Patnah.

BAR, tn. in Arabia; 60 m. from El-Catif.

BAR, tn. France, arrond. Tulle, depart. of Correze, prov. of Limousin; 3 m. N. of Tulle (P. T.). Pop. 800. It is seated on the banks of the riv. Correze.

BAR, tn. France, arrond. of Grasse, depart. of Var, prov. of Provence. Pop. 1200. Chief place of a canton; 6 m. N. of Grasse (P. T.).

BAR, tn. France, arrond. of Schelestat, depart. of the Lower Rhine, prov. of Alsace, situated in a fertile valley, encircled by vineyards; 15 m.

from Strasburg. Pop. 4000. Trade, corn, cattle, wines, linens, &c.

BAR, the name of an ancient duchy in France, now divided into the depart. of the Maine, Moselle, and Meurthe, formerly distinguished into *Barrois mouvant* and *non mouvant*.

BAR ASFAN, tn. Arabia, in the prov. of Hedjaz; 40 m. N.W. from Mekka, near the coast of the Red Sea. Lat. 22. 8. N. Long. 39. 38. E.

BAR-BIR-EL, or **BEREMBA**, tn. of Said or Upper Egypt, situated upon the right bank of the Nile, 10 m. S. of Ghennéh. Lat. 26. 3. N. Long. 32. 49. E.

BAR LE DUC, tn. France, depart. of the Meuse, prov. of Lorraine, situated upon the Ornain riv. The chief place in the depart. Pop. 12,520. Fairs, 21 Jan. 20 May, 2 Nov. Lat. 48. 47. N. Long. 5. 11. E. Here is a tribune of justice. Manufactures consist of cottons, hats, bonnets, &c. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity, and the floatage of pine and oak timber down the riv. from the neighbouring forests, gives a constant appearance of activity and industry. Bar le Duc was founded by Frederick duke of Mosellake, brother-in-law to Hugh Capet.

BAR-EL-HADJIN, tn. Nubia, in the country of Batn-el-Hadjar, situated upon the right bank of the riv. Nile. 120 m. S.W. from Derr. Lat. 21. 28. N. Long. 31. 4. E.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, tn. France, depart. of Aube, prov. Champagne, (P. T.), a seat of a tribunal of justice, chief place of a sub-prefecture; 54 m. N.E. of Bar-sur-Seine. Lat. 48. 14. Long. 4. 43. E. Pop. 4000. It possesses considerable trade in wines, wood, hemp, wool, grain, paper, and glass, &c.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, tn. France, depart. of Aube, prov. of Champagne, chief place of a sub-prefecture, tribunal of justice; 54 m. S.W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Lat. 48. 9. N. Long. 4. 24. E. Pop. 2300. Possesses a trade in wine, bonnets, cutlery, and paper.

BARA. See **BARRA**.

BARA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, situated upon a rivulet in the Kotah ter., having 2000 houses. It is encompassed by a strong mud wall, having a ghurly or fort within.

BARA, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Coro, intendancy of Truxillo, repub. of Colombia, situated upon the shore of the Caribbean sea. Lat. 11. 24. N. Long. 69. 8. W.

BARA, riv. W. Africa, forming the W. boundary of the Ashantee kingd., in Guinea. Lat. 7. 15. N. Long. 2. 55. W.

BARA, tn. E. Indies, in the island of Boorot, one of the Molucca islands, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 0. 10. N. Long. 103. 30. E.

BARABA, **STEPPES OF**, Asiatic Russia, gov. of Tobolsk, in Siberia. It is a spacious plain, formerly a sea, lying between the rivs. Irtysh and Obi, which constitute its N. W. and E. boundaries, while the Altai mtns. impend on the S. It extends about 700 m. in length, with an average breadth of about 175 m. The soil is good, and diversified by woods of birch. It is watered by the rivs. Tarta, Kain, and Om, and also by the lake of Kamyshova. It is about 2300 m. from Petersburg; and is used by the Russian gov. as a place of exile.

BARABRA. See **BARBAR**.

BARABUTTY, or **BARABUTTEA**, fortified place, Hindoostan, prov. of Orissa, one mile from Cut-

tack. The defences of this place were considered impregnable, notwithstanding which it was taken by the British forces in 1809. The interior area of the fortress measures 2100 feet in length by 1800 in breadth, and its enclosures consist of double walls of masonry. The entrance is by a narrow bridge thrown over a ditch of 20 feet deep, and in some places 220 feet in width, faced, on both sides, with masonry. In the centre of the fortification a lofty keep raises its embattled summit, and produces an effect of much grandeur and strength, when viewed from a short distance. Lat. 20. 30. N. Long. 76. 10. E.

BARACAN, market tn. Austrian empire, circle of Baracan, co. of Gran, in Hungary, situated at the confluence of the Gran and Danube; 2 m. from Gran. A battle was fought at this place, in 1683, between the Turks and Imperialists, in which the former sustained a signal overthrow.

BARACAN, tn. island of Masbat, one of the Philippine group in the N. Pacific ocean, situated upon its N. shore.

BARACE, tn. France, depart. of Maine et Loire, prov. of Anjou; 6 m. from Durtal (P. T.).

BARACHINA, vil. Spain, sub-div. Badajoz, prov. of Estremadura, at the base of the Sierra Guadalupe mtns. 38 m. N. of Badajoz. Lat. 39. 12. N. Long. 6. 49. W.

BARACHO-CAYO, rocky islet, S. America, in the Caribbean sea, off the coast of Carabobo, in Colombia, and W.N. of Point Tucacas. Lat. 12. 59. N. Long. 68. 22. W.

BARACOA EL YUNGUE, tn. W. Indies, island of Cuba, situated on the SE. point of a harbour of the same name, and at the SE. extremity of the island, about 100 m. from San Iago de Cuba. Lat. 20. 17. N. Long. 74. 25. W. It is placed between the two well-known anchorages of Baracoa and Molasses-beach, and is the residence of pilots for the Bahama or Old channel.

BARACOA, **PORT DE**, W. Indies, in the island of Cuba. Lat. of entrance, 22. 20. 50. N. Long. 74. 21. 0. W. The entrance is free, open, and without any latent danger, but is subject to a heavy swell, and is attended sometimes with delay in getting out, waiting for the land breeze. It is easily recognised by Anvil hill, a remarkable object, with its flattened summit, appearing about 5 m. Westward.

BARACOE, tn. W. Africa, situated upon the Gold Coast. Lat. 5. 27. N. Long. 1. 24. W.

BARACOLA, tn. W. Africa, in the co. of the Brookos in Senegambia, situated upon the left bank of the Kokoro riv. a tributary to the Senegal.

BARACONDA. See **BARRACONDA**.

BARACORITA, islet, in the Indian ocean, off the SW. point of the island of Madagascar. Lat. 25. 10. S. Long. 44. 0. E.

BARAD, tn. S. America, in the intendancy of Buenos Ayres, and repub. of La Plata, situated at the confluence of the Arceve and Parana riv. Lat. 33. 50. S. Long. 59. 59. W.

BARADEROS, vil. S. America, intendancy of Buenos Ayres, repub. of La Plata.

BARADILI, tn. island of Sardinia, in the Cagliari div. and 28 m. N.W. from Cagliari. Lat. 39. 46. N. Long. 8. 57. E.

BARAFAT, tn. W. Africa, in Senegambia, situated on the Ba-Heema or Gambia riv.

BARAGON, islet, in the Indian ocean, off the

coast of Aurungabad, wbn. from Bombay. Lat. 19. 10. N. Long. 72. 59. E.

BARAGUA, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Truxillo, intendency of Zulia, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 10. 28. N. Long. 69. 50. W. 25 m. NE. of Carora.

BARAHAT, tn. Hindoostan, and capital of the Gurwal district; 50 m. from Serinagur. Lat. 80. 45. N. Long. 78. 20. E. seated on the right bank of the Ganges; near this place is a rope suspension bridge, and a brass trident, an object of Hindoo worship, was formerly preserved here, in a temple erected for the purpose.

BARAITCHE, dist. or ter. Hindoostan, prov. of Oude, on the N. bank of the Goggra riv. one section was ceded to the British in 1803, the other is subject to the nabob. The northern part is clothed with dense forests. the southern fertile and cultivated. Chief tns. Baraitche and Boobram.

BARAITCHE, tn. Hindoostan, the capital of the dist. of the same name, in the prov. of Oude; 65 m. from Lucknow, and agreeably seated upon the riv. Goggra, in Lat. 27. 32. N. Long. 81. 30. E. Here are the tombs of the Mohammedan martyrs, Rejib Sillar and Mussaoud Ghazy, still visited by pilgrims; and in the vicinity of this place, the heroic Mahmoud of Ghisne fell in battle.

BARAJAY, tn. India, prov. of Sindé, situated upon an island formed by the separation of the waters of the Indus riv. at its embouchure. Lat. 24. 32. N. Long. 67. 38. E.

BARAJUK, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. of America; 40 m. from Erzeroum.

BARAKABOOM, tn. Nubia, situated upon the left bank of the Nile, about 25 m. SW. from Es-Souan in Egypt, on the opposite bank. Lat. 23. 47. N. Long. 32. 46. E.

BARAKAT, tn. N. Africa, in the country of the Tuaricks, to the E. of the Sahara or Great Desert, and near the tn. and riv. of Ghraat. Lat. 24. 56. N. Long. 11. 21. E.

BARALASS, tn. Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkoutsk in Siberia, seated on a rivulet, tributary to the Yana riv. and at the base of the Toukoulán mntns. Lat. 64. 30. N. Long. 134. 10. E.

BARALLIER'S GAP, Australia, in the mntn. chain of the co. of Westmoreland, in New S. Wales, to the W. of the Nepean riv. Lat. 34. 8. S. Long. 150. 15. E.

BARAM, mntn. of Said or Upper Egypt, situated to the eastward of Es-Souan, and on the confines of Nubia. Lat. 24. 8. N. Long. 33. 18. E.

BARAM, CAPE. See **BARAN.**

BARAMAIS, vil. of Bahari, or Upper Egypt, seated at the head of the valley of Natron. Lat. 30. 20. N. Long. 30. 17. E.

BARAMOUN, vil. of Bahari or Upper Egypt, prov. of Mansoura, upon the E. shore of the Damietta branch of the riv. Nile; 7 m. NW. of Mansoura, in Lat. 31. 7. N. Long. 31. 29. E.

BARAMPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Orissa, situated on the sea-coast; 24 m. SW. from Gaujam. It possesses a trade in linen and silks.

BARAMUTTEE, tn. Hindoostan, on the borders of Aurungabad and Bejapoor; 25 m. SE. from Poonah. Lat. 18. 10. N. Long. 74. 38. E. A battle was fought near this place in 1817.

BARAN, riv. of India, falling into the Kaushkar, in Afghanistan.

BARAN, or **BARAM**, CAPE, on the NW. coast of the island of Borneo, in the Chinese sea. Lat. 4. 30. N. Long. 113. 20. E.

BARAN-LUKH, a dist. of India, in the prov. of Jhalawan, in Beloochistan, at the base of a branch of the Brahooick mntns. Lat. 26. 55. N. Long. 67. 0. E.

BARANACII, islet, Ireland, par. Killmore, bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, and prov. of Connaught, situated in Black-Sod bay. Lat. 54. 7. N. Long. 9. 50. W.

BARANCA, LA, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Maynas, and intendency of Asuay, repub. of Colombia, upon the N. bank of the Marañon riv. 40 m. SE. of San Borja, in Lat. 4. 50. S. Long. 76. 25. W.

BARANCA, riv. S. America, in the intendency of Lima, and repub. of Peru. It rises in the Cordilleras of the Andes, and after a short and rapid course falls into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 10. 30. S. Long. 77. 10. W.

BARANCA DE MALAMBO, LA, tn. S. America, in the depart. div. of Carthageña, intendency of Magdalena, and repub. of Colombia, about 60 m. from Carthageña.

BARANCO, tn. N. America, in Mexico, situated between the riv. Buenaventura and Salado, and near the base of the Rocky mntns. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 110. 40. W.

BARANCO, tn. W. Indies, in the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, situated at the head of a creek in Sumana bay, on the E. coast of the island. Lat. 18. 59. N. Long. 69. 36. W.

BARANEI, STANITZ, tn. Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, seated upon the riv. Lena; 50 m. from Vitimskoi.

BARANIA, riv. N. America, in Mexico, also called Rio San Juan and Tololatlán; it issues from Lake Chapula in a splendid cataract, and falls ultimately into the Pacific ocean.

BARANOFF, or **BARANOV**, CAPE, Asiatic Russia in Siberia, upon the shores of the Frozen ocean. Here are basaltic columns, and in the secondary formations of this region, mammoths' tusks and other extraordinary remains have been discovered. Lat. 69. 45. N. Long. 161. 50. E.

BARANOH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Rajpootana, situated upon the Chumbul riv. in Lat. 25. 27. N. Long. 76. 15. E.; 55 m. SE. from Ajmeer.

BARANOW, tn. of Prussia, in the duchy of Posen, near the frontier of Poland, 20 m. westward of Wielun. Pop. 800. Lat. 51. 17. N. Long. 18. 7. E.

BARANOW, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Tarnow, prov. of Galacia and Lodomer, seated upon the right bank of the Vistula. Lat. 50. 33. N. Long. 21. 35. E.

BARANOW, vil. of European Russia, circle of Kalisch, in Poland. Pop. 700.

BARANOW, vil. European Russia, circle of Lublin, prov. of Poland, situated upon the riv. Weiprz. Pop. 600.

BARANOWKA, tn. European Russia, in the prov. of Volhynia; 45 m. from St. Constantinov.

BARANYA, co. of the Austrian empire in Hungary, boundaries on the N. the co. of Tofna, on the E. the Danube, on the S. Slavonia, and on the W. Schumeg co. Area, 228 square leagues. Pop. 208,895. No. of mkt. tns. 7, of

villages 300. Religion, Catholic, Protestant, and of the Greek church. Productions, cattle, grain, fruit, &c.

BARANYAVAR, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon a small riv. which is tributary to the Danube; 25 m. s.e. of Fünkirchen. Lat. 45. 48. N. Long. 18. 40. E.

BARAQUE, La, tn. France, depart. of Côte d'Or, prov. of Burgundy, a (P. T.). 9 m. from Dijon. Pop. 1214. Excellent wines are produced in the vicinity.

BARASHINGAN, ham. Ireland, bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Youghal (P. T. 154). Lat. 52. 15. N. Long. 7. 45. W.

BARAS-KHOTON, tn. of Asia, in Mongolia, in the country of the Mongols Khalkha, about 2 m. in circumference, but now half ruined. Lat. 48. 4. N. Long. 113. 38. E.

BARASSOAIN, tn. of Spain, in the sub-div. of Pampeluna, and prov. of Arragon, and 9 m. s. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 36. N. Long. 1. 39. W.

BARAT-BEG, KILA, tn. of India, in the Budukhskan, ter. Turkestan, seated on the N. bank of the Ammu or Oxus riv. a little to the westward of its confluence, with the Kurratagreen riv. about 120 m. NW. from Fyzabad. Lat. 37. 27. N. Long. 67. 8. E.

BARATA, tn. S. Italy, state of Principato, kindg. of Naples, situated on the N. bank of the riv. Sele, near its embouchure in the gulf of Salerno, and 20 m. s.e. from Salerno. Lat. 40. 32. N. Long. 14. 57. E.

BARATARIA, riv. N. America, state of Louisiana, running in a direction from N. to s. and falling into the gulf of Barataria.

BARATARIA, isle of, N. America, off the N. shore of the gulf of Mexico, and at the entrance of the gulf of Barataria, about 50 m. from Balize or Great Pass. Lat. 29. 0. N. Long. 89. 10. W. It is a healthy climate, a strong military position, and possesses a safe and capacious harbour.

BARATARIA, bay, N. America, U. S. on the coast of Louisiana, near the mouths of the Mississippi, surrounded by a flat swampy country, extending 18 m. in length from N. to s. Lat. 29. 20. N. Long. 90. 0. W. At New Orleans, it affords a navigable passage for boats, from the Mississippi to the sea. This bay was formerly the retreat of pirates, and the celebrated outlaw La Fitte harboured his squadron here, and fortified both ends of the island, in 1811.

BARATIER, tn. France, depart. of the Upper Alps, prov. of Dauphiné, 3 m. s. of Embrun (P. T.).

BARATO, Porto, vil. N. Italy, state of Sienna, grand duchy of Tuscany, in the dist. of Piombino, situated upon the sea-coast, and possessing a small but secure harbour. Lat. 42. 55. N. Long. 10. 30. E.

BARATON, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Pyrénées, in a fertile vale celebrated for the excellence of its pasturage.

BARAU, or **BAVAROW**, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Prachin in Bohemia, situated upon the Blenitz riv. a tributary to the Moldau; 50 m. NW. of Budweis. Lat. 49. 7. N. Long. 14. 5. E.

BARAUCH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Oude, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Gogra; 25 m. N. of Lucknow. Lat. 27. 33. N. Long. 81. 32. E.

BARAVEL, isle, Polynesia, one of the La

drone or Marianne group. Lat. 12. 40. N. Long. 142. 0. E.

BARAVINAL, tn. Austrian empire, in Lower Hungary, situated between Buda and Belgrade, and 30 m. N.E. from Essek. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 18. 40. E.

BARAVOE, tn. island of Yell, one of the Shetland group, off the N. coast of Scotland, Lat. 60. 40. N. Long. 1. 10. W.

BARBA, tn. European Russia, in the prov. of Minsk, situated in the Marshes, upon the W. bank of the riv. Pripet; 20 m. s.e. of Mozir. Lat. 51. 54. N. Long. 29. 15. E.

BARBABINTZI, dist. or prov. Asiatic Russia, gov. of Tobolsk in Siberia, included between the rivers Irtysh and Obe. Lat. 56. 30. N. Long. 78. 0. E.

BARBACANO. See **BARBARANO**.

BARBACENO, tn, Portugal, prov. of Alentejo, situated in a mountainous district; 12 m. NW. from Elvas. Lat. 38. 51. N. Long. 7. 7. W.

BARBACOA, islet, W. Indies, in the gulf of Darien and Caribbean sea.

BARBACOA, vil. W. Indies, on the N. coast of the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, and seated upon the bay of the same name.

BARBACOAS, tn. S. America, in the depart. div. of Panama, and repub. of Colombia, situated upon the riv. Chagre; 40 m. NW. of Panama. Lat. 9. 11. N. Long. 79. 51. W.

BARBACOAS, tn. S. America, in the depart. div. of N. Chincha, intendency of Delescuador, and repub. of Colombia. It is a place of some importance, is tolerably built, stands on a rivulet, to which it gives its name, and near its confluence with the riv. of Patia, in Lat. 1. 38. N. Long. 78. 15. W. about 130 m. NW. of Quito.

BARBACOAS, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Truxillo, intendency of Zulia, and repub. of Colombia, on the riv. Tocuyo.

BARBACOAS, tn. S. America, in the depart. div. of Truxillo, intendency of Zulia, on the E. shore of the Maracaybo Lake; 50 m. from Truxillo.

BARBACOAS, Point, S. America, depart. div. of Carthagena, intendency of Magdalena, and repub. of Colombia, upon the W. coast, between Carthagena and the bay of Tolu. Lat. 10. 8. N. Long. 75. 30. W.

BARBADOES, one of the Caribbees, and the most eastern of the W. Indian islands, supposed to have been discovered by the Portuguese and named by them. It is situated 20 leagues E. of St. Vincent, and 28 leagues s.e. of Martinique. Long. 59. W. Lat. 31. 10. N. This island is in length 21 m. and in breadth 14 m. containing 106,470 acres, most of which are under cultivation. It is divided into 5 districts, 11 parishes, and contains 4 towns of importance, viz. Bridgetown (the capital of the island), Speight's town, Austin's town, and Jamestown. Both the produce and population of this island appear to be on the decline since the year 1787. This is ascribed partly to the succession of dreadful hurricanes with which the place has been visited. On the 18th of Oct. 1780, a storm arose, exceeding all that were ever before experienced in any part of the world; so terrific were its effects that the whole country presented a scene of wild desolation. Upwards of 4000 persons perished in this awful visitation, and the damage done to property exceeded a million sterling. According

to the latest returns laid before the British parliament, the gross population of Barbadoes was 81,939, viz. 16,289 whites; 3392 free people of colour, and 6225 slaves; but according to Humboldt's table, there were, in the year 1824, 21,000 free people and 79,000 slaves. The climate in this island is very hot, but the air is pure, and the heat is moderated by the constant trade winds. The soil in the low lands is black; in the shallow parts somewhat reddish; on the hills, a chalky marl, and near the sea generally sandy. Of this variety of soil, the black mould is best suited to the cultivation of the sugar cane; and, with the aid of manure, has given, in favourable seasons, as great returns of this valuable commodity, as any in the W. Indies, if we except the prime lands of St. Christopher's. The value of the exports, in 1810, were £271,597, and the imports £311,400, but both have, since that period, been diminished. It is said that this island was wholly uninhabited when discovered by the Portuguese, and it was soon after abandoned by the latter. The island was then visited by the English, who, upon their return home, made such a favourable report to the government, that it was determined to attempt its colonization. The Earl of Marlborough obtained from James I. a grant of the island to himself and heirs, and sent over about 30 settlers, who, in the year 1624, laid the foundation of Jamestown. The chief articles of produce and export are sugar, indigo, cotton, and ginger. In 1627, the island was made over to the Earl of Carlisle, and its possession was disputed by different parties until the civil war between Charles and his subjects, at which period it afforded an asylum to many who fled from the troubles of their native shores. Some years after this, disputes broke out between the earl and the planters, which terminated in the island being made a Crown colony, with the imposition of a tax of 14 per cent. on all exported produce, and this impolitic tax still continues to form a branch of the Crown revenues.

BARBADOES, islets N. Pacific ocean, in Polynesia, lying s. of the Mulgrave islands. Lat. 9. 0. N. Long. 181. 20. E.

BARBADOS, ter. S. America, in Brazil, situated in the mountainous district of Matto Grosso, empire of Brazil. Lat. 15. 45. s. Long. 60. 30. W.

BARBADOS, riv. S. America, repub. of Bolivia or Upper Peru. It falls into the riv. Guapora, the boundary of Brazil and Bolivia, on the N.E. a few miles above the tn. of Villa Bella. Lat. 15. 30. s. Long. 60. 30. W.

BARBADOS, riv. S. America, in Brazil. It has its source in the Serra Paricis mtn. on the s. side, and after a short and rapid course, falls into the Paraguay. Lat. 14. 30. s. Long. 57. 40. W.

BARBAGALLO, tn. in the island of Sicily, in the intendency of Patania, seated upon the E. coast; 10 m. N.W. from Catania. Lat. 37. 34. N. Long. 15. 7. E.

BARBAGIA, ter. island of Sardinia, in the Cagliari div. comprehending the sub-div. of Seulo, Belvi, Ololai, and Banbagia. It was formerly occupied by refugees from the coast of Barbary, whence its present name.

BARBANCON, tn. France, arrond. of Avesnes, depart. of the North, prov. Hainault; 18 m. N.E. from Avesnes. Pop. 800. Here are marble

quarries, iron works, and a manufacture of lace.

BARBANO, tn. Austrian empire, Istria, prov. Trieste, seated upon the banks of the Arsa riv. Lat. 45. 30. N. Long. 13. 50. E.

BARBANT, tn. France, arrond. of Bellac, depart. Haute Vienne, prov. of Marche; 12 m. N. from Bellac (P. T.).

BARBANTANE, tn. of France, arrond. of Tarascon, depart. Bouches du Rhone, prov. of Provence, situated at the confluence of the Rhone and Durance riv.; 6 m. from Avignon (P. T.), and 40 m. Aix. Pop. 2300. Excellent wine is made here, various fruits grown, and iron ore found in the vicinity.

BARBAR, tn. N. Africa, Algiers, in Barbary, situated at the base of the mtn. chain that bounds that country to the s. Lat. 35. 8. N. Long. 7. 5. E.

BARBAR, dist. Nubia, situated to the N. of Senaar, the entrepôt of goods passing between Egypt and Abyssinia.

BARBARA, tn. Palestine, dist. of Darom, and pach. of Gaza, situated upon the shore of the Levant. Lat. 31. 30. N. Long. 34. 32. E.

BARBARA, Sr., tn. Sardinia, in the Cagliari div. and 15 m. SW. of Cagliari, the capital.

BARBARA, Sr., tn. Austria, in the cir. of Ciely, duchy of Styria, 5 m. from Pettau.

BARBARA, Sr., tn. N. America, situated on the W. coast, in a barren rugged country. Lat. 34. 54. N. Long. 119. 17. W. It is the capital of a jurisdiction, and has a safe and sheltered roadstead.

BARBARA, isle of, Indian ocean, off the coast of Ajan, E. Africa, a few leagues to the southward of the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

BARBARA, SANTA, mntn. S. America, in Peru; it contains mines of quicksilver, and its summit is elevated 14,506 feet above the level of the sea.

BARBARA, SANTA, tn. S. America, repub. of Chili, situated in the island of Laxa.

BARBARA, SANTA, port, S. America, island of Campana, off the W. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 48. 2. 15. s. Long. 75. 29. 12. W. The rock of Dundee is a good mark for this port, from which it bears S. 64 deg. W. distant 9 m. At 1 m. N. of the rock the depth is 23 fathoms, but this gradually decreases on approaching Port Santa Barbara.

BARBARA, SANTA, channel, S. America, is the straits of Magalhaens. Lat. 54. 15. 30. s. Long. 72. 16. 51. W. Its s. entrance is so obstructed by islands, that the channel is with difficulty perceived, it lies between Fury and London islands. There is no danger for small vessels.

BARBARA, SANTA, tn. S. America, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, possessing considerable commerce.

BARBARANO, tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo Venetian ter. 18 m. W. of Padua. Lat. 45. 24. N. Long. 11. 34. E.

BARBAREEN, tn. E. Indies, in the island of Ceylon, situated upon the sea-coast, to the s. of Columbo, and celebrated for its oysters: ropes are made here from the husk of the cocoa nut, and they also manufacture hardwares here.

BARBARIGU, La, tn. Austrian empire, in Istria, prov. Trieste, situated upon the shore of the Adriatic, in Lat. 44. 57. N. Long. 13. 46. E.

BARBARY, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of

Rowan, state of North Carolina; 134 m. w. of Raleigh.

BARBARY STATES, N. Africa; these are Morocco, Fez, Tunis, Tripoli; some geographers also include the kingdom of Barca. This territory extends along the coast of northern Africa from Long. 11. 0. w. to 29. 0. E. being bounded by the Mediterranean on the N. and by the Great Desert on the S.: its greatest breadth is from 400 to 500 m.: its length about 2500 m.: but its area is computed at only 741,500, exclusive of BARCA. Barbary is intersected by the vast chain of the Atlas mtns. whose higher summits are constantly covered with snow. Between these mtns. and the sea is interposed a valley of from 50 to 200 m. broad, which constitutes the cultivated land of Barbary and is exceedingly fertile; the rest is a sterile waste. The mtns. contain a variety of mineral productions, as silver, copper, lead, and antimony; the plains are distinguished by the abundance of saline substances. Salt springs are numerous; but there is a great scarcity of fresh water, except what falls in the form of rain. Nitre is also found in various places mingled with earth.

On the coast, a mild, healthy breeze prevails during the year, except in July and August, when the sultry south wind blows from the sandy desert, and almost suffocates the inhabitants. It is said, however, that the plague is never generated here, though often brought from Constantinople. In winter there is generally a great abundance of rain. As early as the month of January, the meadows are seen in all their verdure, and by the beginning of May, the country is covered with flowers. The great moisture, aided by the warmth of the climate, imparts to the vegetation of this part of the globe, uncommon vigour and exuberant growth. Barley is the most important production; but wheat, maize, millet, rice, &c. are generally cultivated. The Indian fig-tree is greatly used for fences to the gardens and vineyards. The vine also grows here in rich luxuriance, stretching itself from tree to tree in beautiful festoons; and olives are exceedingly plentiful, and the largest pomegranates in the world; oranges of excellent quality, and fine melons are very abundant. Various kinds of table vegetables, as cabbages, artichokes, lettuces, &c. &c. grow here with little or no cultivation. The timber trees are the oak, (which produces a very peculiar kind of acorn, much used by the inhabitants as food, and resembling the wild chestnut), the cypress, the cedar, and several others. The white rose grows here in extraordinary beauty and abundance: indeed, the whole face of the country is almost covered with this odiferous shrub; the essence obtained from its flowers is no inconsiderable article of commerce. The hills are covered with wild thyme and rosemary, which fill the air with their grateful perfume.

The domestic animals of Barbary are much the same as in the European countries, except that the ass and the mule are employed generally instead of the horse. This latter animal is reserved chiefly for the purposes of war, and the Barbary steeds are in great request throughout the south of Europe, and are distinguished for their elegant make, their lightness, and speed. The ox species is small and very inferior to those of Europe, especially the cows. The sheep are also small, but in general good:

there is a particular kind, resembling the Cape sheep, with remarkably large tails, composed entirely of solid fat, and which are esteemed a great delicacy. The wild animals are the lion, (which is a most formidable creature in the mtns. and desert tracts of country), the panther, often mistaken for the tiger, the hyena, the jackall, and the jerboa and jird, two harmless animals about the size of a rat, which burrow in the ground. The most valuable animal is the antelope, or gazelle, an object of universal admiration among the moors. Almost every kind of serpent is found in Barbary; many species are in great abundance. The boa-constrictor is common on the borders of the Great Desert, and grows to the length of thirty feet. Many of the smaller kinds of serpents are highly venomous. But the pest of the country among the animal tribe is the scorpion. These dreadful creatures swarm every where during the hot months, filling the houses and even the beds. Their bite is very dangerous, often occasioning death: towards the north, however, they are less poisonous. The locust is also found here in great quantities, doing incredible damage to vegetation.

The population of Barbary is chiefly composed of the four following classes: the Brebers, or ancient inhabitants, the Moors, the Jews, and the Arabs. The former inhabit the mtns. and are the aboriginal race from whom the country took its designation. They live in fenced villages and cultivate the ground; have a popular form of government, and elect their own sheiks, or chief magistrates. Most of this tribe have been gained over to the Moslem faith. The ruling people are the Moors; and this term (derived from Mauri, the ancient inhabitants of Mauritania) may now be considered as applying to that portion of the Mohammedan conquerors of northern Africa, who have thrown off their pastoral habits and habituated themselves to a settled mode of life. The Moors are represented as extremely zealous in their religious rites and ceremonies, but very deficient in moral principle; willing to sacrifice every honourable feeling for gain, and ignorant of those restraints which have so powerful an influence upon the civilized European. The Jews are numerous, but have no distinguishing marks from other tribes in various parts of the world. The Arabs, with their flocks and herds, occupy all the interior level districts of the country: they are, strictly speaking, shepherds who dwell in tents, and lead a wandering life, from place to place. These tribes are bound to the sovereign, in whose territory they are situated, for tribute and military services, but when the government is weak, they always claim their independence, and set it at defiance.

Barbary was subjected to the Ottoman power, A. D. 647, by Omar and others; Algiers was built by Zeiri, a distinguished Arab, in 944. One of the Fatimite caliphs conferred on this able man the hereditary power in this part of the empire. He died in 970, and his family held the reins of government, under the appellation of the Zeirites, till 1148, when Roger, king of Sicily, took from Hassan ben Ali, the last of the dynasty, a great portion of his territory; and the other parts were soon after seized by the Moravides. This latter dynasty ruled the whole coast till the year 1269, when

the kingdom of Tunis was founded by the negro princes Abouhafs. These were in their turn subdued by the Beni Zain, who could not, however, prevent the most important cities (Oran, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli) from raising themselves into independent sovereignties, which, by the expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain, in and after 1492, became very populous. About 1494, they began to revenge themselves upon Spain by repeated acts of piracy. This provoked Ferdinand to send a powerful expedition against them with great success. But after the death of the Spanish monarch, the Algerines called to their assistance the famous Turkish pirate, Barbarossa, who carried all before him, and at length caused himself to be proclaimed king in 1518. He was not able, however, to make head against the fresh efforts of the Spaniards, and seeing no possibility of maintaining himself against the Christians, he placed the kingdom under the protection of the sultan Soliman, who appointed him pacha, and supplied him with 10,000 janizaries; with this assistance, he again expelled the Spaniards, and built the mole of Algiers. He afterwards took Tunis by stratagem, but in 1535 was forced to abandon it to Charles V. who again placed upon the throne the banished king. In 1541, Charles undertook the siege of Algiers, but was repulsed with great loss. In 1544, the pacha of Egypt conquered Tremear; in 1555, Bujia; and in 1569, Tunis; which, however, regained its independence in 1628, but, in 1754, was conquered a second time, and since then has remained more or less dependent upon Algiers. In 1703, the Spaniards renewed the attack upon Algiers, but without success; and equally unsuccessful were the attempts of the English, Dutch, and French. In 1662, the English made their first treaty with the state of Algiers, and, in 1816, in connection with the Dutch, levelled with the dust the importance of this piratical state. See ALGIERS, TRIPOLI, TUNIS, &c.

BARBARY, POINT, W. Africa, on the N. side of the embouchure of the Senegal riv. Lat. 16. 10. N. Long. 16. W.

BARBAS, CAPE, W. Africa, on the coast of Sahara, a promontory in the Atlantic to the S. of the bay of St. Cyprian. Lat. 22. 20. N. Long. 16. 40. W.

BARBASTO, tn. S. America, div. of Antioquia, intendency of Cundinamarca, repub. of Colombia.

BARBASINA, tn. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian ter. 12 m. from Como.

BARBASOTE, tn. N. Africa, in Morocco, one of the Barbary states, situated upon the sea-coast, and westward of Ceuta.

BARBASTE, tn. France, depart. of Lot et Garonne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 2 m. from Nerac (P. T.).

BARBASTRE, tn. France, depart. La Vendee, prov. of Poitou, in the island of Noirmoutiers, off the Vendean coast. Pop. 2000. 6 m. from Noirmoutiers (P. T.).

BARBASTRO. See BALBASTRO.

BARBATA, riv. N. Africa, state of Algiers, a tributary to the Tafna riv. with which it unites near Takumbreet. Lat. 35. 0. N. Long. 0. 35. W.

BARBATO, tn. Spain, prov. of Granada, situated at the confluence of the riv. of the same name with the Guadalquivir.

BARBATOLA, tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian states; 18 m. from Milan.

BARBATRE, tn. France, depart. of Vendee, prov. Poitou, situated in the isle of Noirmoutiers, off the Vendean coast. Noirmoutiers (P. T.).

BARBAUTAN, tn. France, depart. of Gers; 42 m. from Auch: celebrated for its mineral waters.

BARBAZAN, tn. France, depart. of Haute-Garonne, prov. of Languedoc; 5 m. from Moutrejeau (P. T.), visited for its mineral springs.

BARBCAUSE, riv. N. America, state of Missouri. It unites with the Merrimac, and both become tributary to the Mississippi. Lat. 32. 25. N. Long. 91. 0. W.

BARBE, Sr., tn. N. America, prov. of New Biscay, in Mexico. Lat. 26. 0. N. Long. 107. 5. W. distant from Mexico, 500 m. There are rich silver mines in the vicinity.

BARBE, Sr., isle. E. Indies, in the China sea, between the island of Borneo and the Malayan prom. Lat. 0. 9. N. Long. 107. 22. E. It is sometimes, but improperly called St. Barbara. The Malays name it Pulo Paneekey Bassar.

BARBE, Sr., tn. France, depart. of the Vosges, prov. of Lorraine; 20 m. from Epinal (P. T.).

BARBE, Sr., tn. Greece, in the Morea; 25 m. W. from Corinth. Lat. 37. 56. N. Long. 22. 22. E.

BARBEAU, riv. of N. America, Upper Canada, tributary to the Uteras riv.

BARBECIN, state of N. Africa, a little to the southward of Cape Verd. Produce, millet, rice, butter, cattle, &c. It was formerly engaged deeply in the slave trade.

BARBELA, BARBELI, or VERBELA, riv. of W. Africa, rising in the Matamba country, and considered as the principal supply of the Zaïre, or Congo riv.

BARBENCON, tn. Belgium, prov. of Hainault; 24 m. from Mons. Marble is quarried in the vicinity, and much lace manufactured.

BARBERANO, tn. N. Italy, in the states of the Church, upon the Bieda riv. and 5 m. from the tn. of Bieda.

BARBERINO, vil. N. Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, seated at the base of the Apennines, near the fountain of the riv. Sieve. Lat. 44. 2. N. Long. 11. 13. E.

BARBERINO, mkt. tn. N. Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany, about midway between Florence and Sienna; 42 m. from both. Lat. 43. 33. N. Long. 11. 12. E. This was the country of the Barberini family, from which Pope Urban VIII. was descended, and the birth-place of Francesco da Barberino, one of the founders of Italian literature, and one of the earliest Italian poets.

BARBEROCH, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Rhine, prov. of Alsace; 6 m. NE. of Weissenbourg (P. T.).

BARBERODE, or BARBERLOTH, tn. S. Germany, bail. of Bergzabern, circle of the Rhine, kingd. of Bavaria. Lat. 49. 7. N. Long. 8. 4. E.

BARBERS, vil. N. America, U. States, co. of Fauquier, state of Virginia.

BARBERSFORT, ham. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Tuam (P. T. 126). Lat. 53. 28. N. Long. 8. 40. W.

BARBERTOWN, Ireland. par. of Taploe, bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster. Maynooth (P. T. 15).

BARBERY, vil. France, arrond. of Bayeux, depart. of Calvados, prov. of Normandy.

BARBEYRA, vil. France, depart. of Aude, prov. of Languedoc; 9 m. from Carcass (P. T.).

BARBEZIEUX, tn. France, arrond. of the same name, depart. of Charente, prov. of Saintogne; 45 m. from Bourdeaux; 54 m. from Paris; a P. T. chief place of a sub-prefecture; having a tribunal of justice. Pop. 2452. Here are esteemed mineral waters. Trade in grain, cattle, linens, &c. Lat. 45. 27. N. Long. 0. 10. W.

BARBOJ, tn. India, in the prov. of Sarawan, Beloochistan, 60 m. W. of Dhadur. Lat. 29. 2. N. Long. 66. 55. E.

BARBING, vil. S. Germany, circle of Regen, kingd. of Bavaria, seated on the S. bank of the Danube, near Ratisbon.

BARBO, PUTRUCH, or POROCH, riv. N. America, settlement of Honduras, in Guatemala. After a NW. course of 140 m. it falls into the Caribbean Sea, to the S. of Cape Camaron. Lat. 15. 0. N. Long. 84. 40. W.

BARBON, chap. England, par. Kirkby-Lonsdale, in Lonsdale ward, co. of Westmoreland. Acres, 4690. Real prop. £2626. Pop. 318. Kirkby-Lonsdale (P. T. 256). Liv. cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Annual val. £60.

BARBONNE, tn. France, arrond. of Epemay, depart. of Marne, prov. of Champagne; 6 m. from Sezanne (P. T.). Pop. 1250.

BARBORA, tn. E. Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, situated upon the coast of Bab-el-Mandeb straits; 200 m. from Bab-el-Mandeb.

BARBOSA, isle, S. America, off the coast of Truxillo, in Colombia, and in the Gulf of Venezuela. Lat. 11. 0. N. Long. 71. 27. W.

BARBOURVILLE, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Knox, state of Kentucky, the chief place of the co. Lat. 36. 35. N. Long. 83. 55. W. Distant from Washington, 556 m.

BARBOURSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Orange, state of Virginia; 85 m. NW. from Richmond.

BARBUDA, BARBOUDE, or BARBOUTHOS, island, W. Indies, one of the Caribbee group. Its greatest extent is 15 m. and breadth 12 m. Lat. of NW. reef, 17. 45. 30. N. Long. 61. 56. 0. W. Lat. of SE. reef, 17. 29. 0. N. Long. 61. 43. 0. W. The land is mostly low and level, the eastern, however, is somewhat elevated: pop. 1500 negroes, who are under the control of a few whites, occupied in raising cotton, pepper, indigo, tobacco, corn, the breeding and raising of sheep, kids, fowl, &c.: the cultivating of citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisins, Indian figs, coconuts, pine-apples, &c. The island is the property of the Codrington family, who caused all the slaves upon it to be instructed in Christianity. On the W. side of the island there is a safe roadstead, in from 9 to 14 fathoms of water: and another anchorage off the SW. coast, in 5½ fathoms, with Palmeto Point, NW. 3 m. and Cocoa Point, E. 4 m. The coast all round is foul and dangerous, rocky soundings continue to mid-strait between this and Antigua. On the reef, to the NW. at 5 m. distance, the British vessel, the Woolwich, was wrecked.

BARBUE, or ORWELL, riv. N. America, Upper Canada, falling into Lake Erie, about 40 m. W. of Long Point.

BARBUE, riv. N. America, U. States, in the Michigan peninsula, and falling into Lake Michigan. Lat. 42. 40. N. Long. 85. 30. W.

BARBURATA, isle, W. Indies, in the Caribbean sea, NW. of cape Honduras, and lying between Roatan and Guanaja isles. Lat. 16. 20. N. Long. 86. 10. W.

BARBURY, ham. Scotland, dist. of Carrick, sh. of Ayr, situated near the fountain of the riv. Stinchar. Lat. 55. 14. N. Long. 4. 40. W. Ballantrae (P. T. 110).

BARBY, vil. and par. England, hund. of Fawseley, co. Northampton. Acres (with Onely), 3700. Real prop. £5032. Pop. 637. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

BARBY, or BARBI, tn. Prussia, in the gov. of Magdeburg, in the ancient county of Barby: situated upon the left bank of the Elbe, near its confluence with the Saale, and 15 m. SE. from Magdeburgh. Lat. 51. 58. N. Long. 10. 59. E. Pop. 2800. Here are an observatory, museum of natural history, theological seminary and printing press.

BARCA (anc. Cyrenè), state and desert of N. Africa, extending along the coast between Tripoli and Egypt, and including a few spots only of fertile land. It occupies an area of 88,000 square miles, and sustains a pop. of 300,000 souls. Lat. 30. 0. N. Long. 21. 10. E. Inhabitants, Arabians, Mohammedans, and robbers. The soil is a quicksand resting upon a limestone base. The mntn. of Harutach exhibits indications of a volcanic origin: it lies to the W. and SW. of the prov. Barca is a Turkish prov. the sandjak of which resides in the tn. of Barca. Derne, the capital of Barca, and the mountain range adjoining, are under a deputy, appointed by the bey of Tripoli. Bingazi, the anc. Berenice, the ports on the Gulf of Sydra, and the little commercial district of Augila, are also subject to Tripoli. At Tolometa, anc. *Ptolemais*, are some Greek ruins; and at Cunen may be seen the remains of the Cyrene of our ancestors. In the desert of Barca, four days' journey from the Nile, are some inhabited oases. Here also is what is called the republic of Siwah, which acknowledges the authority and pays tribute to the pacha of Egypt. Siwah, the capital (anc. Ammon), contains 6000 inhabitants, and carries on a trade in dates. Frediani says that he discovered the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon in this oasis, but Gau and Drovetti contradict his narrative.

BARCA, tn. N. Africa, in the state of Barca, situated near Ptolometa, its sea-port. Lat. 32. 39. N. Long. 21. 2. E.

BARCA, vil. Portugal, prov. of Tras-os-Montes, on the right bank of the Douro riv. 18 m. E. from Penafiel, and close to the frontiers of Entre Douro e Minho. Lat. 41. 16. N. Long. 7. 54. W.

BARCA, ANCOA DE, tn. of Portugal, prov. of Entre Douro e Minho; 10 m. N. of Braga. Lat. 41. 45. N. Long. 8. 18. W.

BARCA DE CASTRO VITO, tn. Spain, prov. of Galicia, situated upon the riv. Ulla; 14 m. SE. from Santiago. Lat. 42. 47. N. Long. 8. 14. W.

BARCA, GUARDIA DE, tn. N. America, depart. div. of Texas, intendancy of Sanlouisposoti, situated upon the Rio de la Trinidad; 180 m. NE. from St. Antonio, Lat. 31. 0. N. Long. 96. 0. W.

BARCA DE LAGO, tn. Portugal, in the prov. of Entre Douro e Minho, situated near the embouchure of the Covado riv. 8 m. SW. from Braga. Lat. 41. 33. N. Long. 8. 38. W.

BARCA DA TROFA, tn. of Portugal, prov. of Entre Douro e Minho, upon the s. bank of the Ave riv. 18 m. NBE. from Oporto. Lat. 41. 21. N. Long. 8. 24. W.

BARCALORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Cochín, in the Mysore ter.

BARCAMOUDI, vil. of Greece, in Albania, picturesquely placed on the south shore of the lake Joannina, and overhung by majestic mountains. Lat. 39. 44. N. Long. 21. 4. E. 9 m. from Joannina.

BARCAROTA, VILLA NUEVA DE, tn. Spain, dist. of Badajoz, prov. of Estremadura; 20 m. sbw. from Badajoz.

BARCAS, tn. N. America, depart. div. of Xalisco, intendency of Guadalajara, repub. of Mexico.

BARCATTEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Cochín, ter. of Mysore, about 50 m. from Cochín.

BARCE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra, about 40 m. from the capital, inhabited by Patana. It is celebrated for the number and costliness of its Mohammedan tombs. Lat. 26. 41. N. Long. 77. 28. E.

BARCEINO, tn. of Spain, subdiv. of Salamanca, prov. of Leon, on a rivulet that is tributary to the Douro: distant 38 m. W. from Salamanca. Lat. 41. 17. N. Long. 6. 27. W.

BARCEKAB, riv. N. Africa, rising in a branch of the Atlas chain of mtns. and falling into the salt marsh called the Shott. Lat. 35. 20. N. Long. 5. 20. E.

BARCELLOS, tn. Portugal, prov. of Entre Douro e Minho, 18 m. W. of Braga, upon the Sourille riv. Pop. 3900. Celebrated for its fairs. Lat. 41. 36. N. Long. 8. 30. W. It was founded by Amilcar, the father of Hannibal, A. C. 230.

BARCELLOS, tn. S. America, in Brazilian Guiana, seated at the confluence of the rivers Uriara and Negro. Lat. 1. 0. S. Long. 63. 0. W.

BARCELO, bay, S. America, in the Straits of Magalhaens. It is the first estuary to the W. of Cape Quod: is large, commodious, and dotted with islets.

BARCELONA, tn. of Spain, the capital and largest city of the prov. of Barcelona, or more properly of Catalonia. It is 18 leagues from Tarragona, 114 leagues from Madrid, and 35 from Papignan. Lat. (of the tower of Montjoy) 41. 22. 51. N. Long. 2. 9. 44. W. The tn. which stands near the shores of the Mediterranean, was founded by the Carthaginians, and called after the general Hannibal Barcino. It is the second city in Spain, both in commerce and population, and is, perhaps, the first in beauty of position and architectural graces. It is strongly fortified, stands on a plain open to the SE. but protected by hills to the N. and W. and esteemed remarkably healthy, except during easterly winds, which here are usually accompanied with fogs. The citadel, built in 1715, has a secret communication with Fort San Carlos, on the sea-coast: on the west side of the city stands, on Montjoy hill, a fortress for the protection of the harbour. The city is divided into upper and lower sections, is handsomely built, in the form of a half-moon, along the coast, the houses being adorned with balconies, and including the adjoining Barcelonetta, has 150,000 inhabitants. Here are 82 churches, 7 hospitals, 4 public libraries, 8 public schools, an institution for the deaf and dumb, schools of painting,

navigation, surgery, medicine, and a society for the promotion of the arts and sciences; each association holding their meetings in buildings of the highest pretensions to beauty. The ecclesiastical structures, however, are superior to all others, and may vie with any in Spain. In the palace of Audience, the records pertaining to the ancient kingdom of Arragon, and reaching back to the eighth century, are still preserved. The town hall is a noble building: the palace of the captain general of the customs is adorned with a majestic double colonnade: the Longa, or treasury, is admired for its simplicity, and the theatre is considered the most sumptuous building of the kind in the kingdom. The convent of Santa Clair is remarkable as having formerly belonged to the kings of Arragon: the convent of Mercy, for its magnitude and exquisite workmanship: the church of St. Michael, for its mosaic pavement, and in the vast and grand gothic cathedral is the shrine of St. Eulalia, the Barcelonense tutelary saint: and St. Mary's church is inferior to the cathedral alone. The politeness, activity, and industry of the inhabitants have long been proverbial. Amongst the articles of manufacture and export are to be counted silk, linen, cotton, lace, wool, glass, leather, iron, copper, hardware of all sorts, cutlery, firearms, besides wines, brandy, &c.: there is an arsenal here, to which a cannon foundry is attached. The imports are generally French and Italian manufactures, besides grain, rice, Baltic timber, yellow wax from Barbary, Swedish iron, steel from Stiria, hemp from Riga and Petersburg, copper and iron wire from Germany, and vast quantities of stock fish, from Newfoundland, by the British. The commerce of this port occupies about 1500 bottoms, 200 of which belong to the port, and one-half of which are Spanish. Annual val. of imports and exports, 7,000,000 dollars. The port, or harbour of Barcelona is spacious, but obstructed by a bar, which will not permit a vessel to enter drawing more than 12 feet. The entrance is distinguished by Montjoy mtn. visible at the distance of 12 leagues, a lofty detached hill, with a fort upon its summit. The mole, 400 fathoms in length, extends southward from the E. side, and affords protection to shipping, that can get within it, from the SE. winds: but as there is only a depth of 14 feet on the bar, large vessels must anchor outside. On the mole are two batteries, two redoubts, and a lighthouse to guide those passing the point of the riv. Llobregat, which bears from the lighthouse SWW. the signal tower of Montjoy, WNW. the old lighthouse N. and the point of Besos riv. nearly NBE. After the foundation of this anc. city, by Amilcar, its fortunes were various and its masters many. The Romans, Goths, Moors, and Franks, were succeeded by the counts of Barcelona, who governed it until some time in the 12th century: after this period, by the marriage of Raymond V. with Petronilla, daughter of Ramiro II. king of Arragon, it became united to that ancient kingdom. In 1640, it attached itself to France, but returned to its former and natural allegiance in 1652. In 1691, it was besieged by the French, and taken by them in 1697, but restored by the treaty of Ryswick. In the war of the Spanish succession, Barcelona joined the party of the archduke Charles, but was besieged and taken by the duke of Berwick

or Philip V. when the fortress on the east side of the city was erected. In 1809, the French general Duhesme took the city, by surprise, and retained possession until 1814, when the French were called home to defend their own country. In 1821, Barcelona was desolated by the yellow fever. Roman remains, of various sorts, are frequently discovered in the vicinity.

BARCELONA, prov. of Spain, forming part of the ancient Catalonia: bounds. on the N. France, on the E. the prov. of Girona, and on the S. the Mediterranean. Area, 380 sq. leagues. Pop. 569,250.

BARCELONA, depart. div. S. America, independence of Oronoco, repub. of Colombia: bounds. on the W. Venezuela, on the N. the Caribbean sea, on the E. Cumana, and on the S. Guaya Guyana. Lat. 9. 0. N. Long. 67. 0. W. It consists of extensive llanos or plains, intersected by Gigantic riv., where 30 square leagues are often found without a single eminence higher than a foot. The scene is singularly dull and dreary, but is as remarkably rich in pastoral wealth. Wild cattle feed here in vast herds. In this depart. are several inexhaustible salt mines.

BARCELONA, Nuxva, city S. America, in the depart. div. of Barcelona, intendancy of Oronoco, repub. of Colombia, situated upon the left bank of the riv. Neveri, one mile and a half from the sea. Lat. 10. 13. 15. N. Long. 64. 6. 30. W. The tn. is not pleasantly situated; was founded in 1634; has one parish church and one convent. Pop. 12,000. It was formerly proverbially uncomfortable, from the great number of swine bred there. The roadstead terminates on the S. by a low point, called Point Aurico, and on the N. by the Morro, a high and stretching N. and S., and connected to the main land by a low sandy isthmus of about one mile in length. The N. shore of the Morro is lean and steep; to the W. it is foul and dangerous. The bay is entirely open to the W., is very hoally, so that the lead is the only guide.

BARCELONA, LLANOS DE. See **BARCELONA**, depart. of.

BARCELONETA, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Guyana, intendancy of Oronoco, in the repub. of Colombia, situated at the confluence of the Paragua and Carony rivs. Lat. 7. 5. N. Long. 62. 50. W.

BARCELONETTE, tn. Spain, a suburban village of Barcelona, but considered as a distinct and separate tn. from its position outside the walls of the city. Pop. 5000. See **BARCELONA**. It is built upon a regular plan, with streets intersecting at right angles, and has two spacious squares. It was first founded in the year 1752, by the marquis de Mina, whose monument and bust adorn the church here.

BARCELONNE, tn. France, arrond. of Mirande, depart. of Gers, prov. of Gasconne, seated upon the Adour riv.; 39 m. from Mirande, 43 m. from Auch. Pop. 840. Aire (P. T.).

BARCELONNE, tn. France, arrond. of Valence, depart. of Drome, prov. of Dauphiné; 9 m. from Valence (P. T.).

BARCELONNETTE, tn. France, arrond. of the same name, depart. of the Lower Alps, prov. of Provence, situated upon the Hubaye riv. in a fertile vale, where numerous flocks and herds are pastured. It is the chief place of sub-prefecture, has a tribunal of law; is distant 22 leagues from Nice, and 176 from Paris.

Lat. 44. 23. N. Long. 6. 40. E. Pop. 2183. This place was founded, in 1223, by Raimond Berenger, count of Provence, and named after Barcelona, in Spain, whence his ancestors had migrated. The only trade here consists in cattle-dealing.

BARCELORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Canara, in the Mysore ter. Lat. 13. 46. N. Long. 74. 45. E. 50 m. from Mangalore; seated near the sea-coast. This place is thought to be identical with the Barace of the ancients: was once a place of considerable Portuguese and Arabian trade, and in 1557 was ruled by a ranny, or female sovereign. Chief produce, rice and pepper.

BARCELOS: See **BARCELLOS**.

BARCENA, vil. of Spain, in the sub-div. of Burgos, and prov. of Old Castile, at the base of the Sierra Branosera mtns.; 45 m. N. from Burgos, and near the fountains of the riv. Ebro. Lat. 43. 2. N. Long. 3. 32. W.

BARCETESIOS, mtn. of Greece, in Albania, a branch of the Grammo chain. Lat. 40. 31. N. Long. 20. 44. E. Many of the tributaries of the Vojoutza arise in this vicinity.

BARCHEL, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Bremen, kingd. of Hanover; 5 m. S. of Bremervorde. Lat. 53. 26. N. Long. 8. 59. E.

BARCHESTON, par. England, hund. of Kington, Brails div. co. of Warwick. Acres (with Willington), 1620. Real prop. £3198. Pop. 198. Shipstone (P. T. 85). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester.

BARCHIN, tn. Persia, prov. of Kerman; 150 m. from the capital.

BARCIAL, vil. Spain, and sub-div. of Valladolid, in the prov. of Leon, near the left of the Valdevadney riv.; 35 m. N.E. from Zamora. Lat. 41. 59. N. Long. 5. 13. W.

BARCILLONNETTE, tn. France, arrond. of Sisteron, depart. of the Lower Alps, prov. of Provence, chief place of a canton. Pop. 500. 21 m. from Sisteron, and 12 m. from Gap (P. T.).

BARCIS, vil. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian states, in a mountainous dist. that is fruitful in rivers; 18 m. E. of Belluno. Lat. 46. 11. N. Long. 12. 35. E.

BARCLAY, Cape, Greenland, situated upon the E. coast, opposite to cape North in the island of Iceland. Lat. 69. 0. N. Long. 29. 30. W.

BARCO, vil. N. Italy, in the state of Rome, Pope's dominions, near the Neapolitan frontier, and upon the infant riv. Teverone; 30 m. E.N. of Rome. Lat. 41. 58. N. Long. 13. 4. E.

BARCO, El, vil. of Spain, sub-div. of Avila, prov. of Old Castile, amidst the Sierra de Grados mtns., and on the bank of the riv. Tormes; 38 m. W. from Avila. Lat. 40. 44. N. Long. 5. 22. W.

BARCOMB, hund. England, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. No. of Acres, 9740. Par. 3. Pop. 2263.

BARCOMB, par. England, hund. of Barcomb, rape of Lewes, co. of Sussex. Acres, 5280. Real prop. £3353. Pop. 931. Lewes (P. T. 51). Living a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester.

BARCONES, vil. of Spain, sub-div. of Soria, prov. of Old Castile, at the base of Sierra de Guadarama mtns.; 20 m. S.E. from Osma. Lat. 41. 22. N. Long. 2. 52. W.

BARCZIM, or **BARCYN**, tn. Prussia, circle of

Bromburg, duchy of Posen, upon the banks of the riv. Netze; 66 m. from Warsaw in Poland. A battle was fought here in the year 1794, between the Poles and Russians.

BARD, tn. N. Italy, in Piedmont, state of Sardinia, upon the left bank of the Great Doria riv. in the valley of Aosta; 40 m. N. of Turin, and 20 m. s.s. from Aosta. Lat. 45.39. N. Long. 7.44. E. It was strongly fortified, the citadel being elevated upon a solid rock, but was taken in the year 1800, after an obstinate siege of 14 days, by the French, and then dismantled.

BARD, ham. France, depart. of Puy-de-Dôme, prov. Auvergne; 9 m. from Issoire: celebrated for its mineral springs.

BARDA, tn. of N. Africa, in the state of Tunis; it is called the Tunisian Versailles, and here the bey resides in a handsome palace.

BARDAKLU, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Karahissar, prov. of Anatolia; 40 m. E. of Kutaiah. Lat. 39.12. N. Long. 30.50. E.

BARDAN, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the pach. of Irak-Arabi.

BARDARWALL, tn. Hindoostan, in the Punjaub ter., prov. of Lahore; 40 m. s.s. from Cashmere; in Lat. 33.29. N., and Long. 75.30. E.

BARDE, or BARDES, isle of, Hindoostan, off the Malabar coast, opposite to Goa, having some traffic in cocoa nuts. It is about 35 m. in length.

BARDEN, or BARRON, tnsbp. England, par. of Hawkeswell, wapentake of Hang-West, co. of York, N. Riding. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £869. Pop. 214. Leyburn (P. T. 232).

BARDEN, tnsbp. England, par. of Skipton, wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, west div. co. of York, W. Riding. Acres (with Bolton Abbey), 10,110. Real prop. £1165. Pop. 214. Skipton (P. T. 222). Bardon forest once occupied this township. Lat. 34.2. N. Long. 1.55. W.

BARDENBURG, tn. Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1500.

BARDEWICK, or BARDOWICK, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Luneburg, kindg. of Hanover; 4 m. from Luneburg. Lat. 53.20. N. Long. 10.24. E. This is an ancient place, enjoyed an extensive commerce in the middle ages, but was lost to the ground by Henry-le-Lion, Duke of Saxony, in 1189. Gardening constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants, who amount to 550.

BARDFIELD, GREAT, par. England, hund. Freshwell, co. Essex. Acres, 3400. Real prop. £3534. Pop. 1029. Thaxted (P. T. 42). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London. Fair, 22 June. There is a free school in this parish. Lat. 51.57. N. Long. 0.26. W.

BARDFIELD, LITTLE, par. England, hund. of Freshwell, co. of Essex. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £1652. Pop. 295. Thaxted (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

BARDFIELD-SALING, par. England, hund. of Freshwell, co. of Essex. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £1094. Pop. 359. Dunmow (P. T. 42). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of London.

BARDI, tn. N. Italy, archduchy of Parma; 25 m. sw. of Parma. Lat. 44.38. N. Long. 9.45. E. Here is a splendid castle.

BARDIFF, tn. island of Zebu, one of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lat. 10.0. N. Long. 123.30. E., ..

BARDIA, PULO, islet, E. Indies, situated in the gulf of Siam, a few leagues off the coast of the Lower Siam. Lat. 10.55. N. Long. 99.45. E.

BARDIA, tn. E. Indies, in the island of Bardia, in the gulf of Siam; 290 m. from Sam.

BARDIN, tn. of Persia, in the prov. of Ker-man, and 50 m. from its capital.

BARDINETTO, tn. N. Italy, in Piedmont, belonging to Sardinia; 12 m. from Ceva, at the foot of the Apennines.

BARDIS, tn. Upper Egypt, near the site of the Ptolemais Hermii of the ancients.

BARDISTAN, CAPZ, in the Persian Gulf, upon the southern or Arabian coast. Lat. 21.10. N. Long. 51.12. E.

BARDNEY (anc. Beardanum), par. England, wapentake of Wraggove, west div. parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 5490. Real prop. £5295. Pop. 1098. Wragby (P. T. 146). Watered by the riv. Witham. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Annual val. £80.

BARDO, tn. Spain, on the boundary of St. Felipe and Alicante, in the prov. of Valencia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, to the W. of Cape St. Antonio; 15 m. s.s. of Gandia. Lat. 38.50. N. Long. 0.6. E.

BARDOIL (anc. Betius), riv. of Arabia falling into the Red sea.

BARDON PARK, a liberty, England, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £671. Pop. 65. Leicester (P. T. 99). This place claims to be extra-parochial.

BARDONNECHE, tn. N. Italy, in Piedmont, belonging to Sardinia, situated in the vale of Bardonneche; 24 m. W. of Suze.

BARDOP, riv. England, co. of Northumberland; a tributary to the Read riv.

BARDORF, tn. N. Germany, circle of Munsterberg, in Schoninggen, duchy of Brunswick; 9 m. s.s. of Vorsfelde. Lat. 52.22. N. Long. 11.2. E.

BARDOU, vil. France, depart. of Allier, prov. of Bourbonnois, near Moulins; celebrated for mineral springs.

BARDOUNIA, vil. of Greece, in the div. of Maina, in the Morea, near the W. bank of the riv. Vasilio or Iri; 15 m. S. of Mistra. Lat. 36.52. N. Long. 22.40. E.

BARDOWAL-SABAKAT, vil. of Bahari, or Upper Egypt, situated in the isthmus of Suez, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, and to the N. of the Desert of Moving Sands; 150 m. N.E. of Cairo. Lat. 31.7. N. Long. 33.20. E.

BARDOWICK. See BARDEWICK.

BARDSEA, tnsbp. England, par. of Unwick, hund. of Lonsdale, N. of the Sands, co. Lancaster. Ulverstone (P. T. 277).

BARDSEY, isle, Great Britain, hund. of Cymytnen, off the coast of Caernarvonshire, N. Wales. Lat. 52.45. N. Long. 4.46. W. Pop. 84. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Separated from the main land by Bardsey sound, a strait or arm of the sea, three leagues in breadth. It extends two miles in length, by one in breadth; possesses a tolerably fertile soil, and valuable fisheries off its shores. It is celebrated as the site of the earliest Christian establishment in N. Wales; and Dubritius, the predecessor of St. David, retired here to terminate his religious life, in the year 612. Some traces of the ecclesiastical buildings may still be observed. Bardsey isle claims to be extra-parochial.

BARDSEY, par. England, wapentake Sny-

rack, lower div. co. York, W. Riding. Acres, 3380. Pop. 352. Wetherby (P. T. 191). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Annual val. £150.

BARDSEY, tnsph. England, par. of same name, wapentake of Skyrack, lower div. co. York, W. Riding. Acres (with Ripton), 2780. Real prop. £1423. Pop. 331. Wetherby (P. T. 191).

BARDSHIR, tn. Persia, prov. of Kerman; 120 m. S.E. of Kerman. Lat. 29. 52. N. Long. 58. 25. E.

BARDSTOWN. See **BAIRDSTOWN**.

BARDT, tn. of Prussia, in Pomerania, upon the Baltic sea, having a good harbour; 15 m. from Stralsund. Lat. 54. 10. N. Long. 12. 50. E. It was founded in the year 1179.

BARDWELL, par. England, hund. of Blackburn, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 3320. Real prop. £2972. Pop. 799. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 76). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARE, tnsph. England, par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale, south of the Sands, co. Lancaster. Acres, 180. Pop. 110. Lancaster (P. T. 239).

BARE, riv. Central Germany, in the duchy of Saxony, a tributary to the Pleisse, near Leipsic.

BARE, island of Australasia, in the South Pacific ocean, off the coast of New Zealand. Lat. 39. 55. S. Long. 175. 0. W.

BAREA, vil. Hindoostan; 99 m. from Ahmedabad.

BAREA, *VILLA NOVA DE*, tn. Portugal prov. of Beira, situated upon a rivulet that falls into the estuary of the Mondego, 12 m. S. of Montemor. Lat. 40. 4. N. Long. 8. 47. W.

BAREA, dist. Nubia, in Senaar, upon the right bank of the Atbara or Tacazze riv. Lat. 14. 52. N. Long. 37. 0. E.

BAREBERG, tn. Sweden, capital of Skaraborg, gov. of Gothland, near the confluence of the Bareberg riv. with lake Wener. Lat. 58. 15. N. Long. 12. 50. E.

BAREBONE CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., in Kentucky, a tributary to the Ohio.

BAREBY, tn. W. Africa, on the Ivory Coast, in Guinea. Lat. 4. 42. N. Long. 6. 44. W.

BAREDA, tn. of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile; 75 m. S.W. of Es-souan. Lat. 23. 1. N. Long. 32. 38. E.

BAREE, *KAMLA*, tn. India, in Siam, situated upon the right bank of the Burampooter riv.; 50 m. W. of Rungpoor. Lat. 26. 53. N. Long. 93. 51. E.

BAREEDY, tn. of Arabia, in the prov. of Hedjaz, upon the E. coast of the Red Sea; 40 m. N.W. of Yembo. Lat. 24. 16. N. Long. 37. 42. E.

BAREEKAB, tn. India, in Ghoraat, ter. Caubul; 40 m. S.W. of Caubul, the capital. Lat. 33. 48. N. Long. 67. 54. E.

BAREFIELDS, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Liberty, South Carolina, situated on the Little Pedee riv.; 412 m. from Washington. Lat. 34. 12. N. Long. 79. 23. W.

BAREFIELDS, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Marion, South Carolina; 41 m. from Washington.

BAREGES, vil. France, arrond. of Argeles, depart. of the Upper Pyrenées, prov. of Gascony; 12 m. from Bagnères, 27 from Tarbes (P. T.) and 471 from Paris. Lat. 42. 49. N. Long. 0. 2. E. Celebrated for its mineral waters. This place is only occupied from May to Sept;

during the rest of each year it is exchanged for Luz, where there are 17 vils. in the valley of Barege. The waters here contain sulphurate of potash, and are used externally as well as for drinking. White marble is raised in the vicinity; and much cattle reared on the pasture of the valley.

BAREILY (anc. Barali), dist. of Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi, between Lat. 28. and 29. N. Long. 79. 23. E. Bounds. on the N. the Kumoan hills, on the S. and E. by parts of Oude, and on the W. by Moradabad. It was formerly included in the circar of Budayoon. The surface is, for the greater part, level, fertile, abundantly watered by minor streams, and has the Ganges flowing on its western boundary. The Kosila riv. is also navigable, and in the rainy seasons timber is floated down by its means. In the fertile and cultivated vicinity of Acheraabad good cloth is manufactured; sugar canes and grain are produced every where, and the basmati, or perfumed rice, is superior even to the much prized Patna kind. Much traffic is carried on between the high and low districts of this territory, in chintzes, cotton goods, cutlery, salt, coarse sugar, coral beads, &c., which are transported in the mountainous parts on goats, and in the level plain, where the roads and bridges are tolerable, in hackeries, or carts, of a convenient description. In Bareilly dist. there are several populous towns: Shahjehanpoor, Bareilly, Bissonela, Pillibet, Chandowsy, Budayoon, Muradabad, Rampore, Sumbul, and Amroah. Many smaller places are occupied by Mahommedan chiefs, always ready to range themselves under the nearest predatory standard. The Banjaries, or Carriens, are here a numerous class, amounting to nearly 15,000. They are descended from the Rajpoot tribes, but profess Mohammedanism. They are occupied in transporting merchandise, in winnowing rice, which they undertake by taskwork, and in cultivating the soil. In the 17th century this dist. was under the tyranny of an Afghan race, of the tribe of Roh, but in 1774 Rohilcund was conquered by the British for Shuja-ud-Dowlah, under whom it was so misgoverned that it decayed in population and productions of every kind. In 1801 this state of things ceased, as it was then ceded to the British, by the nabob of Oude, and partitioned into judicial and revenue divisions. The jumna, or land-tax of the dist. now amounts to about 35 lacks of rupees, and it is collected from 1300 landholders and tenants. The climate is much hotter here in summer than might be calculated on from its latitude, and in winter the cold is much increased by the winds that blow from the snowy mtns. The prevailing religions are Hindooism and Mohammedanism.

BAREILY, tn. Hindoostan, in the dist. of the same name, prov. of Delhi. It is the capital of its district; is situated upon the Jooah and Sunkra riva, in Lat. 28. 23. N. Long. 79. 23. E., 40 m. from the banks of the Ganges, 142 m. from Delhi, 910 from Calcutta, and 150 from Lucknow. The situation is salubrious and agreeable, and the town, which is about 2 m. in length, is tolerably built, consisting of mud houses and booths, seldom exceeding one story in height. Pop. 65,790, one-third of whom profess the Mohammedan, the remainder the Hindoo religion. Several fine mosques adorn the town and vicinity. The old fort near the town has gone to decay, but a new and stronger has been

erected at a short distance to the south, for the protection of Europeans; a precaution rendered prudent from the sudden insurrection of the inhabitants in the year 1816. The articles manufactured at Bareilly, by the Mohammedan portion of the inhabitants, consist of warlike implements of all sorts, swords, bows and arrows, saddles and horse-trappings; they are also engaged in supplying articles of luxury, as carpets and embroidery, in binding books, and selling beer and tobacco; also in the trades of shoe-making, tailoring, tanning and dressing leather, and all the minor trades, which his religion prohibits the Hindoo from pursuing. The brazen pots manufactured here are much valued, as well as a species of cabinet work, painted black, varnished, and adorned with a yellow pigment resembling gold. The inhabitants appear to be decorated with jewellery and valuable ornaments, beyond what reason would dictate or good taste suggest, but this is considered one of the most secure modes of vesting capital in this country. The tomb of Hafez Rehmut, a Rohillah chief, slain at the battle of Cutterah, is shown here. He was the last of his race that ruled here, and Bareilly was the capital of his territory; it was transferred to the nabob of Oude in 1774, and taken under the British protection in 1801, from which period, with the exception of the violent resistance to the police-tax in 1816, it has enjoyed entire tranquillity.

BAREINDA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Auran-gabad, in the Deccan; 55 m. E. from Poonah. Lat. 18. 18. N. Long. 75. 28. E.

BAREIRA, tn. W. Africa, of the Mandingoes, in the Poolah country, upon the riv. Scarcies. Lat. 9. 12. N. Long. 12. 54. W.

BARETHI, or **BARUTH**, or **BATREUTH**. See **BAIREUTH**.

BAEKDAWAR, tn. India, in the dist. of Tabulistan, Caubul; 40 m. from Ghiznee.

BARELLY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Oude, situated upon a tributary to the Ganges; 30 m. S.E. from Lucknow. Lat. 26. 12. N. Long. 81. 15. E.

BARILON, EL., (anc. Parsetonium,) tn. N. Africa; about 50 leagues W. of Alexandria, seated upon the shore of the Mediterranean.

BAROMA, riv. Asiatic Turkey, in the sandj. of Diarbekir, Algezira; a tributary to the riv. Tigria. Lat. 38. 15. N. Long. 40. 35. E.

BARMBALL, tn. of Bahari or Lower Egypt, situated in the Delta, on the right bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, and 10 m. S.E. from Rosetta, which is on the opposite side of the riv. Lat. 31. 22. N. Long. 30. 34. E.

BAREN, riv. of Prussia. co. of Mark, in Westphalia, a tributary to the riv. Ruhr.

BARENBRUCK, vil. of Prussia, circle of Saisig, in Pomerania. The adjoining dist. is, by an old agrarian custom, divided equally amongst the occupants, who are all freeholders.

BARENGAN, vil. S. Germany, circle of Upper Danube, kingd. of Bavaria. Pop. 800.

BARENSTEIN, tn. of central Germany, in Saxony, seated upon the riv. Mieglitz; 20 from Dresden. Tin mines are worked in the vicinity. Lat. 50. 50. N. Long. 19. 40. E.

BARENTHAL, vil. France, arrond. of Sar-guemines, depart. of Moselle, prov. of Lorraine. Pop. 800.

BARENTIN, tn. of France, in the arrond. of Rouen, depart. of the Lower Seine, and prov. of

Normandy. It is a (P. T.), 9 m. from Rouen. Pop. 1860. Possesses manufactures of paper, cloths, called siamoises, and cottons.

BARENTON, tn. France, in the arrond. of Mortain, depart. of La Manche, and prov. of Normandy. The chief place of a canton; 6 m. from Mortain (P. T.).

BARES, CAPZ, Spain, in the sub-div. of Lago, prov. of Galicia, on the W. side of the estuary of the riv. Sor, in the bay of Biscay; 24 m. NW. from Mondonodo. Lat. 43. 46. N. Long. 7. 33. W.

BARESLEY. See **BARSBY**.

BARETON, AL, sea-port, tn. of Bahari or Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, to the westward of Alexandria. Lat. 31. 28. N. Long. 27. 12. E.

BARETTALI, tn. belonging to France, in the isle of Corsica, situated upon the sea-coast; 15 m. NW. from Bastia. Lat. 42. 53. N. Long. 9. 21. E.

BARUTH. See **BAIREUTH**.

BARFELDE, tn. of N. Germany, capital of Hildesheim, kingd. of Hanover; 8 m. SW. from Hildesheim. Lat. 52. 6. N. Long. 9. 38. E.

BARFLEUR, tn. France in the arrond. of Valognes, depart. of La Manche, and prov. of Normandy; 15 m. from Valognes (P. T.). Lat. 49. 38. N. Long. 1. 16. W. Pop. 885. Formerly an important tn. and the best port in Normandy, but the harbour is now filled up with sand. Oysters, cod-fish, and mackerel are taken here in vast quantities, and much cured and exported. William the conqueror assembled the fleet here with which he sailed to take possession of England. In the year 1346, this place was taken and destroyed by the English.

BARFLEUR, PONT, France, depart. of La Manche, prov. of Normandy, in the English channel; 20 m. E. of Cherbourg. Lat. 49. 41. 15. N. Long. 1. 16. W. Upon which a lighthouse is erected.

BARFORD, hund. England, co. of Bedford. No. of acres, 26,170. Pop. 5880. Par. 8.

BARFORD, par. England, hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 940. Real prop. £1442 Pop. 420. Wymondham (P. T. 108). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARFORD, par. England, hund. of Kington, Warwick div. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £3451. Pop. 748. Warwick (P. T. 97), extending along the riv. Avon. Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester.

BARFORD, GREAT, par. England, hund. of Barford, co. of Bedford. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £2545. Pop. 731. Bedford (P. T. 51). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARFORD, GREAT, par. England, hund. of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1841. Pop. 350. Deddington (P. T. 75). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford.

BARFORD, LITTLE, par. England, hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1260. Pop. 176. St. Neots (P. T. 57). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARFORD, St. JOHN'S, chapelry, England, par. of East Adderbury, hund. of Bloxham, co. of Oxford. Acres, 480. Real prop. £1517. Pop. 131. Deddington (P. T. 75). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Oxford.

BARFORD, St. MARTIN, par. England, hund. of Cawden and Cadworth, co. of Wilts. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £3953. Pop. 570. Wilton (P. T. 84). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BARFORD, tnsbp. N. America, co. of Stanstead, in Lower Canada, lying between Hereford and Barnston, and watered by a branch of the St. Francis, as well as by numerous smaller rivers. The soil is excellent, the timber good, and although not settled, is likely, from its natural advantages, to repay the grantee, who took possession in 1802.

BARFORTH, tnsbp. England, par. of Forcett, wap. of Gilling West, co. of York, North Riding. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £3438. Pop. 128. Richmond (P. T. 242).

BARFRETON, par. England, in the hund. of Eastrey, lathe of St. Augustine, co. of Kent. Acres, 360. Real prop. £523. Pop. 114. Wingham (P. T. 62). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury. The old church at this place is an interesting remnant of Saxon and Norman architecture.

BARGA, tn. N. Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, situated upon the Serechio riv. 5 m. from Lucca. Lat. 44. 4. N. Long. 10. 30. E. Pop. 8000. This is the birth-place of Peter Angeli, the Latin poet.

BARGAINTOWN, N. America, U. S. co. of Gloucester, state of New Jersey; 195 m. from Washington.

BARGARRON, vil. Scotland, par. of Erskine, shire of Renfrew. Renfrew (P. T. 50). Thread is manufactured here.

BARGE, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont, seated at the base of the Alps; 12 m. from Saluces. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 7. 20. E. Pop. 7000.

BARGELSCH, riv. of Turkey in Europe, dist. of Jassy, prov. Moldavia, a tributary to the Birlat. Lat. 46. 15. N. Long. 27. 15. E.

BARGEMONT, or **BARJEMONT**, tn. of France, in the arrond. of Draguignan, depart. of Var, prov. of Provence; 12 m. from Draguignan (P. T.). Pop. 1800. Fairs held on the 8 April, 2 Aug. 19 Oct. 18 Dec. for cattle and all sorts of merchandise. This is the birth-place of Morelli.

BARGEN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Constance, and grand duchy of Baden; 20 m. wbs. of Stokach. Lat. 47. 47. N. Long. 8. 38. E.

BARGEN, tn. Switzerland, canton of Bern, upon the high road between Arberg and Morat. Lat. 47. 1. N. Long. 7. 16. E.

BARGENI, tn. Scotland, shire of Ayr; 90 m. sw. from Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 20. N. Long. 4. 45. W.

BARGENLU, tn. Turkey in Asia, gov. of Karamania; 30 m. from Konieh.

BARGHORST, tn. Denmark, bail. of Stormar, duchy of Holstein; 5 m. s. of Oldesloh. Lat. 53. 45. N. Long. 10. 25. E.

BARGIE, bar. Ireland, co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 32,700. Pop. 12,113. Par. 13, vil. 3. The Forth mtns. in this barony are extra parochial. Limestone, marl, and granite abound here. In this district, and the adjoining one of Forth barony, are found the descendants of the first English adventurers that followed the fortunes of the South-Walian Barons, who landed here in 1169.

BARGINSK, riv. Asiatic Russia, prov. of Nertchinsk, gov. of Irkoutak, in Siberia, falling into Lake Bakal. Lat. 55. 0. N. Long. 110. 30. E.

BARGO, tn. Australia, in the co. of Camden, New South Wales, situated near the confluence of the riva. Bargo and Nepean; 45 m. sw. of Sydney. Lat. 34. 20. S. Long. 150. 37. E.

BARGO, riv. Australia, in the co. of Camden, New South Wales, a tributary to the Nepean. Lat. 34. 16. S. Long. 150. 40. E.

BARGONY, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Kandeish; 30 m. from Boorampoor.

BARGOOZIN, or **BAROOZINE**, riv. of Asiatic Russia, gov. of Irkoutak, in Siberia, falling into the Lake Bakal, after a course of 240 m.

BARGOUZINSK, tn. Asiatic Russia, prov. of Nertchinsk, gov. of Irkoutak, in Siberia; 264 m. from Irkoutak, the capital. This place is strengthened by a small battery, mounting six guns.

BARGSTEDT, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, and kingd. of Hanover, near the confluence of the riv. Bargestedt, with the Aue; 12 m. E. of Bremervorde. Lat. 53. 28. N. Long. 9. 25. E.

BARGUE, ^{POINTE}, Asia, in the district of Pathein or Bassein, in Siam, between two of the mouths of the Erawaddy riv. eastward of the Bay of Bengak. Lat. 15. 42. N. Long. 95. 17. E.

BARGUILLOS, tn. of Spain, div. Badajoz, prov. of Estremadura, upon a tributary to the Gaudajura riv. 15 m. w. of Zafra. Lat. 38. 18. N. Long. 6. 28. W.

BARHAM, par. England, in the hund. of Leightonstone, and co. of Huntingdon. Acres, 700. Real prop. £798. Pop. 73. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Annual val. £70.

BARHAM, par. England, in the hund. of Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. of Kent. Acres, 4480. Real prop. £3684. Pop. 1053. Canterbury (P. T. 56). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury. The Canterbury races are held on the Barham downs. Lat. 51. 12. N. Long. 1. 11. E.

BARHAM, par. England, in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £2251. Pop. 825. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. The house of industry for the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon is in this parish.

BARHEAD, vil. Scotland, shire of Renfrew, situated upon the Laveran water; 3 m. s. of Paisley (P. T. 50). Inhabited almost entirely by weavers.

BARHOLM, par. England, in the wapentake of Ness, part of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1352. Pop. 155. Market Deeping (P. T. 93). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Annual val. £126.

BARI, tn. of the island of Sardinia, in the Cagliari div. situated upon the E. coast at the foot of Monte Cavallo, about 50 m. N.E. from Cagliari. Lat. 39. 56. N. Long. 9. 44. E.

BARI, ^{TERRA DI} (part of the anc. Apulia or Puglia), prov. of S. Italy, in the kingd. of Naples, boundaries on the N. the prov. of Capitanata, on the E. the gulf of Venice, on the W. Basilicata prov. and on the S. Tetra di Otranto. Lat. 41. 7. N. Long. 16. 54. E. Area, 290 square leagues. Pop. 340,000. The climate, in summer, is extremely warm. The chief tns. are Bari, the capital, Trani, Altamura, and Bitonto. The soil is fertile; the produce consists of grain, flax, almonds, tobacco, wines, fruits, capers, &c. Some wood is also obtained, fine wool and oils. The valuable wine called "Zagarello" is produced in the vicinity of Bitonto.

BARI, tn. S. Italy, kingd. of Naples, the capital of Terra di Bari, situated upon the

gulf of Venice; it is strongly fortified, is the seat of a bishop, and possesses extensive commerce. Pop. 18,937. Lat. 41. 5. N. Long. 16. 54. E. Its principal manufactures are cotton, linen, lace, glass, hats, soap. Exports, wines, oils, fruits, &c. It is a place of ancient foundation, was three times destroyed, and as often rebuilt. This is the country of Piccini.

BARI, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapour, 35 m. from Raybang.

BARIA, riv. of S. America. It rises in the mntns. that separate the intendency of Oronoco, in Colombia, from Brazil, and uniting with the Pacinoni, falls into the Casiquari, the chief feeder of the riv. Negro. Lat. 1. 45. N. Long. 66. 30. W.

BARIAT, or **BIRAT**, tn. Hindoostan, in the N. district, situated between the Tonse and Jumna riva. in Lat. 30. 30. N. Long. 77. 54. E. It is elevated about 7000 feet above Saharunpoor. It is a cold position, and the snow continues in sheltered places here, until the month of April.

BARIAZED, tn. of Persia, in the prov. of Kerman, 60 m. from Kerman, the capital.

BARIGAR, riv. of N. Hindoostan, in the Nepal ter. It rises in the Himmalah mntns. and after a long and tortuous course falls into the great riv. of Gunduk. Lat. 28. 20. N. Long. 89. 0. E.

BARIL, island of, N. America, U. S. situated on the St. Lawrence riv. a few leagues from Ogdensburg.

BARIL, Point, N. America, U. S. projecting into the riv. St. Lawrence, above the tn. of Ogdensburg.

BARILLA, tn. Hindoostan, in the presidency of Bengal; 35m. from Gurra, and 50 NW. from Calcutta. Lat. 23. 24. N. Long. 86. 50. E.

BARIMA, riv. S. America, depart. div. of Nueva Guyana, intendency of Oronoco, repub. of Colombia, falling into the estuary of the Oronoco riv. Lat. 8. 20. N. Long. 60. 20. W.

BARIMA POINT, or **Cape Barima**, S. America, in Colombia, on the s. side of the embouchure of the Oronoco riv. Lat. 8. 44. 30. N. Long. 60. 3. 0. W. This point is confounded with Sabaneta, the Punta Barima, of the Dutch and English charts, being the Sabaneta of the Spanish, and *vice versa*.

BARIN, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj of Kastamuni, prov. of Anadolu; 15 m. from Amasserah.

BARIN, tribe of Asia, amongst the Mongols, in the Chinese empire, encamped in Lat. 33. 30. N. Long. 138. 0. E. This country was formerly rich, and adorned with numerous, great and populous cities, which present at this day only so many heaps of ruins.

BARINAGOTOS, tribe and ter. of S. America, in the depart. div. of Nueva Guyana, intendency of Oronoco, repub. of Colombia, placed between the riv. Avechica and Acamun, in Lat. 6. 20. N. Long. 62. 0. W.

BARINAS. See **VARINAS**.

BARING'S ISLE, N. Pacific ocean, in Polynesia. It is one of the most southerly of the Mulgrave group, discovered in 1788. Lat. 5. 0. N. Long. 168. 0. E.

BARINSTEDT, tn. of Denmark, in the bail. of Branzau, duchy of Holstein, seated upon a tributary to the riv. Elbe; 40 m. W. of Lubeck. Lat. 53. 46. N. Long. 9. 48. E.

BARIQUISIMETO. See **BARQUISIMETO**.

BARISWYL, vil. of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; 5 m. sw. of Burgdorf. Lat. 47. 2. N. Long. 7. 33. S.

BARJAC, tn. of France, in the arrond. of Alais, depart. of Gard, and prov. of Languedoc. Lat. 44. 17. N. Long. 4. 19. E. It is a (P. T.), the chief place of a canton; 21 m. from Alais. Pop. 1620.

BARJOLS, or **BARJOUX**, tn. of France, arrond. of Brignolles, depart. of Var, in the prov. of Provence. It is a (P. T.), the chief place of a canton; 15 m. from Brignolles. Pop. 3500. Fairs, the Monday after the 27 Jan. the third day after Easter, 29 Sept. Here are tanneries, paper factories, and distilleries of *eau de vie*.

BARK, riv. Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of New Norfolk, falling into the large riv. Derwent. Lat. 42. 48. S. Long. 147. 8. E.

BARK, riv. of N. America, U. S. tributary to the Mississippi. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 92. 0. W.

BARKAH, tn. of central Egypt, in the dist. of Beni-souef, situated upon the Bahr Yousef, one of the ramifications of the Nile; 12 m. N. of Balmaceh. Lat. 28. 49. N. Long. 30. 49. E.

BARKAID, tn. of Asiatic Turkey, in the gov. of Algeria, placed between the riva. Tigris and Hual, and 25 m. N. of Sinjar. Lat. 36. 43. N. Long. 41. 58. E.

BARKAN, island, in the Red sea, to the N. of Ras Abou-Mohammed, and in the entrance of the gulf of Akaba. Lat. 27. 43. N. Long. 34. 43. E.

BARKAU, vil. of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, surrounded by small lakes; 10 m. SW. from Kiel. Lat. 54. 17. N. Long. 10. 5. E.

BARKBY, par. England, hund. of Goscote, East, co. of Leicester. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £4861. Pop. 806. Leicester (P. T. 99). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARKBY THORPE, chapelry, England, par. of Barkby, hund. of Goscote, East, co. of Leicester. Acres, 790. Real prop. £1641. Pop. 72. Leicester (P. T. 99). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARKERSDORF, tn. central Germany, in the circle of Ostritz, and duchy of Saxony, near the left bank of the riv. Neisse; 2 m. sw. of Ostritz. Lat. 50. 57. N. Long. 14. 51. E.

BARKHAM, par. of England, hund. of Charleton, co. Bucks. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1423. Pop. 247. Wokingham (P. T. 35). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BARKHAMPSTEAD, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Litchfield, state of Connecticut. Pop. 1600.

BARKHAMPSTEAD, tn. N. America, U. S. in the N. E. part of the co. of Litchfield, state of Connecticut; 20 m. NW. from Hartford.

BARKHAUSEN, tn. Prussia, in Westphalia, near the Hanoverian frontier on the left bank of the Weser, and 3 m. S. of Minden. Lat. 52. 15. N. Long. 8. 52. E.

BARKHILL, vil. of Scotland, dist. of Carrick, shire of Ayr, situated on a tributary to the riv. Stinchar. Lat. 55. 5. N. Long. 4. 40. W.

BARKHOLT, tn. N. Germany, East Friesland and kingd. of Hanover, on the borders of Hock Moor, and 8 m. W. of Essena. Lat. 53. 36. N. Long. 7. 35. E.

BARK-HUT PLAINS, Van Diemen's Land, lying between the riva. Ouse and Clyde, in the new co. of Amherst. Lat. 42. 20. S. Long. 145. 56. E.

BARKING, tn. England, in the par. of the same name, hund. of Becontree, co. of Essex; 7 m. from London. Pop. 7404. Fair, 22 Sept. situated upon the riv. Roding, which falls into the Thames, 2½ m. from this place. It was formerly a mkt. tn. and its mkt.-house, founded in Elizabeth's reign, is still standing; besides the par. church, there are two chapels here for Dissenters, a spacious and convenient workhouse, and charitable schools, where numbers also are clothed annually. At one end of the tn. is a dock, or basin, for vessels freighted with coals, timber, &c. for the supply of the surrounding country; and the quay here, for small craft, is "toll-free." The inhabitants both in the tn. and par. are much occupied in the fishery, which employs upwards of 1000 hands. They use, in this trade, vessels of from 40 to 60 tons burden, supplied with wells for preserving the fish alive, which they forward with all possible activity to the London mkt. The turbot, soles, and cod, thus applied, are taken on the Scotch and Dutch coast, and the youths engaged in this useful but perilous life have been found to make the most active, skilful, and healthy sailors. This tn. was destroyed by the Danes, in 870, and rebuilt by William the conqueror. The Lord of the manor holds a court here every third week, where actions for trespass and debts under 20s. are tried.

BARKING, par. England, hund. of Becontree, co. of Essex. Acres, £10,170. Real prop. £20,366. Pop. 8036. Barking (P. T. 7). Lat. 51. 32. N. Long. 0. 6. E. It is divided into four wards, namely, Town, Chadwell, Ilford, and Ripple; has a par. church, with two chapels of ease, at Ilford and at Epping Forest. Living, a vic. in the dioc. of London. An abbey was founded here in the year 670; and the nunnery was favoured by the queens of Henry I. and Stephen: some slight remains of the abbey may still be observed. The Thames inundated much of the par. in 1725.

BARKING, par. England, hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 3010. Real prop. £2709. Pop. 1884. Needham-Market (P. T. 78). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. Needham-Market is included in this return of acreage and pop.

BARKISLAND, tnsbp. England, par. of Halifax, wapentake of Morley, co. York, West riding. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £2819. Pop. 2292. Halifax (P. T. 208). Here is a free school, founded in 1657. Manufactures, cotton and woollen.

BARKOO, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Canara, in the Mysore ter. 20 m. from Barcelore.

BAR-KOOLA, riv. of Africa, in Darfur, supposed to run in a direction from s. to n. and to become ultimately tributary to the Nile.

BARKS DALE, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Lincoln and state of Georgia.

BARKSTONE, or **BARKSTON**, par. England, hund. of Framland, co. of Leicester. Acres, 2870. Real prop. £2155. Pop. 297. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 106). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Annual val. £82.

BARKSTONE, or **BARKSTON**, par. England, in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £2355. Pop. 430. Grantham (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. There is a free school here.

BARKSTONE ASH, wapentake of, England, co. of York, West riding, enclosed between the riv. Aire, Ouse, and Wharfe, and divided into two sections; of lower div. No. of acres, 45,600. Pop. 13,551. Par. 9, chap. 2, tnsbps. 20; of upper div. No. of acres, 39,040. Pop. 10,421. Par. 8, tnsbps. 22.

BARKSTONE ASH, or **BARKSTON**, tnsbp. England, par. of Sherburn, wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, upper div. co. of York, West riding. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1226. Pop. 265. Tadcaster (P. T. 186).

BARKTA, island of, in the gulf of Akaba and Red sea, off the Arabian coast, in Lat. 28. 9. N. Long. 34. 40. E.

BARKU. See **BERACON**.

BARKWAY, tn. and par. England, in the hund. of Edwinastree, and co. of Hertford, 35 m. from London, and 1 m. from the post road from London to Royston, 4 m. ss. from Royston. Fairs, 20 July. Acres, in par. 5060. Real prop. £3871. Pop. 1108. This was anciently a mkt. tn. but the privilege has been neglected; the market at Royston obtains a decided preference. The church, which is spacious and handsome, stands near the centre of the vil. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London.

BARKWITH, East, England, in the wapentake of Wraggöe, east div. and parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1155. Pop. 187. Wragby (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARKWITH, West, par. England, in the wapentake of Wraggöe, east div. parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 500. Real prop. £876. Pop. 113. Wragby (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

BARLAIMONT, tn. France, arrond. of Avesnes, depart. of the North, prov. of Flanders, seated upon the banks of the riv. Sambre, 10 m. from Le Quesnoy. Pop. 1500. A battle was fought here, in 1794, between the allied armies and the French, when the former suffered a defeat.

BARLANGA, tn. of Spain, sub. div. of Doris, prov. of Old Castile, 16 m. from Osma.

BARLARA, tn. W. Africa, in Guinea, situated upon the Grain Coast. Lat. 4. 55. N. Long. 8. 40. W.

BARLASTON, par. England, hund. of Pirehill, South, co. of Stafford. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £2963. Pop. 514. Stone (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Annual val. £145.

BARLAT, tn. of Turkey in Europe, prov. of Moldavia; 120 m. sv. of Bender. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 27. 35. E.

BARLAVINGTON, par. England, hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Acres, with Burton, 1710. Real prop. £767. Pop. 111. Petworth (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester. Ann. val. £55.

BARLBOROUGH, par. England, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 3220. Real prop. £3981. Pop. 713. Chesterfield (P. T. 151). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BARLBY, chap. England, par. of Hemingborough, wapentake of Ouze and Derwent, co. of York, East riding. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1718. Pop. 348. Selby (P. T. 185). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York. Lat. 53. 48. N. Long. 1. 3. W.

BARLE, riv. of England, that has its source in Somersetshire, and becomes tributary to the Exe, 6 m. from Dulverton. Lat 51. 7. N. Long. 3. 42. W.

BARLEBEN, vil. Prussia, bail. of Wallmirstadt, in Magdeburg. Pop. of par. and vil. 1000. Occupation, agriculture.

BARLENGAS, or **BERLENGAS**, or **BORLINGS**, isles, of the Atlantic ocean, off the W. coast of Portugal, the largest of which is fortified. Distant from Peniche, on the main land, 10 m. Lat. (of the centre of the principal) 39. 24. 40. N. Long. 9. 31. 11. W.

BARLESTON, chap. England, in the par. of Market-Bosworth, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1746. Pop. 582. Market-Bosworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARLETT, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Grafton, and state of New Hampshire.

BARLETTA, tn. of S. Italy, in the Terra di Bari, and kingd. of Naples, situated upon the gulf of Venice, about two leagues N. of Trani. Lat. 41. 18. N. Long. 16. 20. E. Pop. 10,000. The plan of the tn. is regular, the streets well paved, and the houses built of cut stone. The cathedral is adorned with noble granite columns, and a colossal statue of the emperor Heraclius stands in the market place. The commerce of this place has much decayed, but there still exists an export of salt, almonds, licorice, and corn. The ancient fortifications have fallen to ruin, and the ditches are choked up with rubbish; the harbour is occupied by numerous mats, erected at different periods, to break the violence of the billows. The climate is unhealthy, from the neighbouring marshes, where the licorice grows, and from the excessive heat of the summers. The origin of this place is of early date; upon the destruction of Canne, in the sixth century, the inhabitants are supposed to have withdrawn here, where they received subsequent protection from the kings of Arragon. In 1351, the Barlettans adopted the cause of the Pope, for which they were severely chastised. The Venetians were masters of the citadel until the arrival of Gonzalvo de Cordova, who first unfurled his victorious banner at this place, and bade defiance to the power of France.

BARLEY, par. of England, hund. of Edwinstree, co. of Hertford. Acres, 2700. Real prop. £2312. Pop. 704. Barkway (P. T. 41). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

BARLEY, tnsbp. England, par. of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, co. of Lancaster. Acres (with Whitley-Booths), 2370. Real prop. £1252. Pop. 707. Colne (P. T. 236).

BARLEY-COVE, Ireland, par. of Killmore, bar. of West Carbery, west div. co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Lat. 51. 27. N. Long. 9. 44. W.

BARLEY-HILL, vil. Ireland, bar. of Gallen, co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Ballyvary (P. T. 166). Lat. 53. 54. N. Long. 8. 59. W.

BARLEY-THORPE, chap. England, par. of Oakham-Deanshold, hund. of Oakham-Soke, co. of Rutland. Oakham (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough; the manor belongs to the dean and chapter of Westminster abbey.

BARLIGHWAY, hund. England, co. Warwick; it is separated into the divs. of Alcester,

Henley, Saitterfield, and Stratford. Acres, 100,310. Pop. 26,685.

BARLING, par. England, hund. of Rochford, co. of Essex. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £2302. Pop. 317. Prittlewell (P. T. 45). Liv. a vic. peculiar of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, in the dioc. of London.

BARLINGS, par. England, Lawress wapentake, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £1926. Pop. 280. Lincoln (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Annual val. £70.

BARLOSE, vil. of Denmark, in the bail. of Assens, and island of Funen, near the E. shore of the Little Belt, opposite to Bagg isle. Lat. 55. 20. N. Long. 9. 59. W.

BARLOW, tnsbp. England, par. of Brayton, wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, co. of York, West riding. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £2807. Pop. 225. Selby (P. T. 185).

BARLOW, GREAT, chap. England, in the par. of Stavely, hund. of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Acres, 3760. Real prop. £2112. Pop. 581. Chesterfield (P. T. 151). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Annual val. £55.

BARLOW, LITTLE, tnsbp. England, par. of Dronfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Real prop. £328. Pop. 58. Chesterfield (P. T. 151).

BARLOW, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Washington and state of Ohio.

BARLOW'S COVE, N. America, west coast, in Admiralty isle, in the Archipelago of King George III. and North Pacific ocean. Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 134. 30. W.

BARLUNY MOUNT, Ireland, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, impending over the tn. of Swanlinbar. Lat. 54. 7. N. Long. 7. 45. W.

BARMA, city of Asia, kingd. of Ava, independent of the rulers of that country, and frequently engaged in war with the Ava kings.

BARMACH, mnt. Persia, prov. of Schirvan, much visited by pilgrims.

BARMACHI, vil. of Greece, in the prov. of Albania, at the base of Barcotesios mnt. and on the right bank of the Levkaritza riv. which is a tributary to the Vojoutza; 22 m. NE. of Premiti. Lat. 40. 29. N. Long. 20. 50. E.

BARMANCOTTY, tn. of Asia, in Thibet; 6 m. S. of Sirinagor.

BARMBY. See **BARNBY**.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MARSH, chap. England, par. of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, co. of York, East riding. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £2206. Pop. 473. Howden (P. T. 196). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York. Annual val. £36. There is a mineral spring at this place.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR, par. England, wapentake of Harthill, Wilton Beacon div. (but belonging to the liberty of St. Peter, city of York), co. York, East riding. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £2517. Pop. 452. Pocklington (P. T. 210). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Annual val. £55.

BARMELE, tnsbp. Great Britain, par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, North Wales. Pop. 115. Hawarden (P. T. 196).

BARMEN, tn. N. Germany, in the cir. of Hoya, and kingd. of Hanover, situated upon the right bank of the Weser; 8 m. S. from Verden. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 9. 11. E.

BARMEN, *tn.* of Prussia, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Wupper, *ss.* from Aix la Chapelle. Pop. 19,400. The valley of Barmen is 6 m. long, contains several vils, of which the principal. Coarse cloths and ribbons are manufactured here.

BARMEER, *par.* of England, hund. of Gallow, *co.* Norfolk. Acres, 890. Real prop. £1278. *op.* 43. Burnham (P. T. 124). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. This place claims to be extra-parochial.

BARMING, *par.* of England, hund. Maidstone, *lathe* of Aylesford, *co.* Kent. Acres, 210. Real prop. £2117. Pop. 565. Maidstone (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester. Hops are cultivated here, and much fruit sent hence to the London market. The il. stands upon the riv. Medway, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, and is adorned by a noble church with a tower and spire. Various Roman antiquities have been found in the vicinity.

BARMKE, *tn.* N. Germany, in Schoningen, duchy of Brunswick, 3 m. N. of Helmedt. Lat. 2. 16. N. Long. 10. 59. E.

BARMORE, *vil.* Scotland, dist. Killislate, promontory of Cantyre, *sh.* of Argyre, seated upon the W. shore of Loch Fine. Lat. 55. 56. N. Long. 5. 25. W.

BARMOUTH, or *Awa Maw*, (the mouth of the Maw,) *mkt. tn.* Great Britain, locally situated in the *par.* of Llan Aber, hund. of Arudwy, but belonging to the *par.* Corwen, hund. Eidermion, *co.* of Merioneth, North Wales. Pop. 1900. Dist. from London, 220 m. Dorely 10 m. Lat. 52. 44. N. Long. 4. 4. W. It is agreeably situated on a narrow beach, on the estuary of the Maw, at the foot of a precipitous hill, up the front of which the old *tn.* extended; possesses a carrying or coasting trade, by means of about 100 sloops, and derives much benefit, during the bathing season, from visitors. The new church is happily designed, but perhaps insecurely situated, close to the water's edge. The Dissenters have three chapels in this *tn.* Here are lodging houses, inns, public rooms, baths, and all necessary accommodations for a frequented watering place. Mines of iron and copper have been found in the vicinity of the *tn.*; markets are held on Tuesday and Friday.

BARMOUTH CREEK, Australia, on the E. coast, in an unexplored country of New South Wales, between point Dromedary and Twoold bay. Lat. of entrance, 36. 42. S. Long. 150. 4. E.

BARMPTON, *tnshp.* England, *par.* of Haughton-le-Skerne, Darlington ward, south-east div. *co.* of Durham. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1091. Pop. 90. Darlington (P. T. 245).

BARMSTADT, *mkt. tn.* of Denmark, in the *co.* of Barmstadt, and duchy of Holstein. Pop. 1000. Distant from Hamburg 24 m.

BARMSTON, *tnshp.* England, *par.* of Washington, Chester ward, east div. *co.* of Durham. Acres, 980. Real prop. £828. Pop. 73. Sunlerland (P. T. 272).

BARMSTON, *par.* England, wapentake of Holderness, north div. *co.* of York, East riding, extending along the sea-shore. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £4662. Pop. 223. Bridlington (P. T. 113). Lat. 54. 1. N. Long. 0. 13. W. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

BARN HILL, a promontory of Abyssinia, in the dist. of Dan-cali, on the W. coast of the Red sea. Lat. 14. 22. N. Long. 41. 28. E.

BARN, isle, N. Pacific ocean, off the N.E. coast of the isle of Mindanao, the largest island in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lat. 9. 45. N. Long. 126. 5. E.

BARN-PAKAN, *tn.* E. Indies, in the island of Sumatra, in the Siak ter. and 60 m. W. of Siak, the capital. Lat. 0. 30. N. Long. 101. 5. E.

BARN TAVERN, *tn.* N. America, U. States, *co.* of Southampton, state of Virginia, 175 m. from Washington.

BARNABY, *CALA*, point, island of Sicily, on the east coast of the intendency of Syracuse, in the Mediterranean sea. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 15. 5. E.

BARNABAS, *CAPE OF*, in the island of Kikhtak, North Pacific ocean, off the Russian ter. in N. America. Lat. 57. 15. N. Long. 153. 0. W.

BARNABY, isle, N. America, Lower Canada, in the riv. St. Lawrence, opposite the embouchure of the Remouski riv. Lat. 48. 30. N. Long. 68. 30. W.

BARNACH, islet, Ireland, off the coast of the *co.* of Mayo, and prov. of Connaught, at the entrance into Black-rod bay. Lat. 54. 7. N. Long. 9. 56. W.

BARNACK, *par.* England, liberty of Peterborough, *co.* of Northampton, including the hamlets of Pilgate and Southorpe. Acres, 4440. Real prop. £2449. Pop. 812. Wansford (P. T. 83). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough. Stone quarries are worked here, and Roman antiquities constantly found in the vicinity.

BARNACLE, *ham.* England, *par.* of Bulkington, hund. of Knightlow, Kirby div. *co.* of Warwick. Pop. 220. Nuneaton (P. T. 91).

BARNACRE, *tnshp.* England, *par.* of Garstang, hund. Amounderness, *co.* of Lancaster. Acres, with Bonds, 3880. Real prop. £4484. Pop. 519. Garstang (P. T. 228).

BARNAGEE, *mntns.* Ireland, bar. of Borishoole, *co.* Mayo, prov. of Connaught.

BARNAGORE, *tn.* Hindoostan, presid. of Bengal, 3 m. from Calcutta, seated upon the riv. Hooghly. It was settled by the Portuguese, but subsequently transferred to the Dutch.

BARNAKELY, *par.* Ireland, bar. of Kinalea, *co.* Cork, prov. of Munster. Cork (P. T. 166). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cork.

BARNALDA, *tn.* S. Italy, state of Basilicata, kingd. of Naples, upon the Vasio riv. 35 m. S.E. of Montepelosa. Lat. 40. 23. N. Long. 16. 42. E.

BARNANE, or *BARNANELY*, *par.* Ireland, bar. of Ikerrin, *co.* Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Acres, 1125. Pop. 1877. Lat. 52. 48. N. Long. 7. 52. W. Templemore (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel. Annual val. £105.

BARNAOUL, *tn.* Asiatic Russia, gov. of Tomsk, in Siberia, 243 m. from Tomsk, upon the Barnaoul riv. a tributary to the Obi. Pop. 4000. Here are mines of gold and silver, and iron, a foundry of bells, and manufactures of glass and coarse earthenware, with lime and brick kilns, &c. This is the seat of the court of directors of the mines of Altai, in which, and its dependent works, 30,000 persons are occupied. Lat. 53. 25. N. Long. 83. 0. E.

BARNARANA, vil. Ireland, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught. Mohill (P. T. 94). Lat. 53. 57. N. Long. 7. 43. W.

BARNARD CASTLE, mkt. tn. and chap. England, par. of Gainsford, Darlington ward, south-west div. co. of Durham. Acres in chap. 3810. Real prop. £7310. Pop. 4430. Distant from London 256 m. Lat. 54. 34. N. Long. 1. 55. W. situated upon the riv. Tees. The principal street is one mile in length, enclosed by well-built houses, chiefly of light-coloured freestone. The market, which is well supplied with corn, is held on Wednesdays; and fairs on the Wednesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks, on St. James's Day, and on the 25 July. Manufactures, camlets, stockings, and articles of leather. The government of the tn. is vested in the steward and jury of Darlington manor. This place was founded by Barnard Baliol, great grandfather of John Baliol, king of Scotland, who raised a noble castle here, the ruins of which are still visible. Richard III. became the proprietor of the castle, by his marriage with Anne Neville, and it now belongs to the Duke of Cleveland. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Durham. Annual val. £130.

BARNARD, isle, Australia, off the east coast of Carpentaria, to the N. of cape Sandwich. Lat. 17. 55. S. Long. 146. 0. E.

BARNARD, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Windsor, state of Vermont; 25 m. NW. of Windsor, and 484 from Washington.

BARNARD, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Meigs, and state of Ohio.

BARNARDISTON, par. England, hund. of Risbridge, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £1094. Pop. 206. Clare (P. T. 70). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. Monks-Risbridge tnsph. (which is extra-parochial) is included in the acreage and pop. of Barnardiston.

BARNARDISTOWN, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Franklin, and state of Massachusetts.

BARNASSNEE, mtn. Ireland, bar. of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster.

BARNAUL. See BARNAUL.

BARNBOW, tnsph. of England, par. of Barwick-in-Elmet, wapentake of Skyrack, co. of York, West riding. Pop. 300. Leeds (P. T. 190). There are coal mines and slate quarries in this and the adjoining tnsphs.

BARNBROUGH, par. England, wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, North div. co. of York, West riding. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £2420. Pop. 520. Doncaster (P. T. 159). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

BARNBY, par. England, hund. of Mutford and Lotheringland, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £1177. Pop. 303. Beccles (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARNBY, tnsph. England, par. of Lythe, liberty of Langbaugh, east div. co. of York, North riding. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1772. Pop. 224. Whitby (P. T. 252).

BARNBY-UPON-DON, par. England, wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, south div. co. of York, West riding. Acres, 3670. Pop. 561. Doncaster (P. T. 159). Situated close by the riv. Don, and including two tnsphs. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Annual val. £66.

BARNBY-UPON-DON, tnsph. of England, par. of the same name, wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, south div. co. of York, West riding.

Acres, 2230. Real prop. £3869. Pop. 440. Doncaster (P. T. 159).

BARNBY-ON-THE-MARSH. See BARNBY-ON-THE-MARSH.

BARNBY-IN-THE-WILLOWS, par. England, wapentake of Newark, south div. co. of Nottingham. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £1960. Pop. 237. Newark (P. T. 122). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York.

BARNBYMOOR, tnsph. England, par. of Blyth, wapentake of Bassetlaw, Hatfield div. co. of Nottingham. Real prop. (with Bilby,) £4189. Pop. 205. Retford (P. T. 142).

BARNEGAT, or LIMESTONE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Poughkeepsie, and state of New York; 5 m. from Poughkeepsie vil. Considerable quantities of limestone are burned here, and the lime sent to New York.

BARNEGAT, bay, N. America, U. S., an inlet on the E. coast of New Jersey; 74 m. ENE. from Cape May. Lat. 39. 47. N. Long. 73. 45. W.

BARNEGAT, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Dutchess, and state of New York, seated upon the E. side of the Hudson's riv.; 10 m. S. of Poughkeepsie.

BARN-ELMS, or BARNES, hund. of Brixton, western div. co. of Surrey; 5 m. from London, situated upon the south bank of the Thames. The celebrated Kit-kat club held their meetings at this place, in an apartment built for their accommodation by Tonson the publisher. The manor was granted by King Athelstan to the canons of St. Paul's; to Sir Francis Walsingham by Queen Elizabeth. It now belongs to the family of Hoare.

BARNES, vil. and par. England, hund. of Brixton, western div. co. of Surrey. Acres, 334. Real prop. £8433. Pop. 1417. 6 m. from London, upon the riv. Thames. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

BARNES, ham. Ireland, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster. Newtown-Stewart (P. T. 126). Lat. 54. 44. N. Long. 7. 2. W.

BARNES' BAY, Australia, on the W. coast of Bruny island, which is situated off the S. angle of Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 43. 7. E. Long. 147. 26. E. Depth of water varies from four fathoms to twelve.

BARNESLEY, or BARNSELY, mkt. tn. and chap. England, par. of Silkstone, wapentake of Staincross, co. of York, West riding. Acres, in chap. 4000. Real prop. £15,029. Pop. 10,334. Distant from London 177 m. Lat. 53. 34. N. Long. 1. 31. W. It communicates with Wakefield by Still-water navigation, with Rotherham by the riv. Done and Dearne. It is placed in the midst of a coal and mineral district; and the manufactures of the vicinity are various: these are wiredrawing, foundries for cast and wrought iron, glass works, all descriptions of linen, diaper, damasks, ducks, &c. Freestone quarries are worked here, very extensively, and grindstones raised and shaped. A grammar school was founded here in 1665. Proprietor of the manor the duke of Leeds. Markets are held on Wed. in each week. Fairs on the Wed. before the 28 Feb. 12 May, 12 Oct. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York.

BARNESMORE GAP, Ireland, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, a narrow defile, overhung by the precipitous and lofty fronts of the Barnesmore mtns.

BARNESVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Belmont, and state of Ohio; 318 m. from Washington.

BARNESVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Montgomery, and state of Maryland; 5 m. from the entrance of Monacacy creek, and 14 m. s. of Fredericktown.

BARNET, CHIPPING, mkt. tn. and par. in England, the former chiefly in the hund. of Edmonton, so. of Middlesex, the latter extending also into hund. of Cashio, or liberty of St. Albans, in the co. of Hertford. It is situated in an open, fertile, grazing district, upon the summit of a hill, and the great high road to the North and West counties passes through the tn. The principal avenue is clean, enclosed by well built houses, contains two spacious inns, but is obstructed by an old and disused mkt.-house. The church, which is large and handsome, stands in the centre of the tn. Barnet is 11 m. from London, is a (P. T.); holds fairs, with hackney-coaches, on the 8, 9, and 10 April, and on the 4, 5, and 6 Sept. The number of black cattle, exhibited at these fairs, is probably not exceeded by that of any other fair in England. The mkt. is discontinued. No. of acres in the par. 1440. Real prop. £6727. Pop. 2369. Lat. 51. 39. N. Long. 0. 12. W. Living, a cur. in the dioc. of London. A free grammar school was founded here by queen Elizabeth, and endowed by aldermen, of London, who also bequeathed £1. per an. for the proper care of the mineral spring here: and there are also twelve almshouses and other benefactions for the relief of the poor. The tn. is governed by a magistrate, high constable, and petty officers, and a court leet is held at Easter. In Gladsmore heath, in Barnet parish, in the year 1471, a battle was fought between the adherents of the houses of Lancaster and York, when the great earl of Warwick fell: an obelisk, erected in 1740, points out the spot.

BARNET, EAST, vil. and par. England, hund. of Cashio, or liberty of St. Albans, co. of Hertford. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £5321. Pop. 47. Dist. 10 m. from London. The vil. is situated on a rivulet that flows through a picturesque vale, the high grounds around being adorned with handsome seats and plantations. The liv. is a rect. in the dioc. of London. Ann. al. £150. Here is a mineral spring.

BARNET, FRIARN, or FRYERN, par. England, hund. of Ossulston, Finsbury div. co. of Middlesex. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £4683. Pop. 615. Thetstone (P. T. 9). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of London. Here are six almshouses, founded in 512, by Lewis Campe, draper and citizen of London.

BARNET, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Caledonia, and state of Vermont, situated upon the Connecticut riv. 8 m. from Danville, 2 m. from Montpelier, and 329 m. from Washington.

BARNETBY-LE-WOLD, par. England, in the wapentake of Yarborough, south div. parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £2558. Pop. 532. Brigg (P. T. 159). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARNET'S GROVE, ham. Ireland, in the queen's co. and prov. of Leinster. Ballinakill (P. T. 66). Lat. 52. 54. N. Long. 7. 18. W.

BARNET'S TAVERN, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Farquier, state of Virginia; 5 m. from Washington.

BARNEVELD, or **BARNEVELD**, tn. Holland, prov. of Guelderland. Pop. 5000. Lat. 52. 8. N. Long. 5. 35. E. 15 m. NW. from Arnheim.

BARNEVELT ISLANDS, S. America, off the s. coast of Tierra del Fuego; 11 m. NNE. from Cape Deceit. They are low and flat. Lat. of the centre, 55. 48. 54. E. Long. 66. 39. 48. W.

BARNEVILLE, tn. of France, arrond. of Valognes, depart. of La Manche, prov. of Normandy, the chief place of a canton. Pop. 1000. Dist. from Cherbourg 13 m. Lat. 49. 23. N. Long. 1. 44. W.

BARNEY, par. England, hund. Greenhoe, N. div. co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1289. Pop. 263. Fakenham (P. T. 114). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £85.

BARNHAM, par. England, hund. of Blackbourn, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 5420. Real prop. £1254. Pop. 384. Thetford (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. There are many tumuli, or barrows, in this parish.

BARNHAM, par. England, hund. of Avington, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Acres, 730. Real prop. £1559. Pop. 148. Arundel (P. T. 62). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester. Ann. val. £60.

BARNHAM-BROOM, par. England, hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1870. Real prop. £2583. Pop. 463. Wymondham (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARNHILL, ham. England, par. of Malpas, hund. of Broxton, co. of Chester. Chester (P. T. 190).

BARNHILL, ham. Ireland, in the co. of Kildare, and prov. Leinster. Castle-Dermot (P. T. 43). Lat. 52. 54. N. Long. 6. 54. W.

BARNHILL, ham. Ireland, in the co. of Roscommon, and prov. of Connaught. Roscommon (P. T. 95). Lat. 53. 29. N. Long. 8. 8. W.

BARNICA, tn. W. Indies, in the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo. It is situated near the centre of the island, about 90 m. WBE. of Port au Prince. Lat. 19. 11. N. Long. 71. 15. W.

BARNIM, circle of Prussia, in Brandenburg. Area, 1210 square miles. Pop. (including a part of the city of Berlin) 200,000.

BARNINGHAM, par. England, hund. of Blackbourn, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2380. Pop. 514. East-Harling (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARNINGHAM, tnsnp. and par. England, in the wapentake of Gilling, West, co. of York. North riding. Acres in tnsnp. 3620, in par. 10,930. Pop. of tnsnp. 396, of par. 550. Greta-bridge (P. T. 252). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £120.

BARNINGHAM, LITTLE, par. England, hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £994. Pop. 227. Aylesham (P. T. 129). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARNINGHAM, NORWOOD, par. England, hund. of Erpingham, North, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 810. Real prop. £754. Pop. 42. Holt (P. T. 128). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARNINGHAM, WINTER, par. England, in the hund. of Erpingham, North, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 860. Real prop. £803. Pop. 114. Holt (P. T. 128). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK, par. of England, wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lind-

sey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1348. Pop. 232. Grimby (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARNOLDSWICK, tnsbp. and par. England, wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, East div. co. of York, West riding. Acres in tnsbp. 2020, in par. 6040. Pop. of tnsbp. 1682, of par. 2724. Real prop. of par. £1308. Colne (P. T. 236). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £60. An abbey was founded here in 1174.

BARNS, East, vil. Scotland, par. of Dunbar, sh. of Haddington, situated upon the sea coast; 2 m. S.E. from Dunbar (P. T. 28).

BARNS, West, vil. Scotland, par. Dunbar, sh. of Haddington, on the road from Haddington to Dunbar: distant from the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Dunbar (P. T. 28). There is a large distillery here.

BARNSBOROUGH, tn. N. America, in the co. of Gloucester, and state of New Jersey; 15 m. from Philadelphia.

BARNSHAM, tnsbp. England, par. of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, co. of Chester. Knutsford (P. T. 76).

BARNSELEY. See **BARNLEY**.

BARNSELEY, par. England, hund. of Brightwells-Barrow, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £2578. Pop. 318. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

BARNSMILLS, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Monongahela, and state of Virginia, near to Morgantown, and 220 m. N.W. from Richmond.

BARNSMORE. See **BARNESMORE**.

BARNSTAPLE, mkt. and bor. tn. and par. England, hund. of Braunton, and co. of Devon, seated on the riv. Taw, which is crossed here by a stone bridge of sixteen arches. It is 192 m. from London, 39 m. from Exeter, and 9 m. from Bideford. No. of acres in par. 1070. Real prop. £11,278. Pop. 6840. Lat. 51. 5. N. Long. 4. 1. W. The appearance of the tn. is neat and cheerful, and both here and in the vicinity many respectable families have settled, induced by the character of the society, and the comparative cheapness of the district. The church is a venerable piece of architecture, and contains one of the best-toned organs in England: the Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels here: the grammar school was founded soon after the year 1500: and Gray the poet, a native of the tn. received his education here: there are several charitable foundations for the relief of the poor. There are also many contributory establishments to the amusement of the wealthy; amongst them are the theatre, ball-assembly, concert and reading-rooms. A quay extends along the river side, and is ornamented with a statue of queen Anne, placed beneath a handsome piazza: there is a second and more favourite promenade, for the inhabitants, passing between two rows of lofty forest trees, and connecting Mill-End and Castle quays. The corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, and deputy, 2 alderman, 24 common-council men, and subordinate officers. The borough returns two members to parliament: returning officer, the mayor. Quarter sessions are held here before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, and courts of record every alternate Monday. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. The principal manufactures and trade belonging to the borough, are woollen, lace, and pottery: and the chief exports are corn, bark, and leather. Malting is carried

on by many persons, and ship building is actively pursued: coals, timber, and wine are imported, for the supply of an extensive inland district, and the lead mines at Swinbridge contribute to augment the resources of the inhabitants. Barnstaple is a place of early foundation: it was erected into a borough by king Athelstan, who built a castle near the confluence of the rivers Yeo and Taw: at the time of what is called the Conquest, there were forty burgesses within this borough and nine without. Henry I. granted a new charter to the place, including the privilege of sending two members to parliament, which benefit was confirmed by the Reform Bill of 1832.

BARNSTAPLE, or **BIDEFORD**, bay, England, on the N.W. coast of the co. of Devon. A spacious estuary, including a few minor harbours or inlets. Lat. 51. 5. N. Long. 4. 20. W. The bay of Barnstaple, properly so called, has of late years become shallow and choked with sand, while that of Bideford remains deep and secure, a circumstance that has caused the decay of commerce at the former, and its transfer to the latter.

BARNSTAPLE, co. N. America, U. States, in the state of Massachusetts, including the peninsula of Cape Cod. Pop. 28,600. Chief tn. Barnstaple. Considerable quantities of salt are obtained here by evaporation.

BARNSTAPLE, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of the same name, state of Massachusetts, situated on a small harbour at the extremity of Cape Cod Bay, in Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 70. 15. W. It is a neat and well-built place, enjoys a tolerable share of commerce and a valuable fishery. The surrounding country is unusually fertile, and salt is obtained in abundance and without expense, in the neighbouring marshes. Pop. 4000. Distant S.E. from Boston, 64 m.

BARNSTAPLE, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Barnstable and state of Massachusetts.

BARNSTEAD, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Stafford and state of New Hampshire; 26 m. S.E. from Concord, 33 m. N.W. from Portsmouth, and 564 from Washington.

BARNSTON, tnsbp. England, par. of Woodchurch, hund. of Wirral, lower div. co. of Chester. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1098. Pop. 112. Merton (P. T. 204).

BARNSTON, par. England, hund. of Dunmow, co. of Essex. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £1697. Pop. 215. Dunmow (P. T. 42). Lat. 51. 50. N. Long. 0. 24. E.

BARNSTON, tnsbp. N. America, co. of Stanstead, in Lower Canada. The surface is undulating, and the soil adapted to tillage: the lower parts are surrounded by swamps. The woods contain beech, maple, elm, ash, fir, and oak. Grist and saw-mills are established, upon the numerous streams that abundantly water the tnsbp. and many small lakes contribute to augment the already large supply of water. The western half was granted in 1601, and a large portion of the whole has since been settled, new roads constructed, schools opened, mills erected, and pearl and pot-asheries established. Pop. 2000.

BARNSTORF, tn. of N. Germany, in the co. of Diepholz, and kingd. of Hanover, situated upon the riv. Hunte; 9 m. N.E. from Diepholz. Lat. 52. 42. N. Long. 8. 31. E.

BARNTIE, ham, Ireland, par. of Clare Abbey,

bar. of Islands, and co. of Clare. Lat. 52. 48. N. Long. 8. 57. N. Ennis (P. T. 142).

BARNTON, tnsph. England, par. of Great Budworth, hund. Bucklow, co. of Chester. Acres, 630. Real prop. £1505. Pop. 730. Northwich (P. T. 176).

BARNTRUP, tn. N. Germany, in the state of Lippe-Deimold. Pop. 500. Distant from Blomberg 5 m.

BARNWELL, All. Saints, par. England, hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton. Acres, 1680. Real prop. 1598. Pop. 126. Oundle (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough. Lat. 52. 28. N. Long. 0. 28. W.

BARNWELL, St. Andrews, par. England, hund. of Polebrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £1979. Pop. 284. Oundle (P. T. 86).

BARNWELL, dist. N. America, U. States, bounded on the sw. by the Savannah riv. on the NW. by Edgefield; on the NE. by Orangeburg; and on the SE. by Colleton and Beaufort. It extends 50 m. in length, having a mean breadth of about 35 m. Its area occupies about 1050 square miles, the surface of which is undulating and unproductive. Chief produce, cotton and grain. Pop. 1500. Barnwell is the chief town.

BARNWELL, tn. N. America, U. States, the capital of the dist. of Barnwell. The courts of justice sit here. Lat. 33. 20. N. Long. 81. 10. W.

BARNWOOD, par. England, hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, upper div. co. of Gloucester. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £2699. Pop. 419. Gloucester (P. T. 112). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

BARNY, riv. England: it originates in the Westmoreland mtns., falls into the Greta, and their combined streams are borne into the Tees. Lat. 54. 30. N. Long. 2. 6. W.

BARNYARDS, vil. Scotland, in the par. of Kilconquhar, dist. of St. Andrews, and sh. of Fife, in the vicinity of Kilconquhar village. Colnisburgh (P. T. 29).

BARO, ABE, tn. of Abyssinia, in Dan-Cali, near the Nubian frontier, 40 m. NW. from Dixan. Lat. 15. 20. N. Long. 38. 56. E.

BAROACH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gujerat, near the embouchure of the Nurbuddah riv. It is a large and busy place. Pop. 32,700. Distant from Surat 42 m. Lat. 21. 45. N. Long. 73. 8. E.

BAROAD, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi, strengthened by mural defences.

BAROCHE, vil. France, arrond. of Domfront, depart. of Orne, prov. of Normandy. Pop. 750. 30 m. from Alençon.

BARODA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, in the Bhopaur pergunnah, situated upon the Mhye riv. Pop. 200. 9 m. from Amijherah.

BARODA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gujerat. Lat. 22. 20. N. Long. 73. 24. E. It is the capital of a district of 12,000 square miles, is a large and wealthy place, consists of four quarters, formed by the intersection of two spacious avenues, and includes a population of 100,000 souls. The Vismawitra riv. is crossed near this tn. by a stone bridge, the only specimen of the kind in Gujerat.

BARODA, dist. of Hindoostan, in Gujerat, occupying an area of 12,000 square miles. The surface, in general, is smooth, and the soil fertile; in many places enclosures are formed, villages established in others, and tranquillity

and plenty seem generally to prevail. It is under native government. Of the various races that dwell in this original district, are the Bheels, who inhabit the highlands; Mohammedans, Hindoos, Banyans, Rajpoots, who are occupied in agriculture principally, and the Coolies, who are supposed to be the aborigines. The professed occupation of the Coolies is husbandry; but they do not pursue this, their ostensible occupation, with sincere industry. They do not acknowledge any other authority than that of their thakoors and chiefs; they yield submission to law when it happens to coincide with the objects of their desire; and they still continue, at intervals, to be the disturbers of the peace of the province of Gujerat. The Coolies are a hardy race, and exhibit in their predatory excursions a bold and martial spirit, worthy of a better cause. They have led such an erratic life, and for such a continuance, that they seem to pursue their wild career from an habitual feeling; such is the uncertainty of their conduct, and so irregular their allegiance, that all courts of justice, as well as European habitations in the dist., are placed within walled towns; and the magistrates have usually a large body of military at their disposal, to repress the sudden insurrections of the Coolies. The Baroda district has long been under the government of the Guicowar family: for one hundred years back their annals are faithfully recorded, and in 1782, they were first recognized by the British, and treated with the respect to which the comparative excellence of their government entitled them. Subsequently to the year 1802, differences arose between the Peshwa of Deccan and the Guicowar dynasty, much to the serious financial embarrassment of the latter. In this emergency he applied for British interference and assistance, nor did his call remain long unattended to; and with the aid of qualified persons and competent authority the debts of the dynasty were liquidated, in part, and the residue placed in a simple and satisfactory train of settlement. The administration of justice here is still imperfect; not so much from the want of sufficient diligence and caution on the part of government, as from the quick, decided temperament of the natives. Arbitration has been attempted: a jury of fine introduced, and other equally considerate plans tried, but the state of society here does not seem as yet mature for the introduction of that system of legislature under which the most populous countries have risen to eminence, and by which they continue to preserve both their liberty and their happiness.

BAROE, tribe and ter. of S. Africa, in Moccaranga. Lat. 19. 45. S. Long. 29. 0. E.

BAROLONGS, ter. Central Africa, including many Hottentot tribes. Lat. 23. 30. S. Long. 26. 0. E.

BARONELLO, tn. S. Italy, state of Sannio, kindg. of Naples, situated upon the S. bank of Biferno riv; 11 m. W. from Campobasso, in Lat. 41. 32. N. Long. 14. 32. E.

BARONESTI, tn. Sicily, intendancy of Palermo; and 15 m. W. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 6. N. Long. 13. 0. E.

BARON'S, OF BARRON'S, PARK, ham. England, par. of Desford, hund. of Spankenhoe, co. of Leicester. Pop. 19. Leicester (P. T. 99).

BARON'S COURT, ham. Ireland, par. of Ardstraw, bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. of

Ulster. Newtown Stewart (P. T. 125). Here is the seat of the marquis of Abercorn. Lat. 54. 39. N. Long. 7. 21. W.

BARONNY FLUSH, ham. Ireland, co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, at the foot of Donald's-hill. Garvagh (P. T. 144). Lat. 54. 59. N. Long. 6. 41. W.

BARONSTOWN, par. of Ireland, bar. of Dundalk, Upper, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1012. Dundalk (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh.

BARONY, par. Scotland, suburbs of the city of Glasgow. Real prop. £101,626. Pop. 77,383. Glasgow (P. T.). See GLASGOW.

BAROO, or **BARYE**, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, situated on the left bank of Oomra riv., the chief place of a purgunnah; 13 m. from Chowraghur, and 15 m. from Garilwarra. Lat. 22. 45. N. Long. 78. 48. E.

BAROOKA, tn. Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Smolensko. Lat. 54. 25. N. Long. 32. 28. E.

BAROOLY GHAT, Hindoostan, a defile, with a pass in the Berar mntns. The Wurda riv. has its source in this dist.

BAROONGAN, tn. island of Borneo, in the Indian seas, situated upon the E. coast, in the ter. of Tivroon. Lat. 2. 45. N. Long. 116. 30. E.

BAROOS, tn. W. Indies, island of Sumatra, dist. of Acheen, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 2. 10. N. Long. 98. 20. E. Possessing an export trade in gold, benzoin, and camphor; and an import in beads, chintzes, rice, salt, hardware, &c.

BAROTCH. See BAROACH.

BAROTH, tn. Austrian empire, in Transylvania, seated upon the Aluda riv.

BAROUK, EL, dist. of Palestine, pach. of Acre. Lat. 33. 43. N. Long. 35. 40. E.

BAROUK, tn. of Palestine, chief place in the prov. of El Barouk, in the pach. of Acre; situated upon the riv. Awle. Lat. 33. 39. N. Long. 35. 41. E.

BAROUS, tn. island of Sumatra, Indian seas, the capital of the Battas dist.; 270 m. from Padang, possessing considerable commerce.

BAROWEN, vil. Ireland, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, situated upon the sea coast, northward of Tralee bay. Tralee (P. T. 187). Lat. 52. 17. N. Long. 9. 44. W.

BARP, LK, tn. of France, depart. of Gironde, prov. of Guienne and Perigord, situated upon a tributary to the Garonne; 30 m. NW. from Bazas. Lat. 44. 38. N. Long. 0. 47. W.

BARPUNJ-KILA, tn. of Asia, in Turkestan, upon the left bank of the Ammu, or Oxus; 210 m. NE. from Balkh. Lat. 37. 23. N. Long. 68. 57. E.

BARQUAH. See BANCA.

BARQUE-AU, POINT, N. America. See AUBARQUE.

BARQUEIRAS, tn. Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura; 15 m. S. from Thomar. Lat. 39. 44. N. Long. 8. 11. W.

BARQUIN, CALERA DE, tn. S. America, in the depart. of Entre Rios, upon the left bank of the riv. Uruguay; 200 m. N. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 31. 50. S. Long. 58. 20. W.

BARQUIO, tn. Spain, sub-div. of Bilbao, prov. of Biscay, situated upon the S. coast of the bay of Biscay; 12 m. NE. of Bilbao. Lat. 43. 25. N. Long. 2. 43. W.

BARQUISIMETO, city S. America, in the depart. div. of Carabobo, intendency of Venezuela, and repub. of Colombia, situated upon the

riv. Claro; 110 m. SW. of Caraccas, 440 m. NE. from Santa Fé de Bogota. Lat. 9. 50. N. Long. 62. 20. W. The situation, on an elevated plateau, is moderately cool, and refreshed by frequent breezes: the plan of the place is regular, and the houses tolerably well built. The surrounding dist. exhibits a variety of superficial forms, but all uniformly productive. Large herds of cattle are reared for distant markets: the cocoa grows here luxuriantly: coffee is produced in large quantities: the sugar-cane and wheat also grow here. Pop. of the dist. 11,000. The city of Barquisimeto was founded by the Spaniards in 1552.

BARR, vil. of Scotland, par. of Killeen, dist. of Kintyre, sh. of Argyle, situated upon the sea coast, 13 m. from Campbell-town (P. T. 177). Lat. 55. 12. N. Long. 4. 34. W.

BARR, par. Scotland, dist. of Carrick, sh. of Ayr, watered by the riv. Stinchar. Real prop. £3115. Pop. 941. Maybole (P. T. 85). Liv. in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow. The vil. of Barr stands on the S. side of the Stinchar, and on the post road; and near the ruins of Kirk Dominæ, an annual fair is held the last Saturday in May. In this par. are raised freestone, limestone, lead ore, and there is here also a mineral spring.

BARR, riv. Ireland, in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, discharging its waters into Lough Foyle.

BARR, mntn. Scotland, par. of Kilbarchan, sh. of Renfrew.

BARR, par. England. See BAR, GREAT.

BARR-PERRY, ham. England, par. of Handsworth, hund. of Offlow, South div. Acres, 3770. Pop. 1000. Walsall (P. T. 118).

BARR, tn. France, arrond. of Schelestadt, depart. of the Lower Rhine, prov. of Alsace. It is a (P. T.) 12 m. from Schelestadt, the chief place of a canton. Pop. 4000. Fairs held on the 1 May and 4 November. Manufactures, fire-arms, and the tanning and dressing of leather.

BARRA, lough, Ireland, bar. of Killmacrennan, the outlet of which, Gibarrow riv., falls into the Atlantic on the W. coast. Lat. 54. 55. N. Long. 8. 4. W.

BARRA, GOUAGNE, lough, Ireland, bar. of Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. The source of the riv. Lee. It is a scene of much beauty and sublimity, and in a small island in the lake are the ruins of an ancient chapel. Lat. 51. 50. N. Long. 9. 18. W.

BARRA, vil. Scotland, par. of Garvald, sh. of Haddington. Haddington (P. T. 15).

BARRA, or **BARA**, or **BARAY**, par. of Scotland, sh. of Inverness. It consists of the isles of Watersay, Sanderay, Dabay, Mengalay, and Berneray, on the south; of Flodday, Hellesay, and Gigha, on the east; besides many more of trifling areas, all placed around the island of Barra Proper, and forming part of the Hebrides, or Western Isles. Real prop. £2781. Pop. 2097. Glenelg (P. T. 189). Lat. 56. 58. N. Long. 7. 35. W. The island soil of Barra par. is in general fertile, and very productive in corn and hay, but is liable and exposed to the withering SW. blasts, that prevail much on the W. coasts of Ireland and Scotland. Large herds of cattle are reared here, and transported to the mainland for the southern markets, in effecting which a difficult navigation is encountered, owing to

the strong and rapid currents that occur in the straits between the isles themselves, and also between them and the main shore. The sea fisheries here are very productive, and kelp is manufactured along the shores. Liv. in the presbytery of N. Uist, and synod of Glenelg. The clan of McNeills, of Irish origin, have long been in possession of the remote district of Barra; and the head of this sept, not many years ago, exercised the privileges of his patriarchal position with undiminished pomp, and attended with the most entire obedience.

BARRA-HEAD, Scotland, the south point of the little island of Berneray, in the par. of Barra, sh. of Inverness, amongst the Hebrides; 16 m. from the island of Barra Proper. Lat. 56. 47. N. Long. 7. 43. W.

BARRA, or **BARA**, or **BARAY**, isle, Scotland, one of the Hebrides, situated in the centre of the cluster called Barra isles, par. of Barra, and sh. of Inverness. Glenelg (P. T. 189). It extends about 8 m. in length. Area, about 20,000 acres, exclusive of the peninsula on the NW., and averaging 3 m. in breadth. Its highest point is elevated 800 feet above the sea. Its shores are much indented and supplied with small harbours, advantageous to the fishing interests of the district, and on the NE. is one more spacious and safe asylum for craft. The principal occupations here are the rearing of cattle, the deep sea fisheries, and the manufacture of kelp. There are Protestant churches and Roman Catholic chapels in the parish of Barra. At the S. end of the island, on an insulated rock, at the distance of about half a mile from the shore, are the interesting ruins of Chisamil castle. they consist of a square area, enclosed by embattled walls, within which stands the keep or citadel, and a watch-tower at the opposite side of the court is still perfect. Besides these military antiquities druidical cromlechs and Danish raths are found in several parts of the island.

BARRA, a country or kindg. of Africa, adjoining the Jolofs, or Yalofs, in Senegambia. Lat. 13. 45. N. Long. 16. 30. W. It extends along the banks of the Gambia for a distance of 60 m., and as far as its embouchure in the Atlantic. The Mandingoes constitute a large portion of the population, estimated at upwards of 200,000 souls: they profess the Mohammedan faith, and are considered to be the most civilised inhabitants in the Gambian dist.

BARRA INDING, tn. of W. Africa, in the kindg. of Barra, Senegambia, situated on the N. bank of the riv. Gambia, near to the Point of Barra. Lat. 13. 25. N. Long. 16. 45. W. It is a populous town, the cap. of the ter., and carries on a brisk trade in corn, cloth, gold dust, and elephants' teeth.

BARRA, island, W. Africa, belonging to the ter. of the same name, and situated at the entrance of the estuary of the riv. Gambia.

BARRA DE ARRARAPIRA, tn. S. America, in the prov. of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, seated upon the shore of the Atlantic ocean; about 10 m. N. from Bahia de Paranagua. Lat. 25. 20. S. Long. 47. 25. W.

BARRA, **CAIRUSSU**, or **GAIROSU**, tn. S. America, prov. of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, on the SW. side of the bay of Marambaya; 150 m. E. N. of Sao Paulo, the cap. Lat. 23. 20. S. Long. 44. 20. W.

BARRA, **CALCA**, tn. S. America, in the prov.

of Sao Paulo, Brazil, situated upon the shore of the Atlantic, near the larger tn. of Cananea. Lat. 25. 0. S. Long. 47. 25. W.

BARRA, **FALSA**, tn. S. America, prov. of Bahia, in Brazil, to the S. of Bahia, St. Salvador, upon the sea coast, in Lat. 13. 10. S. Long. 38. 45. W.

BARRA DA LAGUNA, tn. S. America, prov. of Rio Grande, in Brazil, situated upon the sea coast, in Lat. 28. 35. S. Long. 48. 30. W.

BARRA, **PT. DE LA**, Falkland islands, southern Atlantic ocean, off the E. coast of Patagonia. It is situated on the E. coast of the chief or E. Falkland Isle. Lat. 51. 30. S. Long. 57. 34. W.

BARRA DE S. ANTONIO, tn. S. America, prov. of Bahia, in Brazil, situated near the Delta formed by the mouths of the riv. Patybe; about 200 m. SW. from Bahia or St. Salvador. Lat. 15. 45. S. Long. 39. 5. W.

BARRA DE SANTOS, tn. S. America, prov. of Sao Paulo, upon the coast of the Atlantic ocean; 40 m. SE. from Sao Paulo, the capital of the prov. Lat. 24. 0. S. Long. 46. 15. W.

BARRA, **TORRE DES**, tn. Spain, in sub-div. of Tarragon, and prov. of Catalonia, at the embouchure of the riv. Gaya; 5 m. E. from Tarragona. Lat. 41. 9. N. Long. 1. 22. E.

BARRA DE LA TUTA, island, Spain, off the coast of Andalusia, and at the mouth of the Guadiana riv. Lat. 37. 11. N. Long. 7. 2. W.

BARRA DEL TARRON, island, Spain, off the S. coast of Andalusia, to the E. of the mouth of the Guadiana riv. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 6. 55. W.

BARRA, **RONRIGO**, or **RONRIGO POINT**, Spain, in the sub-div. of Huelva, prov. of Andalusia, to the SE. of Huelva, the chief tn. of the div. Lat. 37. 3. N. Long. 6. 44. W.

BARRA DE UNA, tn. S. America, prov. of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, situated on a promontory at the embouchure of the Ribeira riv. Lat. 24. 30. S. Long. 46. 50. W.

BARRA, tn. S. Italy, kindg. of Naples. Pop. 5000.

BARRA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Orissa; 20 m. from Cuttack.

BARRA, islet, N. Sea, off the coast of Scotland, about 20 m. NW. from cape Wrath, in the co. of Sutherland. Lat. 58. 56. N. Long. 5. 45. W.

BARRA, vil. of Abyssinia, dist. of Baharne-gash; 60 m. from Arkeeko.

BARRABUTTEE, fort, Hindoostan, prov. of Orissa, near Cuttack. Lat. 20. 27. N. Long. 86. 6. E. It was taken by the British in 1803.

BARRAC, lake, Ireland, co. Monaghan, near the tn. of Castle-Blaney. Lat. 54. 5. N. Long. 6. 35. W.

BARRACAS, tn. Spain, in the div. and prov. of Valencia, upon the high road between Terruel and Valencia, and 25 m. SE. of the former. Lat. 40. 6. N. Long. 0. 55. W.

BARRACCAS, tn. of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, situated on the sea coast; 15 m. NW. from Montemor. Lat. 40. 19. N. Long. 8. 49. W.

BARRACHINA, vil. of Spain, sub-div. of Terruel, prov. of Arragon, situated upon the Xiloca riv.; 25 m. N. from Terruel. Lat. 40. 52. N. Long. 1. 10. W.

BARRACK-HILL, mntn. Scotland, sh. of Caithness, impending over the Pentland Firth.

BARRACKPOOR, military cantonment, Hindoostan, pres. of Bengal, on the E. bank of the riv. Hooghly, and 15 m. from Calcutta. The situation is salubrious, and the surrounding scenery of the most agreeable kind. The mar-

quis Wellesley laid the foundation of a spacious mansion here. Races are held near the village, in the cool season; and the governor-general of India has his palace and park in the vicinity.

BARRACONDA, tn. of W. Africa, in the country of the Woolli, Senegambia, situated upon the Woolli riv., near its confluence with the Gambia riv. about 400 m. from the sea. It was visited by Mungo Park, in 1797 and 1805. Lat. 13. 35. N. Long. 14. 10. W. The navigation of the Gambia is interrupted, near to this town, by rocky ledges, that extend across the channel.

BARRAD, tn. Arabia Felix, dist. of Tehama; 50 m. from Sada, the capital.

BARRADA, riv. of Turkey in Asia, pach. of Damascus, in Syria. It has its source 25 m. NW. from Damascus, and within 5 m. of that city its stream is separated into seven channels, on one of which the city is erected, after which they become again united, and fall, in one volume, into the lake called Bahr el Mardj, about 20 m. SE. from Damascus. Lat. 33. 39. N. Long. 36. 19. E.

BARRADE, or **BARRADY**, riv. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Damascus, prov. of Syria; one of the streams into which the riv. Barrada is separated, and on which the city of Damascus stands. It falls into the lake Bahr-el-Mardj. Lat. 33. 28. N. Long. 36. 27. E.

BARRAGAN, riv. S. America, repub. of Buenos Ayres, a tributary to the Rio de la Plata.

BARRAGH, par. Ireland, bar. of Forth and St. Mullens, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, on the riv. Slaney. Pop. 3452. Clonegal (P. T. 67). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Annual val. £500.

BARRAGON, Bay, S. America, in the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, repub. of Buenos Ayres. It is the asylum, or roadstead, for outward bound vessels, that trade with the port of Buenos Ayres, from which city it lies about 12 m. SE.

BARRAGURRY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Nepal; 40 m. SE. from Catmandoo. Lat. 27. 5. N. Long. 85. 54. E. The insalubrity of the climate here is proverbial, which has caused the place to be little regarded.

BARRAI SCIAHAT. See **BARAMAIS**, and **BAHR BHIA-ME**.

BARRAMAHAL, ter. Hindoostan, prov. of Salem, pres. of Madras. It is an elevated district declining to the SE. from the central plateau, bounded on the NW. by the western Ghauts, and separated from Coimbatore by the Cavery riv. The highest parts of this dist. consist of bleak cold hills, where the natives of the surrounding country object to settle. The Poligars of the upper country were restored to their cheerless lands, after the destruction of Seringapatam, in 1799, and placed on the same footing as the Zemindars of Bengal, that is, paying a rent for their lands, but possessing no jurisdiction over the inhabitants. Barramahal is divided into 12 cantons, called Krishnagiri, Jacadeo, Varina Ghada, Tripatura, Veniambady, Ghangana Ghada, Sudarshana Ghada, and Tutucallu. The chief grains cultivated here are maize and rice; of the latter, two crops are raised annually, one reaped in April, the other in Sept. Cotton is also produced, and there are besides, many plantations of palma, cocoa-nut trees, &c. The manufactures are insignificant, and consist of

coarse cloths only. Tanks for the supply of water are constructed, either at the expense of government, or by private individuals. When by the former they are often suffered to remain for a length of time out of repair. Tanks erected by wealthy individuals, as a speculation or investment, are carefully attended to, and the natives are fully aware of the advantage of having the latter description of owners. As an encouragement to the construction of private tanks, the law gives to the proprietor one-fourth of the land watered by means of such tank, to hold in free estate, and by hereditary tenure, binding him to keep the tank in good repair. The surface of Barramahal presents an endless variety of hill and glen, and many of its picturesque heights are crowned with formidable fortresses. In 1791, the British troops were repulsed in an attack upon Kistnaghurry, a fort which is built upon a rock 700 feet in height. In 1792, it was ceded to the British by the treaty of Seringapatam, and after the fall of Tippoo's power, some sections of the Carnatic were added to this province. The inhabitants exhibit little show of wealth or independence, and the greater portion profess the Hindoo religion.

BARRAMBAD, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra, chiefly remarkable for its splendid Mohammedan sepulchral buildings.

BARRAN, tn. France, depart. of Gers, prov. of Gascony, 12 m. from Auch (P. T.).

BARRAN, or **VOLCANO IALX**, Indian ocean, one of the Andaman group. Lat. 12. 17. N. Long. 93. 54. E. It lies about 50 m. to the E. of the northernmost of the Andamans, its volcano is in a state of perpetual activity, emitting smoke, oftentimes flames, and on some occasions throwing up rocks of from three to four tons in weight. The crater of the volcano is elevated 1800 feet above the sea. The vegetation is scanty, partly withered, and in many places completely burned up.

BARRANCA, tn. S. America, repub. of Peru, situated upon the sea coast. Lat. 10. 55. S. Long. 77. 40. W.

BARRANCA, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Carthagena, intendancy of Magdalena, situated upon the navigable riv. Magdalena, about 20 m. from the sea.

BARRANCAS, ARDE LAR, riv. S. America, repub. of Buenos Ayres. It rises in the Sierra de las Tintas, and falls into the Tapalguen, one of the tributaries to the Saladillo riv. Lat. 39. 0. S. Long. 60. 50. W.

BARRANCO, COLORADO POINT, island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, in the Pacific ocean, situated on the W. coast. Lat. 15. 10. N. Long. 120. 0. E.

BARRANCOS, tn. Portugal, prov. of Alentejo, situated upon the Ardilla riv. a tributary to the Guadiana; 30 m. SE. of Mourao. Lat. 38. 4. N. Long. 6. 51. W.

BARRAS, tn. S. America, prov. Piahy, in Brazil, situated upon the Corrente riv. a tributary to the Parnaibo; 75 m. W. of Vicoza. Lat. 3. 50. S. Long. 41. 35. W.

BARRAS DE CURVELLO DUAS, vil. S. America, prov. of Minas Geraes, Brazil, situated in a mountainous region, upon the riv. Vellas, a tributary to the Rio St. Francisco; 120 m. N. from Villa Rica. Lat. 18. 35. S. Long. 44. 35. W.

BARRASFORD, tnsbp. England, par. of Chollerton, Tindale Ward, N.E. div. co. Nor-

humberland. Pop. 232. Hexham (P. T. 92).

BARRATARIA. See **BARATARIA**.

BARRAUX, fort. France, arrond. of Grenoble, depart. of Isere, prov. of Dauphine, on the frontiers of Savoy. It is situated upon the Isere iv. at the entrance of the Savoyan valley of Iresivaudan; 12 m. from Grenoble, 9 m. from Chamberry, 6 m. from Touvet (P. T.). Pop. 300. It is a position naturally strong, was rected in 1597, by Charles duke of Savoy, but claimed by the French as within their territorial frontier.

BARRAX, tn. Spain in the sub-div. of Chinchilla, prov. of Murcia, on the confines of La Mancha; 25 m. NW. of Chinchilla. Lat. 39.5. N. Long. 2. 10. W.

BARRAY. See **BARRA**.

BARRE, riv. of N. America, in Lower Canada, tributary to the riv. of Huron.

BARRE, tn. France, arrond. of Florac, depart. of Lozere, prov. of Languedoc, in the vicinity of the fountain of the Taru riv. 9 m. from Florac (P. T.). 18 m. SE. of Mende. Pop. 600. It is the chief place of a canton.

BARRE, LA, tn. France, depart. of the Eure, prov. of Normandy; 9 m. from Bernai, 12 m. from Conches (P. T.). Pop. 2100. Lat. 48. 57. N. Long. 0. 3. 6. E.

BARRE, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Worcester, state of Massachusetts; 25 m. NW. from Worcester, 64 m. from Boston, and 417 from Washington. Pop. 2500. The tnshp. is singularly fertile, and transports large supplies of beef, butter, cheese, and other agricultural produce.

BARRE, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Washington, state of Vermont; 7 m. SE. of Montpelier, and 524 from Washington. Pop. 2012.

BARRE, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Genesee, state of New York.

BARRE, tn. America, U. S. co. of Huntingdon, state of Pennsylvania.

BARREAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gujerat; 14 m. from Cambay. Lat. 22. 45. N. Long. 74. 0. E. It is the capital of a small independent district, governed by its own rajah. The principal part of the district is wild, rugged, and uncultivated, and infested by wandering Bheels of the lowest character.

BARREE, or **BARREAH**, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Malwa, on the N. bank of the Nerbuddah riv. in the purgunnah of Tulluckwarrah; 45 m. NE. from Hindia. Lat. 22. 58. N. Long. 78. 10. E.

BARREIL, EL, or **THE BARREL ISLET OF KAY W. INDIES**, off the N. coast of the isle of Cuba, in the Bahama old channel. It may be known by its contiguity to the Great Paredon; it is short and well defined, and without the undulations that belong to all the other kays. Lat. 22. 30. N. Long. 78. 6. W.

BARREIRAS, riv. S. America, prov. of Matto Grosso, Brazil, falling into the Aragua riv. on the W. Lat. 16. 30. S. Long. 52. 40. W.

BARREL OF BUTTER ISLAND, Scotland, par. of Orphir, sh. of Orkney and Shetland. The tenant pays an annual duty of a barrel of butter to his landlord, whence the derivation of the name by which the islet is set down on the charts. It is little more than an insulated rock, lying off the S. end of Pona, or mainland, the chief of the Orkneys, in

Scopa Flow, and called by the islanders Carlin Skerry.

BARREL, LAKE, N. America, Upper Canada, to the southward of the lake of the Thousand Islands; its overflowing waters are conveyed by a chain of minor lakes into the Bad riv. Lat. 58. 50. N. Long. 90. 30. W.

BARRELS, ROCKS, Ireland, off the coast of the co. Cork, prov. of Munster, in the bay of Courtmasberry. Lat. 51. 37. N. Long. 8. 38. W.

BARRELS, ROCKS, Ireland, off the coast, the co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, in St. George's channel. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 6. 24. W. 6 m. from Carnore point, and six also from the Coningbeg light ship.

BARREME, tn. France, arrond. of Digne, depart. of the lower Alps, and prov. of Provence, the chief place of a canton; 15 m. SE. from Digne (P. T.). Pop. 900. It is seated on the banks of the Asse riv. in the narrow vale of Barreme.

BARREN, ISLE, one of the Andamans. See **BARHAN**.

BARREN, co. N. America, U. States, in the central district of Kentucky state. Pop. 14,821. chief tn. Glasgow, which is 134 m. SW. from Frankfort. In this co. the rivers called the Big and Little Barren have their sources, and although taking opposite directions, fall, ultimately, into the Green riv. between the counties of Warren and Logan.

BARREN, CAPE, island, Australasia, situated in Bass's straits, which separates Australia from Van Diemen's Land. Lat. of centre, 40. 0. 30. S. Long. 148. 17. 0. E. It is one of the largest of Furneaux islands, extends 20 m. in length by 10 m. in breadth, and the peak, its highest point, may be seen from 11 or 12 leagues distance. The extremity of the cape is a low point, extending 2 m. E. from the mainland, and off it a flat rocky islet and a pointed rock. The shores on each side of the cape are sandy. The passage between cape Barren island and Clarke's island is called Armstrong's channel. Here are found the kangaroos and other animals common in the Australasian countries.

BARREN CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S. it has its source in the SW. angle of the Delaware, and falls into the Nanticoke, about 2 m. S. of Vienna.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS, tn. North America, co. Somerset, state of Maryland; 84 m. SE. of Annapolis.

BARREN HILLS, Australia, co. Londonderry, in New South Wales, situated northward of Lachlan's riv. in the farthest explored district in that direction. Lat. 32. 50. S. Long. 147. 3. E.

BARREN INLET, N. America, it passes between two islets off the coast of N. Carolina. Lat. 34. 15. N. Long. 76. 50. W.

BARREN ISLAND, N. America, off the coast of the state of Maryland, in Chesapeake bay, near the embouchure of the Patuxent riv. Lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 76. 52. W.

BARREN ISLANDS, N. Pacific ocean, at the entrance of Cook's inlet, on the NW. coast of N. America, and off Cape Elizabeth, a headland in Russian America. Lat. 58. 50. N. Long. 152. 0. W.

BARREN ISLE, in the China sea, lying midway between the W. coast of Borneo, and the

SE. extremity of the Malayan promontory. Lat. 1. 30. N. Long. 106. 30. E.

BARREN ISLE, Australasia, off the NW. coast of Van Diemen's Land; it is the largest of Hunter's islands, situated at the entrance of Bass's straits. Lat. 40. 32. S. Long. 144. 48. E.

BARREN ISLES, Indian ocean, off the W. coast of Madagascar, in the channel of Mozambique. Lat. 18. 26. S. Long. 44. 15. E.

BARREN JOIE ROCK, or **TENTH ISLAND**, Australasia, off the N. coast of Van Diemen's Land, between port Dalrymple and Stony heads, which are useful marks in entering the former. Lat. 40. 56. S. Long. 147. 0. E.

BARREN RIVER, Bro. N. America, it originates in the co. Barren, in the state of Kentucky, and falls into the Green riv. between the cos. Logan and Warren. Lat. 36. 55. N. Long. 86. 0. W.

BARREN RIVER, **LITTLE**, North America, U. S. co. of Barren, in Kentucky, it is tributary to the Green riv. with which it unites to the W. of Greensburg.

BARRENN, vil. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, upon the E. shore of Lough Corrib. Headfort (P. T. 137). Lat. 53. 21. N. Long. 8. 59. W.

BARRENS, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of St. Genevieve, state of Missouri; 70 m. SE. from St. Louis.

BARRERAS, **CAR**, S. America, in Patagonia, upon the E. coast. Lat. 49. 50. S. Long. 67. 48. W.

BARRET, tn. France, depart. of Charente, prov. of Aunis, 3 m. from Barbezieux (P. T.).

BARRETA, tn. S. America, in the depart. of Santiago, repub. of La Plata, on the right bank of the riv. Dulce; 170 m. SE. from Tucuman. Lat. 29. 0. S. Long. 62. 28. W.

BARRETS, bar. Ireland, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. No. of acres, 42,500. Pop. 17,666. Par. 15, tn. 1, one dist. extra-parochial.

BARRETT'S GRANGE, par. Ireland, bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Fethard (P. T. 109). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel.

BARREHEAD. See **BARHEAD**.

BARRI, tn. Central Africa, in the country of Kanem, on the E. coast of lake Tchad. Lat. 14. 2. N. Long. 16. 15. E.

BARRIANO, tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian states, prov. of Bergamasio, seated upon the Milanese frontier.

BARRICHIBAN, vil. Scotland, in the dist. of Lorn, and sh. of Argyre, situated upon the E. shore of loch Melford. Oban (P. T. 126). Lat. 56. 14. N. Long. 5. 31. W.

BARRICOE, **POINT**, W. Africa, in the Fantees' country, on the Gold Coast, Guinea; 50 m. to the eastward of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 20. N. Long. 0. 20. W.

BARRICONDA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Salem, pres. of Madras; about 25 m. from Darrampoori.

BARRIE, par. Scotland, sh. of Forfar, lying on the north shore of the frith of Tay, and extending into the sea in the form of a promontory, terminated by Button Ness, on which are two lighthouses, exhibiting steady red lights, shown only when proper for entering. Real prop. £2946. Pop. 1682. Dundee (P. T. 41). The soil near the sea is sandy and profitless, but on

the other side of the par. deep, rich, and productive. The only manufacture here is that of strong brown linens, and for this the district is celebrated. Liv. in the presbytery of Arbrogath, synod of Angus and Mearns. The predatory visits of the Danes, and perhaps of other intruders, upon this coast are believed to be attested by the presence of numerous barrows, in some of which human bones have been found: and there is an enclosure here, and a tumulus, called the "Cairn of Heroes," marking the spot on which Malcolm II. overthrew Canus, the Danish king.

BARRIEN, tn. N. Germany, co. of Hoya, and kingd. of Hanover, situated upon the E. bank of the riv. Hache; 10 m. S. from Bremen. Lat. 52. 56. N. Long. 8. 50. E.

BARRIER ISLANDS, South Pacific ocean, situated off the E. coast of the New Zealand isles. Lat. 35. 20. S. Long. 176. 0. E.

BARRIER POINT, N. America, Upper Canada, the W. point where the riv. Petite Nation enters the Ottawa.

BARRIGA, **NORON**, riv. S. America, in the repub. of Banda Oriental. It rises about 150 m. N. of Monte Video, and falls into the lake of Meri.

BARRIL, tn. of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, situated upon the sea coast; 8 m. NW. from Torres Vedras, and 30 m. NW. from Lisbon. Lat. 39. 2. N. Long. 9. 28. E.

BARRIMA, riv. S. America, depart. div. of Nueva Guyana, intendancy of Oronoco, repub. of Colombia, falling into the Oronoco from the S. Lat. 8. 20. N. Long. 59. 48. W.

BARRIMA, or **BARRA**, cape, S. America. See **BARRMA**.

BARRINGTON, par. England, hund. of Wetherly, co. of Cambridge. Acres, 2129. Real prop. £2087. Pop. 485. Cambridge (P. T. 51). Lat. 51. 50. N. Long. 1. 41. W. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ely. Annual val. £120.

BARRINGTON, par. England, hund. of Petherton South, co. of Somerset. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2854. Pop. 468. Ilminster (P. T. 143). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Annual val. £70.

BARRINGTON, **GREAT**, par. England, hund. of Farrington, co. Berks, and hund. of Slaughter, lower div. co. of Gloucester. Acres, 2580. Real prop. £1297. Pop. 532. Burford (P. T. 79). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

BARRINGTON, **LITTLE**, par. England, hund. of Slaughter, lower div. co. of Gloucester. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £1174. Pop. 162. Burford (P. T. 79). Living a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester. Annual val. £130.

BARRINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Bristol, Rhode island, situated upon the SW. side of the riv. Warren. Pop. 620.

BARRINGTON, **GREAT**, tn. N. America, U. S. Berkshire, co. state of Massachusetts; 150 m. from Boston. Pop. 2000. Lat. 42. 15. N. Long. 72. 22. W.

BARRINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Steuben, and state of New York; 226 m. NW. from Albany.

BARRINGTON, **TSNHP**, N. America, U. S. in the co. of Strafford, and state of New Hampshire; 28 m. NW. from Portsmouth, and 517 m. from Washington. It is an extensive tsnhp, contains several large pools, the largest of

which, Bow pond, extends 650 rods in length, by 40 in breadth. Among the minerals found here are crystal spar, black lead, iron ore, alum, &c. There is an extraordinary cave, in the s.e. part of the tnsph. called generally the Bears' den.

BARRINGTON, harbour, N. America, co. of Shelburne, in Nova Scotia, at the s. extremity of the co. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 65. 30. W.

BARRINGTON, tn. N. America, co. of Shelburne, in Nova Scotia, originally settled by the Society of Friends. Lat. 43. 40. N. Long. 65. 20. W.

BARRINGTON, Cape, in the island of Egmont, or Santa Cruz, S. Pacific ocean, in Solomon's Archipelago. Lat. 11. 0. s. Long. 166. 0. e. Situated at s.e. point of the island.

BARRINGTON ISLAND, one of the Galapagos groups, in the S. Pacific ocean, off the w. coast of Colombia, in S. America. Lat. 0. 0. s. Long. 94. 0. w.

BARRIOS, Los, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Cadiz, prov. of Andalusia; 42 m. s.e. from Cadiz, and 15 m. n.w. from Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 55. N. Long. 5. 31. w.

BARRIPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Bengal; 15 m. s.e. from Calcutta.

BARRISDALE, vil. Scotland, dist. of Knydard, shire of Inverness, situated upon the s. shore of Loch Hourne. Glenelg (P. T. 179).

BARRISTER BAY, Tierra del Fuego, S. America, situated upon the outer or southern coast. It is an exposed place, full of islets, rocks, and breakers, and unfit for any vessel.

BARRISTOWN, vil. Ireland, bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, seated at the head of Bannow bay. Taghmon (P. T. 103). Lat. 52. 16. N. Long. 6. 50. w.

BARRISTOWN, vil. Ireland, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Waterford (P. T.).

BARRO DE ARENA, Cape, N. America, California, in the w. district of Mexico, extending into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 39. 0. N. Long. 123. 24. w.

BARRO, tn. in the great island of Celebes, in the Indian seas, situated upon its w. coast.

BARRO, Cape, island of Sumatra, Indian seas, upon the N.E. coast.

BARROAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Bundelcund, having a strong fort. Lat. 25. 25. N. Long. 78. 55. e.

BARROCA D'ALEA, tn. Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, situated upon the e. shore of the estuary of the Tagus, nearly opposite to the city of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 45. N. Long. 9. 0. w.

BARROCAS, tn. Portugal, prov. of Beira, situated upon the shore of the Atlantic ocean; 20 m. s. of Oporto. Lat. 40. 51. N. Long. 8. 42. w.

BARROCCIO, tn. N. Italy, in Urbino, states of the Church; 10 m. s.e. from Urbino. Lat. 43. 48. N. Long. 12. 48. e.

BARROE, lake, Ireland, bar. Cremorne, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster.

BARROL, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Castillon, prov. of Valencia; 5 m. n.w. from Castellon de la Plana. Lat. 40. 2. N. Long. 0. 7. w.

BARROLOOS, tribe and ter. Central Africa, of whom little is known with certainty. They are said to dwell in regular cities, to understand the casting of iron and working of copper, and are able to engrave on ivory and copper. Their country is fertile, sheltered with spreading trees,

and watered by numerous rivers. They are seated about 200 m. from the Betjouana.

BARRONS, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Prince William, state of Virginia; 48 m. s.w. from Washington.

BARROSA, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Cadiz, prov. of Andalusia; 15 m. s. of Cadiz. A battle was fought here in 1811, between the French and the Spanish allies. Lat. 36. 20. N. Long. 6. 7. w.

BARROVILLE, or **BARROWVILLE**, ham. Ireland, Queen's co. situated on the w. bank of the river Barrow. Castle-Comer (P. T. 70). Lat. 52. 52. N. Long. 6. 59. w.

BARROW, par. England, hund. of Appletree, and of Morleston and Lotchurch, co. of Derby. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1522. Pop. 584. Derby (P. T. 127). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £120.

BARROW, tnsph. England, par. of Bodington, hund. of Tewksbury, lower div. co. of Gloucester. Pop. 250. Cheltenham (P. T. 102).

BARROW, tnsph. England, par. of Hallystone, Coquetdale ward, West div. co. of Northumberland. Pop. 14. Alnwick (P. T. 312).

BARROW, ham. England, hund. of Cottamere, hund. of Alstoe, co. of Rutland. Real prop. £1380. Pop. 144. Oakham (P. T. 96).

BARROW, par. England, liberties of Wenlock, co. of Salop. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £2406. Pop. 351. Wenlock (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford.

BARROW, par. England, hund. of Thingoe, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £3726. Pop. 856. Bury (P. T. 76). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARROW, par. England, hund. of Eddisbury, second div. co. of Chester. Acres, 2620. Real prop. £4504. Pop. 678. Chester (P. T. 190). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chester.

BARROW GREAT, tnsph. England, par. of Barrow, hund. of Eddisbury, second div. and co. of Chester. Acres, 1210. Pop. 436. Chester (P. T. 190).

BARROW, LITTLE, tnsph. England, par. of Barrow, hund. of Eddisbury, co. of Chester. Acres, 1410. Pop. 242. Chester (P. T. 190).

BARROW, GOURNEY, or GURNEY, par. of England, hund. of Hartcliff, co. Somerset. Acres, 2130. Real prop. £3131. Pop. 279. Bristol (P. T. 122). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bristol.

BARROW-UPON-HUMBER, par. England, wapentake of Yarborough, North div. parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 4620. Real prop. £6742. Pop. 1334. Barton (P. T. 164), extending along the s. shore of the estuary of the Humber, and including a village of the same name. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Lat. 53. 43. N. Long. 0. 21. w.

BARROW, riv. Ireland: it originates in the chain of the Sliebh-bloom mtns. and watering several counties in the prov. of Leinster, falls into the Suir, in Waterford haven. It is a valuable and much improved line of navigation. Large boats pass up to Monasterevan, and vessels of 300 tons burden ascend to New Ross. The Barrow, Nore, and Suir unite below the city of Waterford. Lat. 52. 21. N. Long. 7. 3. w.

BARROW, LITTLE, riv. Ireland, Queen's co. prov. of Leinster, falling into the Barrow near Monasterevan.

BARROW, MOUNT, ham. Ireland, par. of Grange Silvia, bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny.

Gore's-Bridge (P. T. 67). Fairs, held on the 13 April, 15 June, 1 Aug. 15 Oct.

BARROW, NORTH, par. England, hund. of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1342. Pop. 150. Castle Carey (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Wells.

BARROW, or **BARROW-UPON-SOAR**, par. England, hunds. of Goscote, East and West, co. of Leicester. Acres, 7950. Real prop. £6145. Pop. 6200. Leicester (P. T. 99). Lat. 52. 45. N. Long. 1. 9. W. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The limestone of this parish possesses the valuable quality of setting immediately, under water, like that of Aberddaw in Glamorganshire. It is of secondary formation, and abounds in varieties of fossil remains. The riv. Soar and the Leicester navigation water and intersect the par. Barrow is the birth-place of the learned and amiable Beveridge.

BARROW, SOUTH, par. England, hund. of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Acres, 580. Real prop. £1179. Pop. 139. Castle Carey (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Wells. Ann. val. £70.

BARROW, CAPE, N. America, in the Esquimaux country, on the W. side of Coronation gulf. Lat. 68. 0. N. Long. 111. 0. W.

BARROW, head, S. America, on the coast of one of the Prowse islands, in the straits of Magalhaens, opposite to which there is good anchorage in 6 fathoms. See **PROWSE ISLANDS**.

BARROW, ISLE, Australasia, off the W. coast of New Holland. Lat. 21. 0. S. Long. 116. 0. E.

BARROW, POINT, Ireland, co. Cork, prov. of Munster; 2 leagues E. of Kingsale, upon the S. coast. Lat. 51. 22. N. Long. 8. 25. W.

BARROW-POINT, N. America, Russian territory, on the coast of the Arctic ocean. Lat. 71. 4. N. Long. 156. 20. W.

BARROW, harbour, N. America, Newfoundland, within the spacious estuary of Bonavista bay, on the N.E. coast.

BARROWBY, par. England, wapentake of Winnebriggs and Threo, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4010. Real prop. £6936. Pop. 687. Grant-ham (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARROWDEN, par. England, hund. of Urandike, co. of Rutland. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £2100. Pop. 485. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Living a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

BARROWFORD, tnsip. England, par. of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, higher div. co. Lancaster. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £3687. Pop. 2633. Colne (P. T. 236). Inhabited by persons occupied in the cotton factories.

BARROW'S BAY, Great Loochoo island, Eastern sea, in the North Pacific ocean, and upon the east coast of the island. Lat. 26. 28. N. Long. 127. 55. E.

BARROW'S HILL, Australia, to the W. of Londonderry co. New South Wales, and a few leagues southward of Lachlan's riv. Lat. 33. 35. S. Long. 145. 40. E.

BARROW'S ISLE. See **BARROW**, ISLE.

BARROW'S MOUNT, Australia, one of the chain called Peel's range, westward of Londonderry co. in New South Wales. Lat. 33. 47. S. Long. 145. 56. E.

BARROW'S STRAIT, N. America, forming a communication between Baffin's bay and the Polar seas that encompass Melville's island; it lies immediately between Admiralty inlet and Crokers' bay, and was fully explored by cap

tain Parry in 1819. Lat. 74. 0. N. Long. 85. 0. W.

BARROW'S VALE, Australia, in New South Wales, to the north of Cambridge co. and on the borders of an unexplored district. Lat. 30. 50. S. Long. 150. 5. E. The country around appears open and the soil fertile.

BARROZO, POINT, Spain, on the coast of Oviedo, in the prov. of Asturias, in the bay of Biscay. Lat. 43. 36. N. Long. 6. 40. W.

BARRS, vil. Scotland, promontory of Cantyre, sh. of Argyle, seated upon the sea coast to the S. of the entrance of the sound of Jura, about 60 m. SW. from Inverary. Lat. 55. 34. N. Long. 5. 39. W.

BARR-TANG, tn. Asia, in Siam, situated upon the S. bank of the Menam riv. about 30 m. NNE. from Bang-kok. Lat. 14. 6. N. Long. 100. 40. E.

BARRU, isle, S. America, intendency of Orinoco, in the Orinoco riv. and formed by the separation of its waters between the districts of Mariusa and Caribbees, in Lat. 8. 20. N. Long. 61. 10. W.

BARRULO, tn. island of Borneo, Indian seas, situated upon the N. coast of the island. Lat. 3. 10. N. Long. 112. 30. E. about 50 m. S. from Tanjong Sisar.

BARRY, par. Great Britain, hund. of Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, extending along the N. shore of the Bristol Channel, in the fertile vale of Glamorgan. Acres, 450. Real prop. £654. Pop. 72. Caerdiff (P. T. 161). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Annual val. £70.

BARRY, ham. Ireland, par. of Tashinay, bar. of Abbeyshrule, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 200. Colehill (P. T. 65). Lat. 53. 36. N. Long. 7. 42. W.

BARRY, POINT, Ireland, on the coast of the co. Cork, prov. of Munster, on the Atlantic ocean, 8 m. from Oyster haven. Lat. 51. 42. N. Long. 8. 22. W.

BARRY, MOUNT, Scotland, sh. of Perth, elevated 750 feet above the level of the sea.

BARRY, ISLE, Great Britain, par. of Barry, hund. of Dinas-Powys, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, situated in the Bristol channel, off the Glamorgan coast, the little strait between it and the mainland becoming dry at ebb of tide. Area, 300 acres. Caerdiff (P. T. 161). Lead and calamine are amongst its mineral productions. Here are the ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Baruc.

BARRYMORE, bar. Ireland, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. No. of acres, 115,000. Pop. 58,624. Par. 30. Chief tn. Cove. Limestone is found here in abundance. The family of Barry, who take their name from Barry isle, off the coast of Glamorganshire, accompanied the first adventurers from South Wales into Ireland, and obtained from Strongbow a grant of the barony which bears their name, and from which they have since derived the title of earls.

BARRYMORE, or **GREAT ISLAND**, par. Ireland, bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, situated in Cork harbour. Area, 30 square miles. Pop. 11,089. Cove (P. T. 177). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cork. In the return of pop. the pars. Killgarvan, Clonmel, and Temple Robin, are comprehended; it is surrounded by a deep channel navigable by vessels of the largest burden, and enjoys a most salubrious climate. See **COVE**.

BARRY'S POINT, Ireland, co. Cork, prov. Munster, to the W. of the entrance into Courtmacsherry bay, Lat. 51. 36. N. Long. 8. 19. W.

BARRYROE, bar. Ireland, co. Cork, prov. Munster. No. of acres, 31,500. Pop. (with Ibane,) 3,164. Par. 15. Chief tns. Timoleague and Courtmacsherry; extending along the shores of the Atlantic ocean. The more fertile portion of this district is called the bar. of Ibane, but is united in all statistical returns with Barryroe. The fisheries are very productive, and the manufacture of frieze and linens, although they contribute but moderately to the accumulation of wealth, ensure considerably the domestic comforts and respectability of the inhabitants.

BARRYSVILLE, tn. N. America, co. of Mecklenburg, state of N. Carolina; 448 m. from Washington. Lat. 35. 35. N. Long. 88. 2. W.

BARS, co. Austrian empire, in Hungary, on the N. of the co. of Gran. Area, 136 square leagues. Pop. 115,799. It includes 12 mkt. tns. 88 vils. and the mining tns. of Koenigsberg and Kremnitz.

BARSAC, tn. France, arrond. of Bordeaux, depart. of Gironde, prov. of Guienne; it is the chief place of a canton; 21 m. from Bordeaux, 5 m. from Podensac (P. T.). Pop. 2500. A favourite white wine called "Barsac" is produced here.

BARSALLACH, POINT, Scotland, sh. of Wigton, on the E. coast of Luce bay, and 3 leagues NW. of Burrow Head. Lat. 54. 41. N. Long. 4. 27. W.

BARSAN, tn. Persia, prov. of Azerbaijan. Distant from Tabriz, Nbr. 80 m.

BARSBNLU, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the anj. of Sultan Eugny, prov. of Anadolia; 50 m. from Kutaiah.

BARSBY. See **BARKSLEY**.

BARSCH. See **BARS**.

BARSDORF, vil. N. Germany, in Strelitz, luchy of Mecklenburg, near the Havel riv. and the frontier of Brandenburg; 15 m. s. from New Strelitz. Lat. 53. 6. N. Long. 13. 5. E.

BARSDORF, tn. Prussia, circle of Goldberg, principal. of Leignitz, in Silesia; 3 m. sw. of Leignitz. Pop. 800. A battle was fought here, in 1760, between the Austrians and Prussians.

BARSDORF, vil. Holland, in the isle of S. Beveland, prov. of Zealand; 4 m. s. from Goes. Lat. 51. 28. N. Long. 3. 50. E.

BARSE, vil. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont, seated on a stream that is tributary to the Dora Baltea riv. and 9 m. E. from Aosta. Lat. 45. 43. N. Long. 7. 27. E.

BARSE, KORUN, tn. Chinese empire, in Mongolia, situated at the base of the Khan Olai mtns. on the Saghalien riv. to the W. of its confluence with Lake Koulun. Lat. 48. 25. N. Long. 113. 10. E.

BARSHAM, par. England, hund. of Wangford, co. of Suffolk, near the riv. Waversay. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1962. Pop. 182. Beccles (P. T. 110). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. This was the birthplace of Eachard, the historian.

BARSHAM, East, par. England, hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1482. Pop. 219. Fakenham (P. T. 114). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARSHAM, North, par. England, hund. of

Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 710. Real prop. £1299. Pop. 94. Walsingham (P. T. 119). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARSHAM, West, par. England, hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £2245. Pop. 101. Fakenham (P. T. 114). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARSICK, or **BARWICK HEAD**, Scotland, sh. of Orkney. It is the s. prom. of S. Ronaldsha island, at which there is a regular ferry to cross the Pentland firth. Lat. 58. 38. N. Long. 2. 51. W.

BARSIN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, in the purgunnah of Tulluckwarrah, situated upon the right bank of the Nurbuddah riv. 3 m. sr. from Tulluckwarrah.

BARSIN, tn. Persia, prov. of Khorassam; 100 m. sr. from Mushed, and near the frontier of Caubul.

BARSINNEE, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, in the purgunnah of Sinnone, situated upon the right bank of the Nurbuddah riv. 1 m. sw. from Paneitha.

BARSIPORAIA, fortress, Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, upon the N. bank. of riv. Oural; 240 m. sbw. from Oufa. Lat. 51. 40. N. Long. 53. 40. E.

BARSIR, tn. Persia, prov. of Kerman; 50 m. from Kerman, and on the borders of the desert.

BARSKAR, tn. Lapland, in W. Bothnia, situated upon the shore of the gulf of Bothnia; 35 m. s. from Pitea. Lat. 64. 50. N. Long. 21. 10. E.

BARSNEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, the capital of a purgunnah of the same name, and 16 m. NE. from Tulluckwarrah.

BARSOE, island of Denmark, lying in the Little Belt. Lat. 55. 7. N. Long. 9. 36. E.

BARSOHN, tn. Russia in Europe, circle of Venden, prov. of Riga, having a strong fort.

BARSTAPLE, hund. England, co. of Essex. Acres, 73,290. Pop. 13,181. Par. 34.

BARSTON, par. England, in the hund. of Hemlingford, Solihull div. co. of Warwick. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £3287. Pop. 342. Warwick (P. T. 97). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Coventry.

BARSUM, tn. France, depart. of Bas-Pyrénées, prov. of Navarre; 15 m. from Pau (P. T.).

BAR-SUR AUBE. See **BAR**, (SUR AUBE.)

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN. See **BAR**, (LE DUC.)

BAR-SUR-SEINE. See **BAR**, (SUR SEINE.)

BART, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, to the s. of Strasburg.

BART, tn. N. America, in Nova Scotia, situated upon the sea coast.

BARTABAT, tn. of Vostani or central Egypt, situated upon the Bahr-Yousef riv. 45 m. sbw. from Benisouef. Lat. 28. 49. N. Long. 30. 47. E.

BARTEN, ham. England, shire of Lancaster, on the road between Preston and Lancaster. Preston (P. T. 217). Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 2. 44. W.

BARTEN, tn. Prussia, in the circle of Rastenburg, prov. of Natangen, duchy of E. Prussia, on the riv. Liebe. Pop. 1500. 41 m. sr. from Konigsberg. Lat. 54. 13. N. Long. 21. 18. E.

BARTENSTEIN, tn. of Prussia, circle of Rastenburg, duchy of E. Prussia, upon the riv. Aller. Pop. 3500. Lat. 54. 15. N. Long. 20. 48. E. Dist. from Konigsberg 330 m. s.

BARTENSTEIN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle

of Lac, kingd. of Wirtemberg; 5 m. s. Weickersheim. Pop. 1039. Lat. 49. 22. N. Long. 9. 53. E.

BARTER ISLE, N. Polar sea, off the coast of the Equimaux country, in Russian N. America. Lat. 70. 15. N. Long. 144. 0. W.

BARTESTREE, chap. England, par. of Dormington, hund. of Greytree, upper div. Acres, 250. Real prop. £215. Pop. 50. Hereford (P. T. 141). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford.

BARTFELD, city, Austrian empire, co. of Saroch, in Hungary. Pop. 3000. Lat. 49. 14. N. Long. 21. 18. E. Trade, in wines, linen, cloth, and yarn. Here are chalybeate springs and tepid baths.

BARTH. See BARDY.

BARTH HEAD, Scotland. See BARSICK HEAD.

BARTHE, LA, or BARTHE DE NESTES, LA, tn. France, arrond. of Bagnères de Campans, depart. of Haut-Pyrénées, prov. of Gascony, situated upon the riv. Nestes. The chief place of a canton. Pop. 3834. 12 m. from Bagnères, and 12 m. from Tarbes.

BARTHELEMI, vil. Switzerland, canton of Valais, near the source of the riv. Bornie, a tributary to the Rhone. Lat. 46. 3. N. Long. 7. 28. E.

BARTHELEMY, Sr. tn. France, arrond. of Marmande, depart. of Lot and Garonne, prov. of Guyenne and Perigora; 27 m. NW. from Agen, 12 m. from Marmande. Pop. 2250.

BARTHELEMY, Sr. vil. France, arrond. of Mortagne, depart. of Orne, prov. of Normandy, near to Aigle (P. T.), and 18 m. from Mortagne. Here are mineral springs.

BARTHELEMY, isle, N. America, Lower Canada, on the Saguenay riv. about half a league above the embouchure of the Little Saguenay riv. and forming a safe and sheltered harbour. It is sometimes called Coquert, from a missionary of that name who died there, and is buried in the church of Chicoutimi.

BARTHELEMY, riv. N. America. U. S. in Louisiana. Lat. 33. 0. N. Long. 91. 40. W. It flows from W. to E. and after a course of 150 m. unites with the Washitta 3 m. below the Derbane.

BARTHELEMY, Sr. tn. France, arrond. of Grenoble, depart. of Isere, prov. of Dauphine; 15 m. from Grenoble, and near the hot wells, one of the seven wonders of Dauphine.

BARTHERTON, tnsbp. England, par. of Wyburnbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester. Acres, 270. Real prop. £711. Pop. 34. Nantwich (P. T. 170).

BARTHOLOMEUS, lake, S. Germany, in the kingd. of Bavaria, called sometimes the "Royal Lake."

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr. liberty, England, extra parochial, in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. of Kent. Pop. 52. Sandwich (P. T. 68). The hospital of St. Bartholomew's of Sandwich, for 12 poor persons, was formed in 1190, by Thomas Crompthon and his wife Maude.

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr. par. England, in the city of Winchester, and also in the soke liberty, co. of Southampton. Real prop. £542. Pop. 744. Winchester (P. T. 68). The county bride-well and Hyde-abbey school are in this parish.

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr. par. England, city of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Pop. 296. Chichester (P. T. 64).

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr. THE GRAY, par. England, city of London, without the walls, co. of Middlesex. Real prop. £11,470. Pop. 232. (See LONDON.)

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr. THE LESS, par. England, city of London, without the walls, co. of Middlesex. Real prop. £3079. Pop. 863. (See LONDON.)

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr. par. England, city of London, within the walls, co. of Middlesex, and by the Royal Exchange. Real prop. £12,712. Pop. 345.

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr. par. N. America. U. S. in the dist. of Charleston, S. Carolina. Pop. 13,000, of whom 3000 are slaves.

BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS, riv. N. America, rising in Arkansas, passing into Louisiana, and falling into the Ouachitta.

BARTHOLOMEW, CAPE, S. America, on the S. coast of Staten Island, at the entrance of the strait Le Maire, which separates Staten Island from Tierra del Fuego. It is high and bluff, as the shores all round the island, but the soundings to the N. are regular, and give notice of approach to the island or the strait. Lat. 54. 48. 4. S. Long. 65. 9. 0. W.

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr. vil. S. Germany, circle of Isal, kingd. of Bavaria, situated at the S. end of Lake Konigs; 25 m. S. from Salzburch. Lat. 47. 28. N. Long. 12. 54. E.

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr., island, W. India, one of the Caribbees. Lat. of E. point, 17. 54. N. Long. 62. 52. W. It is about 29 m. in circumference, the middle is elevated, and the soil dry; along the coast there is some fertile land, producing tobacco and indigo. The shores are dangerous, chiefly on the N., where there are many rocks above and under water. On the W. side of the island is an excellent harbour, with good anchorage ground, admitting vessels of any size, and affording complete shelter in all winds. On this asylum, called Le Carenage, is situated Gustavia, the capital of the island. Neither wood nor fresh water are attainable here, the inhabitants preserving their scanty supply of the latter in cisterns. Pop. 8000. Productions and exports, drugs, tobacco, ligam vitæ, cassava, and limes. Rum, molasses, and ground provisions are admitted here duty-free; all other commodities pay an *ad valorem* duty. In 1784 this isle was ceded by France to Gustavus III. king of Sweden: in 1801 it was taken by the British, but restored to Sweden in 1814.

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr. riv. S. America, depart. div. of Antioquia, intendency of Cundamarca, repub. of Colombia, a tributary to the Magdalena.

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr., isle, South Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lat. 15. 41. S. Long. 167. 23. E. Separated from Mallicollo isle by Bougainville's passage.

BARTHOLOMEW, Sr., isle, Australasia, S. Pacific ocean, off the N. coast of New Holland. Lat. 8. 13. S. Long. 138. 35. E.

BARTHOMLEY, tnsbp. England, par. of the same name, hund. of Nantwich, co. of Chester. Acres, 2240. Real prop. £2745. Pop. 421. Sandbach (P. T. 162).

BARTHOMLEY, par. England, hund. of Nantwich, co. of Chester, and hund. of Pirehill (North.) co. of Stafford. Acres, 11,600. Real prop. £1612. Pop. 2523. Sandbach (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BARTIN, or **OLU** (anc. Parthenius), riv. Turkey in Asia, in Anadolia. It rises near Karadjor, in the Ulguz Dagh mtns. and after a course of 120 m. falls into the Black sea. Lat. 41. 18. N. Long. 32. 30. E.

BARTIN, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, on the infant riv. Rugenwalde, about 30 m. E. from Coslen. Lat. 54. 15. N. Long. 16. 56. E.

BARTIN, or **BARTINA**, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Boli, prov. of Anadolia, situated 6 m. from the Black sea, near the embouchure of the riv. Bartin. Lat. 41. 34. N. Long. 32. 17. E. Exports wax, box-wood, timber for building, and fruits.

BARTINGTON, tnsbp. England, par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, W. div. co. of Chester. Acres, 210. Real prop. £608. Pop. 76. Northwich (P. T. 176). Lat. 53. 17. N. Long. 2. 36. W.

BARTLETT, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Coos, state of New Hampshire. Pop. 700.

BARTLOF, tn. Prussia, in dist. of Eichsfeld, Prussian Saxony. Pop. 900. Manufactures stuff and serge. Lat. 51. 17. N. Long. 10. 12. E.

BARTLOW, par. England, hund. of Chilford, co. of Cambridge. Acres, 320. Real prop. £675. Pop. 106. Linton (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ely.

BARTLOW-END, ham. England, par. of Ashdon, hund. of Freshwell, co. of Essex, and formerly attributed to the par. of Bartlow, hund. of Chilford, co. of Cambridge. Pop. 205. Saffron Walden (P. T. 42). The inhabitants contribute to the repair of the parish church at Bartlow, in Cambridge co., but maintain their poor separately from the district to which they locally belong.

BARTOLOME, vil. of Spain, subdiv. of Avila, prov. Old Castile, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Tormes, and 35 m. WbN. from Avila. Lat. 40. 47. N. Long. 5. 17. W.

BARTOLOME, riv. Sicily, in the intendency of Trapani, rising in mnt. Poliffo, and after a short course to the northward falling into the gulf of Castel à Mare. Lat. 37. 56. N. Long. 12. 47. E.

BARTOLOME, Sr. port of N. America, California, repub. of Mexico, upon the shore of the Pacific ocean. Lat. 27. 40. N. Long. 114. 30. W.

BARTOLOME, Sr. S. America, in the intendency of Delescuador, and repub. of Colombia, situated upon the riv. Napo; 10 m. S. from San Miguel. Lat. 2. 5. S. Long. 74. 25. W.

BARTOLOME, Sr. S. America, depart. of Mariquita, intendency of Cundinamarca, repub. of Colombia, upon the left bank of the Magdalena riv. and at its confluence with the Cruz and Honda rivers; 165 m. E. from Antioquia. Lat. 6. 35. N. Long. 74. 10. W.

BARTOLOMEO IN GALDO, Sr. South Italy, state of Capitanata, kingd. of Naples. Pop. 4618; 5 m. S. Volturara.

BARTOLOMEO, Sr. tn. S. Italy, state of Otranto, kingd. of Naples. Matera, distant 10 m.

BARTOLOMEO, Sr. MESSINES, tn. Portugal, prov. of Algarve, situated upon the riv. Silves, and 5 m. NbE. of the tn. of Silves. Lat. 37. 17. N. Long. 8. 18. W.

BARTOLOMEO, or **BARTHOLOMEO**, Sr. vil. Switzerland, canton of Tessin; 5 m. NW. from Bellinzona. Lat. 46. 14. N. Long. 8. 50.

BARTOLOMEO, Sr. tn. Western Africa, in

the Waree country, Guinea, situated at the embouchure of a riv. of the same name, to the W. of New Calabar riv. Lat. 4. 15. N. Long. 6. 40. E.

BARTON, ham. England, par. of St. Helen, hund. of Hormer, co. of Berks. Pop. 14. Abingdon (P. T. 59).

BARTON, par. England, hund. of Wetherby, co. of Cambridge. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1107. Pop. 284. Cambridge (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ely. Annual val. £125.

BARTON, tnsbp. England, par. of Farndon, hund. of Broxton, co. of Chester. Acres, 490. Real prop. £756. Pop. 168. Chester (P. T. 190).

BARTON, tnsbp. England, par. of Kingston, hund. of Huntingdon, co. of Hereford. Pop. with Bradnor and Rustock, 424. Kingston (P. T. 155).

BARTON, tnsbp. England, par. of Prestou, hund. of Amounderness, co. of Lancaster. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £3795. Pop. 422. Preston (P. T. 217).

BARTON, par. England, wapentake of Rushcliffe, north div. co. Nottingham. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £2047. Pop. 379. Nottingham (P. T. 125). Lat. 52. 54. N. Long. 1. 12. W. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

BARTON, par. England, West Ward, co. Westmorland. Acres, 33,690. Pop. 1537. Appleby (P. T. 279). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Annual val. £150.

BARTON, tnsbp. England, co. York. See **BARDEN**.

BARTON, chap. England, co. York. See **BARDEN**.

BARTON-IN-THE-BEANS, ham. England, in the parishes of Market-Bosworth, Nailstone, and Shakerstone, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1164. Pop. 163. Market-Bosworth (P. T. 100).

BARTON BENDISH, par. England, hund. of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 4390. Real prop. £2821. Pop. 459. Stoke-Ferry (P. T. 91). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARTON, Blount, par. England, hund. of Appletree, co. of Derby. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £2218. Pop. 60. Derby (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £100.

BARTON-IN-THE-CLAY, par. England, hund. of Flitt, co. of Bedford. Acres, 2270. Real prop. £2790. Pop. 720. Silsoe (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. There is a petrifying well here.

BARTON, or **BARTON ST. CUTHBERT**, par. England, wapentake of Gilling, East, co. of York, North riding. Acres, 2790. Pop. 499. Darlington (P. T. 245). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

BARTON, or **BARTON ST. MARY**, tnsbp. and chap. England, par. Barton St. Cuthbert, wapentake of Gilling, East, co. of York, North riding. Real prop. £3667. Pop. 468. Darlington (P. T. 245). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

BARTON ST. DAVID'S, par. England, hund. of Catsash, co. of Somerset. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £940. Pop. 410. Somerton (P. T. 125). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Wells.

BARTON, GREAT, par. England, hund. of Thedwestry, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 4030. Real prop. £3128. Pop. 778. Bury (P. T. 76). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARTON-HARTSHORN, par. England,

hund. and co. of Buckingham. Acres, 870. Real prop. £919. Pop. 145. Buckingham (P. T. 58). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARTON-ON-THE-HEATH, par. England, hund. of Kington, Brails div. co. of Warwick. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £2975. Pop. 208. Shipston (P. T. 85). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester. Robert Glover, institutor of the Cotswold games, dwelt here.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, mkt. tn. and par. England, in the wapentake of Yarborough, North division, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, in par. 6710. Real prop. £12,354. Pop. 3233. 164 m. from London. Lat. 53. 42. N. Long. 0. 24. W. The town is not built after any regular or useful plan. It stands at the distance of half a mile from the Humber, over which there is an established ferry to Hull, in Yorkshire, rather more than six miles distant. There is an active trade in corn, flour, &c., and much tiles, bricks, and cordage, manufactured. Weekly markets are held on Monday: fairs on Trinity Thursday. Barton possessed anciently some maritime importance, and in Edward III.'s reign contributed five vessels towards the invasion of France. But the foundation of Hull was the commencement of its decay. Courts leet and baron are held regularly: the manor is vested in the crown. The liv. is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, and the par. is divided into two sections—St. Mary's, containing a pop. of 1704, and St. Peter's, of 1529. St. Peter's is the original denomination, and the church is of very ancient foundation. The church or chapel of St. Mary's, is coeval with the date of the new denomination.

BARTON, or **BARTON-ON-IRWELL**, tnsbp. England, par. of Eccles, hund. of Salford, co. of Lancaster. Acres, 10,530. Real prop. £20,624. Pop. 8976. Manchester (P. T. 187). Lat. 53. 29. N. Long. 2. 22. W. The dense pop. of this tnsbp. is employed in collieries, linen trade, and flax-mills, &c.

BARTON MILLS, or **LITTLE BARTON**, vil. and par. England, hund. of Lackford, co. of Suffolk. Acres in par. 2030. Real prop. £2995. Pop. 591. Lat. 52. 22. N. Long. 0. 33. E. Mildenhall (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, chap. England, par. of Tatenhall, hund. of Offlow, North div. co. of Stafford, on the Frome and Mersey navigation, and adjoining Needwood Forest. Acres, 3520. Real prop. £7263. Pop. 1344. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £130.

BARTON SEGRAVE, par. England, hund. Huxloe, co. Northampton. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £3118. Pop. 203. Kettering (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

BARTON-STACEY, par. England, hund. of Barton Stacey, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4520. Real prop. £2227. Pop. 623. Petersfield (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester.

BARTON-STACEY, hund. England, Andover div. co. of Southampton, Acres, 13,370. Pop. 1961.

BARTON-STEEPLE, par. England, hund. of Wootton, co. of Oxford, consisting of the tnsbps. of Middle Barton, Steeple Barton, and Seswell Barton. Acres, 2710. Real prop.

£3130. Pop. 666. Deddington (P. T. 75). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford.

BARTON ST. MARY, ham. England, par. of St. Mary de Lode, hund. of Dodstone and King's Barton, Middle div. co. of Gloucester. Real prop. £1555. Pop. 786. Gloucester (P. T. 112).

BARTON-LE-STREET, par. England, wap. of Ryedale and of Bulmer, co. of York, North riding. Acres, 3190. Pop. 436. Malton (P. T. 214). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of York.

BARTON-LE-STREET, tashp. England, par. of Barton-le-Street, wap. of Ryedale, co. York, North riding. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1558. Pop. 190. Malton (P. T. 214).

BARTON, Hion, tnsbp. England, par. of Barton, West ward, co. Westmorland. Real prop. £3144. Pop. 346. Appleby (P. T. 279.)

BARTON TURF, par. England, hund. of Tunstead, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £1593. Pop. 391. Coltishall (P. T. 117). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARTON WESTCOTT, par. England, hund. of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Acres, 650. Real prop. £1197. Pop. 258. Enstone (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford.

BARTON-LE-WILLOWS, tnsbp. England, par. of Cramb, hund. of Bulmer, co. York, North riding. Acres, 980. Real prop. £1568. Pop. 202. York (P. T. 196).

BARTON REGIS, hund. England, co. of Gloucester. Pop. 44,812.

BARTON ST. MICHAEL'S, ham. England, par. of St. Michael's, hund. of Dudstone, and King's Barton, co. of Gloucester. Acres, 508. Real prop. £346. Pop. 676. Gloucester (P. T. 112).

BARTON, tnsbp. N. America, Upper Canada, upon the western side of Lake Ontario.

BARTON, tn. N. America, co. of Orleans, state of Vermont; 50 m. NE. of Montpelier. Pop. 750.

BARTON, riv. N. America, U. S. in Vermont. It has its source in the co. of Orleans, and falls into Lake Memphramagog.

BARTON'S CREEK, riv. of N. America. U. S. in Tennessee. It is tributary to the Cumberland, about 10 m. above Clarksville.

BARTON'S SHOAL, China sea, rocky islet, off the NW. coast of the island of Borneo. Lat. 6. 50. N. Long. 116. 20. E.

BARTRACH, island, Ireland, par. of Killala, bar. Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught; 2 m. in length by a half m. in breadth, situated in the bay of Killala. Pop. 30. Lat. 54. 13. N. Long. 9. 0. W.

BARTSCH, riv. Prussia; it rises near the Russian frontier, separates the prov. of Silisia for some distance, and after a course of 109 m. falls into the Oder; 10 m. eastward of Glogau. Lat. 51. 35. N. Long. 16. 50. E. It is celebrated for the quantity and excellence of its pike fish.

BARTSCH, tn. Prussia, in Pomerania; 12 m. SW. of Stralsund.

BARTSCHIN, tn. of Prussia, prov. of Posen, on the margin of a small lake; 28 m. NE. from Gnesen. Lat. 52. 52. N. Long. 17. 58. E.

BARU ISLE, S. America, off the W. coast of the depart. div. of Carthagena, repub. of Colombia; it is situated in the bay or harbour of Carthagena to the S. of Boca Chica, and one mile and half from the Rosario isles. Lat. 10. 19. 30. N. Long. 75. 40. 0. W.

BARUD, tn. of Said, or Upper Egypt, in the district, of Siout; situated upon the right bank of the Nile; 14 m. ss. from Manfalout.

BARUD, vil. of Said, or Upper Egypt, in the Thebes district, situated upon the right bank of the Nile; about 10 m. ss. from Dendera.

BARUD, vil. of Said, or Upper Egypt, seated on the left bank of the Nile; about 20 m. ss. from Es-Siout.

BARUDA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, in the purgunnah of Sultanabad, situated upon the s. bank of the Nurbuddah riv.

BARUGH, tnsbp. England, par. of Darton, wapentake of Staincross, co. York, West riding. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £2584. Pop. 946. Barnsley (P. T. 177).

BARUGH, Amso, tnsbp. England, par. of Kirkby-Misperton, wapentake of Pickering, co. York, North riding. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £1816. Pop. 294. Pickering (P. T. 33).

BARUM, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Luneburg, kingd. of Hanover, 5 m. NE. from Ebsdorf. Lat. 53. 3 N. Long. 10. 32 E.

BARUS. See **BAROS**.

BARUTH, tn. Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, 8 m. s. from Berlin. Lat. 52. 3. N. Long. 13. 0. E. On a tributary to the riv. Saar, and on the high road between Berlin and Dresden. Pop. 1800. There is a strong castle at this place.

BARUTH, tn. Central Germany, cir. of Lusatia, in Saxony, upon the riv. Lobau, a tributary of the Spree; 8 m. W.N. from Bautzen. Pop. 800. Lat. 51. 11. N. Long. 15. 36. E.

BARUTHAL, tn. S. Germany, cir. of Upper Saine, kingd. of Bavaria, upon the riv. of Rappach, a tributary to the Wiesent; 6 m. N. of Grafenberg. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 11. 14. W.

BARVAS, par. Scotland, sh. of Ross and Cromarty, in the N. of isle of Lewis, one of the Hebrides; it extends 36 m. in length by 13 m. in breadth, bounded on one side by Stornoway ar. and on the other by the ocean. Real prop. £114. Pop. 3011. Stornoway (P. T. 360). Lat. 58. 20. N. Long. 6. 27. W. Liv. in the reasbytry of Lewis and synod of Glenelg. Fishing constitutes one of the principal occupations of the islanders, the poverty of the soil militates against agricultural success. Here are numerous ecclesiastical antiquities, chapels, crosses, &c.

BARVAS HILLS, Scotland, par. of Barvas, land of Lewis, a remarkable chain of mtns. forming a conspicuous land-mark. Lat. 58. 2. N. Long. 6. 27. W.

BARVEKING, tn. of European Russia, in the prov. of Ukraine; 75 m. SE. of Charkov. Lat. 48. 55. N. Long. 37. 2. E.

BARVIE, riv. Scotland, par. of Monzie, sh. of Perth, a tributary to the riv. Earn.

BARVIL, tn. Portugal, prov. of Beira, situated upon the Dom riv. which is a tributary of the Mondego, and on the high road between Aveiro and Coimbra; 30 m. NE. from the latter place. Lat. 40. 30. N. Long. 8. 2. W.

BARWAH, vil. Hindoostan, dist. of Bungeend, prov. of Allahabad; 10 m. SE. from Jhansi. Lat. 25. 25. N. Long. 78. 40. E.

BARWAH, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Theree, prov. of Malwa; 10 m. N. from the tn. of Theree.

BARWALLAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi, situated N. of Hansi.

BARWARRAH, Fort, Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer; 12 m. W. from Rantampoor. Lat. 26. 5. N. Long. 75. 4. E.

BARWEDE, tn. N. Germany, prov. of Luneburg, kingd. of Hanover; 15 m. E. from Gifhorn. Lat. 52. 33. N. Long. 10. 45. E.

BARWELL, par. England, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester, including the hamlets of Potters and Stapleton. Acres, 3950. Real prop. £4683. Pop. 1505. Hinckley (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARWELL'S ISLAND, Indian seas, in the Mergui Archipelago, off the coast of Siam. Lat. 16. 8. N. Long. 98. 7. E.

BARWICK, ham. England, par. Roothing Abbots, hund. of Dunmow, co. of Essex. Acres, 390. Pop. 120. Ongar (P. T. 25).

BARWICK, par. England, hund. of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker, co. of Somerset. Acres, 920. Real prop. £1695. Pop. 415. Yeovil (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Wells. Annual val. £70.

BARWICK BASSETT, par. England, hund. of Calne, co. Wilts. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £1605. Pop. 164. Calne (P. T. 21). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Sarum.

BARWICK, par. England, hund. of Smithdon, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 890. Pop. 35. Burnham (P. T. 124). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BARWICK-IN-ELMETT, par. England, wapentake of Skyrack, lower div. co. of York, West riding. Acres, 8030. Real prop. £9658. Pop. 1922. Wetherby (P. T. 191). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

BARWICK-IN-ELMETT, tnsbp. England, par. of the same name, wapentake of Skyrack, lower div. co. of York, West riding. Acres 6400. Pop. 1608. Wetherby (P. T. 191). Edwin, king of the Northumbrians, had a palace here.

BARY, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Lucknow, prov. of Oude; 15 m. N. of Lucknow. Lat. 27. 7. N. Long. 81. 0. E.

BARYES, tn. Austrian empire, prov. of Lombardy, situated upon the E. bank of the riv. Saan; 45 m. W. from Lemberg. Lat. 49. 55. N. Long. 23. 0. E.

BARZET, tn. France, in the depart. of Ardèche, prov. of Languedoc; 18 m. W. of Privas. Lat. 44. 44. N. Long. 4. 36. E.

BARZIN, tn. Belgium, prov. of Namur, near the left bank of the riv. Lesse, on the road between St. Hubert and Charlemont; 12 m. E. of the latter. Lat. 50. 4. N. Long. 5. 3. E.

BARZOUIGA, tn. European Russia, situated upon the E. shore of the gulf of Kandalax, in the White sea. Lat. 66. 15. N. Long. 35. 35. E.

BAS, isle, France, arrond. of Morlaix, depart. Finisterre, prov. of Brittany, situated 6 m. from the entrance of the harbour of St. Pol de Leon, and in the English Channel. Length 3 m., breadth 1 m. Pop. 600. Occupation, fishing. Lat. 48. 48. 49. N. Long. 4. 1. 30. E.

BAS, tn. of Spain, in the prov. of Catalonia, and at the foot of the Pyrenees.

BASALTES, or **RAOUL**, CAPE, Van Diemen's Land, co. of Sussex. It is a high columnar promontory at the most southern point of a peninsula, forming the E. side of Storm bay. Lat. 43.

13. 0. Long. 146. 27. E. The peninsula was mistaken by Furneaux for Maria's island.

BASARCHIK, or **BAZARDJIK**, or **HADJI OGLU**, tn. European Turkey, sandj. of Silistria, prov. Bulgaria; 50 m. N.E. from Choumla. Lat. 43. 31. N. Long. 27. 50. E.

BASARCHIK, or **BAZARDJIK**, **TATER**, tn. of Turkey in Europe, in the sandj. of Sophia, and prov. of Roumelia, situated upon the navigable riv. Maritza; 24 m. W.N. of Philippopoli. The Russians set fire to this town in 1774. Lat. 42. 8. N. Long. 24. 36. E.

BASAY, or **BASZY**, tn. in the island of Samar, one of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific ocean, situated upon the channel separating the islands of Samar and Leyte. Lat. 11. 20. N. Long. 125. 0. E.

BASBALLE, tn. Denmark, in Kalloe, prov. of Jutland, near the coast of Ebeltoft bay. Lat. 56. 14. N. Long. 10. 33. E.

BASBECK, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Bremen, kingd. of Hanover, on the left bank of the riv. Oste; 12 m. N. of Bremervorde. Lat. 53. 40. N. Long. 9. 16. E.

BASBOCH, tn. Nubia, in Sennaar, situated on the right bank of the Azergue, or Blue riv., 10 m. S.E. from Sennaar, which is on the opposite bank of the riv. Lat. 13. 43. N. Long. 33. 35. E.

BASCARA, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Gerona, prov. of Catalonia, situated upon the riv. Flavia, 8 m. N. of Gerona. Lat. 42. 8. N. Long. 2. 55. E.

BASCHAP, tn. of European Russia, prov. of Perm, and 90 m. S. of Perm, the capital, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Kama. Lat. 56. 55. N. Long. 55. 20. E.

BASCHAR UGLI, tn. Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Orfa, gov. of Algezira; 25 m. N.E. of Bir or Orfa. Lat. 37. 26. N. Long. 38. 56. E.

BASCHARAGE, tn. Belgium, prov. of Luxembourg. Pop. 900. 12 m. from Luxembourg, the cap. of the prov. Lat. 49. 34. N. Long. 5. 52. E.

BASCHI, tn. N. Italy, in Spoleto, one of the states of the Church, situated upon the left bank of the Tiber; 25 m. W. of Spoleto. Lat. 42. 41. N. Long. 12. 14. E.

BASCHKIRIAN URALS, mtns. of Russia, a branch of the great Oural range. Their summits and sides are overlaid with a thin layer of earth: birch, asp. and elder trees here struggle for existence both with soil and climate. The descent on one side terminates in the channel of the Oural, on the other it subsides in the plains of the Volga. They are usually called by the natives Obstchei-sirt. The geological formation includes freestone, sandstone, calcareous rocks, and marl.

BASCHKIRS, **BASHKIRS**, or **BASHKEERS**, tribe of Russia, gov. of Orenburg, near the borders of both the Russias. Lat. 55. 50. N. Long. 58. 0. E. They amount to about 1,000,000 of souls, lead a pastoral life, are partly Russians, and of the Greek church, partly also Mahomedans. They differ little from the Tartars in customs and manners, and have acquired a dialect of the Tartar language, their own being now quite forgotten. Their wealth is agrarian, consisting in horses, black cattle, bees, &c. They eat meat, cakes, honey, and drink an intoxicating liquor prepared from fermented mares and camels' milk, called kumiss. Another of their drinks is made from the juice of the birch-tree,

which they usually take in quantity, and spend much time in hunting, as well as in snaring bears, which are numerous in the country, and indulge in numerous pleasures. They are imperfectly civilized, their arms are lances, and bows and arrows, and such weapons only their arms, and which they are obliged to furnish to the army of Russia. The origin of the tribe is not strictly known: they are probably from the Nogays, a tribe admitted into Bulgaria; they formerly led a nomadic life under a chief of their own, but to avoid the rapacity of the Saracens spread themselves along the Ural, Volga, and submitted to the Khan of Russia. Upon the overthrow of this last Khan, Ivan II. they took refuge under the protection of Russia, but their frequent revolts have retarded their increase and their civilization. In the advance of the Musselman rises, by them some primitive customs are retained, and assist to point out their real origin. They sacrifice to the sun; place a horse before their hives, and keep the festival of the somewhat after the manner of the Christians; the priest, or mollah, who performs the marriage ceremony, presents the bridegroom with a sword, indicating that he is to lead an active life in the field of battle or in the chase, and that is a quality which should be inseparable from the character of one who is about to be the protection of a family.

BASCHLI, or **BASHLI**, tn. Circassia, in the kistan, near the base of mnt. Caucasus, leagues W. of the shores of the Caspian. Lat. 42. 19. N. Long. 47. 35. E.

BASCHURCH, par. England, hundred of Salop. Acres, 8940. Real prop. £9461. Pop. 1322. Shrewsbury (P. T.) Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BASCON, tn. France, depart. of the prov. of Gascony; 3 m. from Grasse, Adour (P. T.).

BASECLERS, tn. Belgium, prov. of Flanders, on the road between Tournay and Valenciennes, 15 m. N.W. of the latter. Lat. 50. 31. N. Long. 3. 40. E.

BASEL. See **BALE**.

BASEL, tribe, European Russia, gov. of Saratov, on the banks of the Volga.

BAS-EN-BASSET, tn. France, arrond. of Bourges, depart. of Haute-Loire, prov. of Orleans; 15 m. from Issengeaux, 3 m. from Nantais (P. T.). Pop. 4500. Manufactures of blond-lace, and earthenware.

BASENLUMBAL, tn. Turkey in Asia, gov. of Saraukhan, gov. of Anadolia; 35 m. N. of Pergamo.

BASENWILLER, tn. S. Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden; 8 m. from Fribourg.

BASEY. See **BASAY**.

BASFORD, tnsbp. England, par. of Wiltshire, hund. of Nantwich, and co. of Cheshire, 490. Real prop. £785. Pop. 85. Nantwich (P. T. 170).

BASFORD, par. England, wapentake of North div. co. of Nottingham, situated in a picturesque vicinity. Acres, 2720. Real prop. £5239. Pop. 6325. Nottingham (P. T. 170) Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Manufactures of lace, and earthenware.

&c.: there are also lace-machines made

ASFORD, tnsbp. England, par. of Ched-
desh, hund. of Totmonslow, co. of Stafford.
Real prop. £2443. Pop. 300. Leek (P. T. 155).

ASHALL-EAVES, tnsbp. England, par. of
Wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross,
dist. div. co. of York, West riding. Acres, 3640.
Real prop. £3777. Pop. 310. Clitheroe (P. T.

ASHE, tn. of Syria, in the pach. of Aleppo,
25 m. N.E. from Aleppo, the capital of the

ASHEE ISLANDS, North Pacific ocean,
to the N. of Luzon, the largest island in
the Philippine group. Lat. 20. 26. N. Long.
120. 0. E. They are called North Grafton,
Bayat or Orange, Round, and Ba-
besides rocky islets. They are in general
may be seen 15 leagues off, appearing
rounded summits. The intervening chan-
nels are considered safe. The currents set with
considerable strength towards the N.E. and N.W.

Monsoons, or storms, are common amongst these
islands in both monsoons. Baten, the largest of
the group, is about 10 m. in length. The
other islands are inhabited by a race of people
represented as inoffensive and courteous, who
live in villages, placed in elevated positions and
easy of access. The surface is not wooded,

but appears to produce abundance of grass.
The chief productions of the inhabited islands
are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-canes,
potatoes, yams, and cotton. The only quad-
rupeds are goats and hogs. The islanders in-
duce liberally in the Bashee-wine, distilled

from rice and sugar-cane; exchange commodi-
ties willingly for iron, and understand the use
of money. Fresh water can be had here, close to
the beach, in ample supplies. Gold-dust is also
found here, brought down by the mountain
streams; and, in 1783, the Spaniards established

settlement here for the purpose of possessing
themselves of the island treasures. The Bashees
gather no inconsiderable quantity of the gold-
dust, and fashion the metal into ornaments. A
Spanish governor, a priest, and a company of
soldiers reside on Grafton island. These islands
were visited by Dampier, M. Surville, Captain
Forster, and seen by Byron, Wallis, and M.

BASHEE, island, one of the Bashee group,
to the N. of the Philippines, in the N. Pacific ocean. It
rises into a round hill in the centre, contains
one village, affords fresh water in abundance,
and under the eastern shore is safe anchorage.
See **BASHEE ISLANDS**.

BASHEEN, tn. Asia, dist. of Mukran, in
Beloochistan, situated upon the Pagistan branch
of the riv. Bunt; 75 m. S.W. from Gaih. Lat.
25. 41. N. Long. 59. 15. E.

BASHI, KENI, tn. Turkey in Asia, sandj. Kars,
gov. of Armenia; 30 m. from Kars.

BASHIA, tn. W. Africa, belonging to the
Naloo, in the Foolah country. Lat. 10. 40. N.
Long. 13. 47. E.

BASHILO, riv. Abyssinia, in Amhara. It is a
tributary to the Abawi, into which it falls about
20 m. S. of Alata. Lat. 11. 16. N. Long. 38. 0. E.

BASHKIRS. See **BASCHKIRS**.

BASHLI. See **BASCHLI**.

BASHMUT, dist. of, Bahari or Lower Egypt,
situated to the eastward of the Delta.

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BASHNA, NABRIT, station of Arabia Petrea,
on the line of communication called the Holy
Route. Lat. 27. 15. N. Long. 35. 25. E.

BASHYRIEVE, vil. Scotland, dist. of Buchan,
shire of Aberdeen; 10 m. N. of Old Aberdeen.
Lat. 57. 17. N. Long. 2. 2. W.

BASIANS, people of Caucasia, to the S. of the
Circassians, and adjoining the Souanes. They
consist of Bulgarians, Greeks, Kalmucks and
Nogais, and are divided into three tribes, called
Tshegems, Balkens, and Karatschas. Their soil
is fertile, producing millet, oats, &c. and their
oxen and mules are much esteemed. Lead is
raised at Kargatchin Tau. Saltpetre and gun-
powder are manufactured here extensively. Sul-
phureous exhalations occur in several of the Ba-
sian valleys, and thunderbolts are represented as
falling frequently in this region. Hot wells are
found near the banks of the Jetchick riv. and in
the mtns., where the Terah has its source, are
magnificent colonnades of prismatic basalts.
Christianity is not wholly extinct here, and one
church still survives in a remote district, and
founded on a rock, where the true worship is
still celebrated. The Basians were the primi-
tive occupants of Kabardia, but driven by the
Circassian chiefs into their present asylum, for
which they are obliged to pay a tribute to their
oppressors.

BASIEGE, tn. France, depart. of Haut-Ga-
ronne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord, situ-
ated upon the canal of the south, 12 m. S. from
Toulouse. Lat. 44. 29. N. Long. 3. 2. E. Ville-
franche de Lauraguais (P. T.).

BASIENTO, riv. S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, in
the kingd. of Naples, having its embouchure in
the gulf of Tarento.

BASIL. See **BALU**.

BASIL, bay, Chinese empire, in the prov. of
Corea, on the W. coast, and on the shore of
the Corean Archipelago. Lat. 36. 0. N. Long.
127. 0. E.

BASIL HALL'S BAY, N. America, opening
into York's Archipelago, in the Polar seas. Lat.
68. 0. N. Long. 115. 0. W.

BASILAN, or **BASREALAN**, isle, N. Pacific
ocean, one of the Philippine group; 18 m. S.W.
from Mindanao, and about 36 m. in circumfer-
ence. Lat. of E. point, 6. 30. N. Long. 122.
30. E. The surface is elevated much above the
sea, and ascends towards the peaked mtn. in
the centre. It is fertile, and produces rice,
sugar-cane, and bananas. Deer and hogs run
wild here. The straits of Basilan, which flow
between this island and Mindanao, are naviga-
ble and safe: fresh water can be had here in
abundance.

BASILBAB, tn. N. Africa, in the state of
Tunis, seated upon the riv. Mejerda, about 25
m. from Tunis.

BASILDEN, or **BASSILDON**, par. England,
hund. of Moreton, co. of Berks. Acres, 3120.
Real prop. £4142. Pop. 780. Reading (P. T.
42). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. An-
nual val. £130.

BASILDON, chap. England, par. of Laindon,
hund. of Barstaple, co. of Essex. Acres, 1850.
Real prop. £2044. Pop. 124. Billericay (P. T.
29).

BASILE, Sr., tn. S. Italy, prov. of Basilicata,
kingd. of Naples; 12 m. from Toursi. Lat. 40.
17. N. Long. 16. 45. E.

BASILE, Sr., tn. S. Italy, in the Terra

d'Otranto, kingd. of Naples, situated 20 m. eastward from Matera.

BASILICA, tn. Greece, in the dist. of Corinth, Morea, near the W. shore of the gulf of Corinth, and 5 m. NW. from Corinth city. Lat. 37. 58. N. Long. 22. 43. E.

BASILICATA (anc. Lucania), prov. S. Italy, kingd. of Naples, sometimes also named *Matera*, Lat. 40. 30. N. Long. 16. 0. E. Boundaries, Calabria Citra, Terres Bari, and Otranto, gulf of Tarento. Principalities, Ultra and Citra. Chief tn. Potenza. Pop. 378,000. Productions, wheat, maize, oil, saffron, cotton, silk. Surface partly mountainous, partly level.

BASILICO, tn. Eastern Greece, in the dist. of Livadia, 21 m. from the ruins of the ancient Delphi.

BASILIO, Sr., Sardinia, in the Cagliari div., situated upon the left bank of the Malangia riv., 21 m. NW. of Cagliari. Lat. 39. 42. W. Long. 9. 12. E.

BASILIPOTAMO, or **VASILICO**, or **IRI**, (anc. Eurotas,) riv. of Greece, in the Morea. It rises in the hills of Leondari, takes a course due s., and passing E. of Mistras, the vicinity of ancient Sparta, falls into the gulf of Kolokythia. Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 22. 40. E.

BASILIPOTAMO, riv. of Turkey in Asia, island of Cyprus, falling into the Mediterranean sea on the E. side of the island; about 20 m. eastward of Limesol.

BASILUZZO, ISLE OF, in the Mediterranean sea, E. of Ustica. It is one of the Lipari group, is a mere rock composed of granite and porous lava, and strewn with sulphate of alumen. Lat. 38. 48. N. Long. 15. 13. E.

BASIN HARBOUR, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Addison, state of Vermont, in Ferrisburg, situated upon the E. side of lake Champlain, 5 m. S. of the mouth of Otter Creek riv., and 486 m. from Washington.

BASIN, MINAS, bay, N. America, an estuary at the NE. extremity of the bay of Fundy.

BASING, OLD, vil. tshp. and chap. England, par. and hund. of Basingstoke, co. Southampton. Acres, 4970. Real prop. £5652. Pop. 1103. Basingstoke (P. T. 48). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester. The famous palace of "Basing House" covered an area of fourteen acres; was built in the reign of Elizabeth; resisted the Parliamentarians, under the gallant marquis of Winchester, but was at length taken by Cromwell, and burnt down. In this tshp. a battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes, in 871.

BASINGSTOKE, mkt. tn. England, par. and hund., and div. of the same name, co. of Southampton. Acres in par., 3970. Real prop. £11,381. Pop. 3581. 48 m. from London, 18 m. from Winchester and Andover, and 16 m. from Reading. Lat. 51. 16. N. Long. 1. 7. W. It is agreeably situated in an open fertile country, half a mile from the fountain of the Loddon riv., and on the banks of a still-water navigation that is connected with the Thames by the riv. Wye, in Surrey, and an auxiliary canal. The parish-church is a spacious and handsome structure, in the pointed style. The market-place is spacious, with a town-hall above it. The Friends, Independents, and Huntingdonians have chapels here; and book-societies are supported by the gentry of the immediate vicinity. The government of the town is confided

to a mayor and two justices: the corporation consists of a high steward, recorder, seven aldermen, seven burgesses, a town-clerk, and two sergeants-at-mace. Quarter sessions are held here, and a court of record still exists here. The mayor is lord of the manor. Lord Sandes founded here a free grammar-school; the skinner's company, of London, support a charity-school; and there are besides several almshouses. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester. The manufacture of shalloons, serges, and druggets was formerly of much value to the inhabitants, but the opening of so many lines of inland navigation has drawn attention to the carrying trade, to the transport of corn to London, and forwarding of various descriptions of goods to the country. The trade in corn and malt is particularly prosperous, and several flour-mills are erected upon the riv. Loddon. Wednesday is the mkt. day for meat, &c.; and every alternate Wednesday for cattle. Fairs are held on Tuesday in Easter week, Wednesday in Whitsun week, and 11th October. The ruins of the chapel of the Holy Ghost, founded in the time of Henry VIII., by Lord Sandes, is still to be seen at the north end of the town, and it still enjoys revenues intended for the promotion of religious education here. Lancaster, the navigator, and the two Whartons were natives of this parish.

BASINGSTOKE, div. England, co. Southampton, containing 144,800 acres, and a pop. of 29,592 souls.

BASINGTAL, isle, Indian seas, at the entrance of the straits of Malacca, between the coast of Sumatra and Pulo Lingen. Lat. 0. 30. S. Long. 122. 30. E.

BASINGTHORPE, par. England, wapentake of Beltesloe, parts of Keateven, co. Lincoln. Acres (with Westby), 920. Real prop. £2639. Pop. 122. Corby (P. T. 105). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BASINGWERK, vil. North Wales, par. of Holywell, co. of Flint. Holywell (P. T. 306). Here are the interesting and picturesque ruins of an ancient abbey, erected in 1131. It is now the property of the ancient family of Mostyn of Talacre.

BASIRE, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the sandj. of Djanickli, prov. of Roum, situated upon the E. shore of the Black sea; 25 m. NW. from Samoun.

BASKERVILLE, cape, Australia, on the coast of De Witt's Land, in New Holland. Lat. 17. 0. S. Long. 122. 30. E.

BASKINRIDGE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Somerset, state of New Jersey, situated on a branch of the Passaic riv.; 7 m. SW. of Morristown; 17 m. N. of New Brunswick; 219 m. from Washington. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 74. 32. W. General Lee was taken prisoner here, in 1776.

BASKOUTCHATSK, lake, Asiatic Russia, in the Steppe of Kalnyzk, and gov. of Astrakhan. Lat. 48. 8. N. Long. 46. 50. E.

BASKSIO, tn. Sweden, dist. of Umea, in Lapland, between lakes Stora and Wajmes; 150 m. NW. of Umea. Lat. 65. 5. N. Long. 16. 0. E.

BASLE. See **BALZ**.

BASLICK, par. Ireland, bar. of Ballintobes, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 3574. French-Park (P. T. 117). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin. An abbey was founded here in the life-time of St. Patrick.

BASLIGLIA, tn. N. Italy, in the duchy of Modena, 18 m. to the southward of Modena, the capital. Lat. 44. 26. N. Long. 59. 54. E.

BASLOW, chap. England, par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. of Derby. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £3088. Pop. 863. Bakewell (P. T. 154). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield.

BASMAN, or **BOMOSA**, island, in the Persian gulf, 15 m. from the Arabian coast. Lat. 25. 48. N. Long. 54. 57. E. It is about 20 m. in circumference.

BASMAN, tn. of Persia, in the prov. of Kohistan, in Beloochistan, about 60 m. N. from Bunpoor. Lat. 28. 37. N. Long. 59. 54. E. Pop. 300. Here are hot wells.

BASOCHE-GOUE, La, tn. France, arrond. of Chateau-Dun, depart. of Eure et Loire, prov. of Perche; 12 m. from Montmirail. Pop. 1250.

BASOUDA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa. The chief place of a purgunnah, situated upon a tributary to the Beetwah riv. 26 m. from Bhilsah. Lat. 23. 52. N. Long. 78. 0. E. Pop. 5000.

BASOUDA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, 15 m. from Rhatgur. Lat. 23. 35. N. Long. 78. 25. E. Pop. 1500. On the summit of an adjacent hill is a ghurry or fort.

BASOVA, tn. Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkoutsk, Siberia, situated upon the banks of the riv. Lena.

BASOVIZZA, tn. Austrian Empire, in the circle and gov. of Trieste, in Illyria; 8 m. E. of Trieste. Lat. 45. 37. N. Long. 13. 55. E.

BASQUE, ISLS *DE*, N. America, Lower Canada, off the coast of Richmond tnsbp. in the riv. St. Lawrence. Lat. 48. 12. N. Long. 68. 50. W.

BASQUES AUX ISLES, N. America, in the seigniorie of Trois Pistoles, co. of Richmond, Lower Canada.

BASQUES, *LES*, dist. France, depart. of the Lower Pyrénées, formerly subdivided into Labour, Soule, and Lower Navarre. It lies to the W. of the Pyrénées, is much encumbered with mtns. and is only profitable as pasture for young cattle. The inhabitants retain the primitive Iberian dialect, once spoken in Spain and Aquitania.

BASQUE ROADS, bay of Biscay, off the coast of Lower Charente, sheltered on the N. by the isle of Re. Lat. 46. 5. N. Long. 1. 10. W.

BASQUES, La *MER DE*, bay of Biscay, off the coast of the Lower Pyrénées, the name is limited to that part of the bay of Bayonne that washes the coast of Labour.

BASQUES, Rio *DE*, riv. N. America, in the repub. of Guatimala, falling into the Caribbean sea.

BASQUEVILLE, tn. France, arrond. of Dieppe, depart. of Seine Inférieure, prov. of Normandy, situated upon the riv. Vienne; it is a (P. T.) the chief place of a canton; 12 m. SW. from Dieppe, 3 m. from Omonville (P. T.). Pop. 2500. Manufactures, serges, stuffs, &c.

BASQUIAN HILLS, N. America, in the Knistineaux ter. impending over Goose lake. Lat. 53. 0. N. Long. 103. 0. W.

BASRA, vil. of Said, or Upper Egypt, situated upon the right bank of the Nile, 10 m. SE. from Es-Siout.

BASRADOO, tn. W. Africa, in the Manding's country, situated upon the N. bank of the Joliba, 10 m. SE. from Bammakoo, and visited

by Mungo Park in 1797 and 1805. Lat. 12. 42. N. Long. 3. 42. W.

BASRODE, tn. Belgium, prov. of Flanders, situated upon the Scheldt, adjacent to Dendermonde. Pop. 2500. Chief occupation, ship-building.

BASRONTHE, tn. Persia, dist. of Taberistan, prov. of Mazanderan, 30 m. from Farrabad.

BASS, island, Scotland, par. of North Berwick, sh. of Haddington. Lat. 56. 4. 53. N. Long. 2. 37. 57. W. It should rather be called an insulated rock; it stands about 2 m. from the coast of E. Lothian, opposite to Tantallon castle; it is about 1 m. in circumference, rises to 400 feet above the sea, having a deep channel between it and the main land, navigated by the London and Leith steam-vessels; the sides are steep and inaccessible, except upon the SW. where there is a tolerable approach. A natural cavern pierces the islet entirely through from E. to W. and is accessible at ebb of tide; it is but imperfectly lighted, and about midway through is a dark, deep, pool. The landing-place was commanded by a fort, now ruined, consisting of a curtain and four square towers, which accommodated 100 men, and was approached by ladders, or by a basket and chains. The monastic ruins that adjoin the fortress are supposed to have some connexion with the history of St. Baldred, the disciple of Kentigern. In 1406, the young prince, afterwards James I., was placed here by his father, Robert III., until a vessel was prepared to convey him to France, an expedition miserably interrupted by nineteen years' captivity in England. The Bass was the property of the Lauders, until purchased for a state-prison for the Cameronians, by Charles II. It was again rendered historically conspicuous by the obstinate resistance of its governor to the authority of William III., in the early part of that king's reign. Like Ailsa Craig, in the Clyde, the Bass is occupied by myriads of sea-fowl, especially by the solan-goose. There is a spring of delicious water in the centre of the islet; about a score of sheep are generally pastured here at once, and the mutton of Bass is as proverbial in Scotland as the herrings of Loch Fyne. The annual val. of the sea-fowl is £30, and of the pasturage £10. Bass is now the property of the Dalrymples.

BASS COVE, N. America, in Adolphustown, Upper Canada, on the bay of Quinte.

BASS, islands, N. America, co. of Huron, state of Ohio, in Lake Erie. The group consists of three large and several small islands. In the S. Bass island is a fine harbour, called Put-in-Bay, a few miles W. of which the British fleet, commanded by captain Barclay, was captured by the Americans, under captain Perry, on the 10th Sept. 1813.

BASS, POINT, Australia, New South Wales, on the Illawarra coast, co. of Camden. Lat. 34. 40. S. Long. 150. 58. E.

BASS, riv. N. America, East Greenland, falling into the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 65. 0. N. Long. 50. 10. W.

BASS HARBOUR, Indian seas, a name given to a surface enclosed by several islands in the straits of Malacca, off the Malay coast, to the N. of Pulo Pinang.

BASS' STRAIT, Oceanica, one of the most important communications between the Pacific and Indian oceans. It separates Van Diemen's

Land from Australia, is about 150 m. in length by 120 m. in breadth. Lat. 40. 0. s. Long. 147. 30. E. It is an open, safe, and commodious passage for vessels bound eastward. Ships passing through from the W. may keep in Lat. 39. 25., which will carry them sufficiently to the northward of King's island, and the reefs that run out from its N. point. The strait is clear till the eastern point is made; the soundings regular, varying 38, 42, and 35 fathoms, with a bottom of fine sand and shells. The next object of the navigator is Redonda, a remarkable, lofty, pyramidal, white rock, which may be seen 12 leagues off, to the southward of Wilson's point. It is 117 m. from the N. point of King's island. The track afterwards lies on the N. side of Sir Roger Curtis's isles, the chief of which is visible 11 leagues off. A course thence, E.N. leaving the Devil's Tower on the N., and Kent's Group on the S., leads clear through. This strait is called after its discoverer, Bass, the surgeon of a British man-of-war.

BASSA, tn. W. Africa, upon the Grain coast, in Guinea, situated upon the sea-shore, 20 m. E. from Guinea. Lat. 4. 26. N. Long. 7. 20. W.

BASSA, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Malown, prov. of Delhi; 50 m. NW. from Serinagur.

BASSA, RAJPOOT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi; 70 m. NW. from Serinagur.

BASSA, GRAND, sea-port tn. of W. Africa, upon the Grain coast, in Guinea, situated at the embouchure of the riv. St. John. Lat. 5. 49. N. Long. 9. 50. W.

BASSA, PICCANENNY, tn. W. Africa, on the Grain coast, in Guinea, situated to the westward of Grand Bassa, and on the sea-shore. Lat. 6. 0. N. Long. 9. 58. W.

BASSA-DOUNGRAM, mntn. India, in Tibet; eternally covered with snow. Lat. 34. 30. N. Long. 91. 50. E.

BASSAC, tn. France, arrond. of Cognac, depart. of Charente, prov. of Angoumois; 13 m. from Saintes, situated upon the Charente riv. Pop. 720. In the year 1569 an engagement took place here between the Catholics and Protestants, when the latter were overthrown, and the Prince of Condé slain.

BASSAC, vil. France, arrond. of Saintes, depart. of Charente, prov. of Saintogne, situated upon the Charente riv.; 3 m. from Saintes.

BASSÆ, tn. of Greece, in the Morea, 14 m. NW. from Leondari, near the base of Avlana Peak. Lat. 37. 24. N. Long. 22. 2. E.

BASSAII, riv. S. Africa, separating the country of Kaffers from that of the Tambookas, and being tributary to the riv. Key.

BASSALAM, riv. See ANGRABA.

BASSALEG, par. England, hund. of Wentllog, co. of Monmouth. Acres, 6290. Pop. 1664. Newport (P. T. 149). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

BASSAM, GRAND, tn. W. Africa, upon the Ivory coast, in Guinea, at the embouchure of the Costa riv.; 50 leagues W. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5. 16. N. Long. 3. 19. W.

BASSAM, PICCANENNY, tn. W. Africa, on the Ivory coast, Guinea, to the W. of the Bottomless Pit, and 70 leagues W. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5. 22. N. Long. 3. 57. W.

BASSAN, tn. France, arrond. of Montpelier, depart. of Herault, prov. of Languedoc; 4 m. from Beziers (P. T.).

BASSAN, EL, tn. of Greece, in Albania,

situated upon the riv. Scambi, the anc. *Genusus*. Lat. 41. 12. N. Long. 19. 58. E.

BASSANO, tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian states, situated upon the riv. Brenta, 18 m. NE. from Vicenza. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 11. 46. E. Pop. 11,755. Manufactures, silk, cloth, leather. The wines of the surrounding district are celebrated for their exquisite flavour. The village of Vicentino, on the opposite bank of the riv. is united to Bassano by a stone-bridge, 180 feet in length. In the year 1796 the Austrians, under General Quosdanowick, were here totally defeated by Bonaparte, and in 1809, the district of Bassano was made a duchy, with 11,000 dollars annual income, and conferred upon Hugh Bernard Maret, by Napoleon. This is the country of Jacques Poncet and of Alde Manuce.

BASSAR PULO, small island, Indian seas, off the N. coast of the island of Ceram, and southward of the Gilolo passage. Lat. 2. 45. S. Long. 129. 10. E.

BASSAS DE INDIA, islands, Indian ocean, in the channel of Mozambique, SE. of the bay of Sofala, on the African coast. Lat. 21. 21. S. Long. 39. 38. E.

BASSAS, CAPE, E. Africa, on the shore of the Indian ocean. Lat. 4. 50. N. Long. 48. 12. E.

BASSAS, islets, Indian ocean, off the coast of the island of Ceylon. They are only rocky islets or reefs, the outer edge of which is 9 m. from the coast. The great Bassa is 6 m. in length, by 2½ m. in breadth, and is nearly parallel with the main land, in a direction NE. and SW. Lat. 6. 13. 0. N. Long. 81. 46. 0. E. Of the southern Bassa, Lat. 6. 7. 0. E. Long. 81. 39. E. Of the Little northern Bassa, Lat. 6. 20. 30. N. Long. 81. 55. 0. E. The currents between the Bassas and Dondra head are strong and uncertain.

BASSATIN, tn. Lower Egypt, situated upon the right bank of the Nile; 5 m. S. from Cairo.

BASSE, CAPE, on the S. coast of Arabia, in the Arabian sea, NE. from Hasec. Lat. 18. 55. N. Long. 57. 35. E.

BASSE, POINT, island of Samothraki or Semendrek, in the Grecian Archipelago, situated at the SW. angle of that elevated, rocky island, in Lat. 40. 24. N. Long. 35. 35. E.

BASSE, POINT, W. Indies, island of Martinique, situated upon the W. coast; 10 m. NW. from Port Royal.

BASSECOUR, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Berne; 25 m. SW. from Bale. Lat. 47. 19. N. Long. 7. 17. E.

BASSE, LA, tn. France, arrond. of Lille, depart. of the North, prov. of Flanders. It is the chief place of a canton, situated upon a canal that unites with the Deuse; 15 m. from Lille. Pop. 3000. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 2. 49. E. Trade consists in cattle, cloth, turf, and grain.

BASSEELAN, island, E. Indies, situated off the SW. coast of Mindanao, in the Sooloo Archipelago. It is about 35 m. in length, by 6 m. in breadth. The surface ascends gradually from the shores to the centre; produce, corn and cowries. See BASILAN.

BASSEEN, or **BASSEIN** (BASSIN), tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Aurungabad; 30 m. N. from Bombay fort. Lat. 19. 20. N. Long. 72. 50. E. Situated upon the sea-coast, opposite to the island of Salsette, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. This place is regularly fortified, but

the interior of the tn. consists wholly of ruined churches and deserted houses; the country around is fertile and cultivated, and in the Ghaut mountains, on the NE. the teak-tree grows, whence it is transported, by the rapid rivers of the district, to the sea, and forwarded thence to the dock-yards at Bombay and elsewhere. By a treaty with the Sultan of Cambray the Portuguese became possessed of this place, in the year 1531, and continued to occupy it until driven out by the Mahrattas, in 1750. It continued under this last dynasty until 1802, when a treaty was signed at this place, between the Peshwa and the British government, which totally extinguished the Mahratta power.

BASSEEN, or **PALHEIN**, or **PATHEIN**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Pegu, dominion of Ava; 100 m. from Rangoon, upon the Basseen riv. Lat. 17. 0. N. Long. 94. 45. E. The harbour, or port, at this place has a good depth of water, but the rivers that connect the Basseen with the Irawaddy are not navigable during every season of the year, so that commerce, with the N. part of the Burmese territory, is interrupted periodically.

BASSEEN, or **PATHEIN**, dist. India, in the SW. part of the Birman empire, extending along the shores of the bay of Bengal, and watered by the Irawaddy riv.

BASSEEN, or **NEGRAIS**, riv. E. Indies, Birman empire, one of the chief branches and mouths of the Irawaddy riv. Lat. 16. 0. N. Long. 94. 23. E.

BASSEMPOUL, tn. France, arrond. of St. Sever, depart. of Landès, prov. of Gascony; 12 m. from St. Sever. (P. T.). Pop. 850.

BASSEN, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Bremen, kingd. of Hanover; 8 m. E. from Bremen. Lat. 52. 5. N. Long. 9. 4. E.

BASSENDEAN, par. Scotland, sh. of Berwick. Pop. 420. Greenlaw (P. T. 35).

BASSENHEIM, vil. Prussia, in the duchy of the Lower Rhine; 8 m. from Coblenz. Pop. 350.

BASSENTHWAITE, par. England, ward. of Allerdale, below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 6930. Real prop. £3453. Pop. 549. Keswick (P. T. 291). Living, a cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Annual val. £112. In this par. is the picturesque lake of Bassenthwaite, on the margin of which stands the little vil. of the same name. Lat. 54. 39. N. Long. 3. 9. W.

BASSENTHWAITE, **LAKE**, England, par. of the same name, ward of Allerdale, below Darwent, co. of Cumberland. It occupies an area of 1747 acres, is shallow, with a muddy bottom, in many places grass grown, and its waters are remarkable for their transparency. It is connected with Keswick lake by the riv. Derwent. Long. 53. 39. N. Long. 3. 12. W.

BASSERADAH, **CANAL** OF, Bahari, or Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Mansoura. Lat. 30. 53. N. Long. 31. 22. E.

BASSERSDORF, tn. Switzerland, canton of Zurich, upon the high road between Zurich and Winterthen; 7 m. NE. from the latter. Lat. 47. 26. N. Long. 37. E.

BASSES ISLES, Pacific ocean, off the NW. coast of New Guinea. They are an assemblage of uninhabited rocky islets, sometimes called the Thousand Isles.

BASSE-TERRE, dist. W. Indies, island of Guadeloupe; it is one of the sections into which the W. part of the island is separated by a mtn. chain, and, by the riv. Salee; the other is denominated Cabes-Terre. Lat. 16. 10. N. Long. 61. 45. W.

BASSE-TERRE, tn. W. Indies, the capital of the dist. of the same name, in the island of Guadeloupe. It is situated on the W. side of the island and near the S. end, in Lat. 15. 59. 30. N. Long. 61. 47. 30. W. This is the best tn. in the island, is adorned with public buildings, fountains, and gardens, and the centre of its commerce. The anchorage off the tn. is very inconvenient, and the roadstead unsheltered and subject to a constant heavy swell; but the depth, at the length of two cables, is from 80 to 100 fathoms.

BASSE-TERRE, tn. W. Indies, in the island of Maria Galante, one of the dependencies of Guadeloupe; it stands on the SW. point of the island and is protected by a fort. Lat. 15. 52. N. Long. 61. 22. W.

BASSE-TERRE, tn. W. Indies, the capital of the island of St. Christopher; it is situated on the southern coast, at the embouchure of a riv. opening into Basse-Terre road, and contains a pop. of about 3000 souls. It is protected by three strong batteries. Lat. 17. 13. 30. N. Long. 62. 49. 30. W.

BASSET-HOUSE, a liberty, England, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, claiming to be extraparochial. Real prop. £421. Pop. 23. Hinckley (P. T. 100).

BASSETJAS, tribe and dist. Central Africa, in the country of the Hottentots. Lat. 26. 20. S. Long. 28. 10. E.

BASSETLAW, wapentake, England, co. Nottingham, separated into the divs. of Hatfield and Clay, North and South. Acres, 38,080. Pars. 52. Pop. 37,245.

BASSEVELDE, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders; 12 m. from Ghent.

BASSIELLICA, tn. island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, situated upon the Prunella riv. 20 m. NE. from Ajaccio. Lat. 42. 1. N. Long. 9. 4. E.

BASSIGNANA, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont, near the confluence of the Tanaro and Po rivs. 6 m. from Alessandria. Pop. 3110. A battle was fought here on the 25th Nov. 1745, between the Spaniards and the Sardinians, in which the latter were defeated.

BASSIGNY, subdiv. France, in the departs. of Upper Marne, Vosges, and Meuse, prov. of Upper Champagne.

BASSIGNY, tn. France, dist. of the same name, depart. of Marne, prov. of Champagne.

BASSILAN. See **BASILAN**.

BASSILDON. See **BASILDEN**.

BASSING, tn. France, depart. of Meurthe, prov. of Lorraine; 6 m. from Dieuze (P. T.).

BASSINGBOURNE, par. England, hund. of Armingford, co. of Cambridge. Acres, 3275. Real prop. £4311. Pop. 1446. Royston (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ely.

BASSINGHAM, par. England, wapentake of Boothby Graffo, lower div. parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £3946. Pop. 704. Newark (P. T. 122). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BASSINGHAM, or **BESSINGHAM**, par. England, hund. of North Erpingham, co. of Norfolk.

Acres, 410. Real prop. £586. Pop. 137. Cromer (P. T. 129). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £110.

BASSINGTON, tnsbp. England, par. of Eggingham, ward of Coquetdale, North div. co. of Northumberland. Pop. 700. Alnwick (P. T. 312).

BASSIS, isle, W. Africa, off the coast of the Mandingoes, in Senegambia. Lat 11. 52. N. Long. 16. 0. W.

BASSKAKOWA, vil. Russia in Europe, gov. of Saratov, situated upon the Volga riv. Pop. 250.

BASSLOW. See **BASLOW**.

BASSO-GALLO, ter. of Abyssinia, on the right bank of the Abawi, or Nile riv. the source of which is placed in this district by the most learned geographers. Lat. 10. 40. N. Long. 36. 22. E.

BASSORA, **BALSORAH**, or **BASRAH**, a city in the Arabian Irak, situated on an arm of Shalul-Arab, about half way between the junction of the Tigris with the Euphrates and the Persian gulf, 210 miles sw. of Ispahan, 600 ss. of Aleppo. Lat. 30. 31. N. Long. 47. 30. E. This city was built by command of the caliph Omar, in the 15th year of the Hegira, A. D. 656, for the sake of carrying on, more commodiously, an extensive commerce between the Syrians, Arabians, Persians, and Indians. The population is from fifteen to twenty thousand, consisting of Mohammedans, Jews, Nestorians, and Chaldee Christians: many merchants from Turkey, Armenia, and Greece, have their residence at Bassora. The English and Dutch have each their consuls. The Abbé Raynal values the merchandise annually brought to Bassora at upwards of half a million sterling, of which the English alone contribute about £200,000 worth, and the Dutch nearly half this amount. It consists chiefly of rice, sugar, spices, coffee, iron, lead, muslins, calicoes, and woollen cloths. The city of Bassora is surrounded by a wall about 10 m. in circuit, of considerable height and thickness. The houses are in general meanly built of clay, with a small proportion of bricks; and the bazaars, though containing the richest products of the East, are in themselves most miserable edifices. A large part of the interior of this city is laid out in gardens and plantations of various kinds, intersected by numerous small canals. The best building is the English factory. Almost all the inhabitants are engaged in trade. The situation of the place is unhealthy, and strangers are very liable to a malignant fever, from the miasmata arising from the mud and stagnant water in and about the city. The environs are fertile, abound in fruit and grain; and many whole fields are employed solely in the cultivation of the rose for the purpose of distillation. The peasants, however, are greatly harassed by tribes of predatory Arabs. After repeated contests between the Turks and the Persians about this place, it came into the power of the former in 1668. In the year 1777, the Persians took it, but abandoned it to the Turks the year following. In 1787, the Turks were expelled by the Arabs; but some time after they succeeded in recapturing it, under Soliman, pacha of Bagdad, and it has remained in their hands ever since.

BASSORAH, pach. Turkey in Asia: boundaries, on the NE. Persia, on the SE. the Persian

Gulf, on the W. the pach. of Bagdad. Lat 33. 52. N. Long. 42. 38. E.

BASSOU, tn. France, depart. of Yonne, prov. of Nivernois, a (P. T.), situated between Auxerre and Joigni (P. T.). Pop. 500.

BASSOUES, tn. France, arrond. of Mirande, depart. of Gers, prov. of Gascony; 9 m. from Mirande (P. T.). Pop. 1400. Here are acidulated mineral-waters.

BASSOWDA, or **BASSOUDA**. See **BASSOUDA**.

BASSUM, or **WANSIM**, dist. Hindoostan, ter. of Hyderabad. The surface is uneven, but well watered by streamlets tributary to the Godavary riv.

BASSUM, tn. N. Germany, kingd. of Hanover; 30 m. from Nienbourg. Lat. 52. 51. N. Long. 8. 42. E.

BASTA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Entre Douro e Minho, at the base of the Santa Caterina mnts. and 15 m. NE. from Guimaraens. Lat. 41. 34. N. Long. 7. 55. W.

BASTA, tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian states; 10 m. NW. from Badia. Lat. 45. 7. N. Long. 11. 20. E.

BASTA, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Boli, gov. of Anadolli, near the confluence of the Filbas and Basta rvs. 10 m. from the shores of the Black Sea. Lat. 41. 20. N. Long. 32. 0. E.

BASTA, tn. Austrian Empire, cir. of Kaurym, in Bohemia, near to the banks of the riv. Elbe.

BASTA, **TRI**, or **BISHREK**, vil. of Bahari, or Lower Egypt, upon one of the branches of the Nile, connecting the canal of Trajan to the Pelusiac which united with lake Menzaleh; 10 m. N. from Belbeis. Lat. 30. 34. N. Long. 31. 33. E. Here are stupendous ruins, supposed to be those of a temple of Bacchus; it was built of enormous blocks of granite.

BASTALA, island, Indian seas, off the E. coast of the island of Sumatra. Lat. 0. 35. N. Long. 103. 25. E.

BASTAM, or **BISTAM**, tn. Persia, in Khorassan, about 250 m. NE. from Ispahan.

BASTAN, Turkey in Asia (anc. Bithynium, Claudiopolis, Antinopolis), in Anadolli; 165 m. from Constantinople. This was the birth-place of Antinous.

BASTAN, valley of, Spain, sub-div. of Pampeluna; 30 m. in length by 15 m. in breadth, having the depart. of the Lower Pyrénées on the N. side.

BASTARD, tn. N. America, Upper Canada, situated between Lansdowne and Leeds.

BASTAVOE BAY, Scotland, sh. of Orkney and Shetland, on the E. coast of the island of Yell.

BASTELICA, tn. France, island of Corsica, in the arrond. and 18 m. E. from Ajaccio (P. T.). Lat. 42. 0. N. Long. 9. 0. E.

BASTIA, tn. France, depart. of the island of Corsica; 69 m. from Ajaccio. Lat. 42. 41. 36. N. Long. 9. 26. 45. E. It was formerly the capital of the Golo div. and of the whole island of Corsica; it is seated on the E. coast, opposite to the Italian shores, upon a crescent-formed sinuosity of the beach, overhung by a lofty mnt. It is irregularly built, with narrow streets, and is distinguished into the Terra Vecchia and Terra Nuova, (old and new towns), in the latter of which is a citadel strongly fortified. Here are also a college, theatre, and society for

the diffusion of knowledge. It is the seat of a tribunal of justice, and the residence of a sub-prefect. Pop. 11,336. The harbour is small and adapted to small craft only; its entrance is 90 yards in width, exposed to easterly winds, and to land-puffs, and the channel admits but one vessel at a time, which must observe mid-way between the Lion-rock and the Mole-head. There is anchorage-ground in 10 or 12 fathoms, a cable's length S. of the mole; the limited extent of the port of Bastia has not checked the commercial spirit of the inhabitants, who carry on an extensive trade in soap, paste, wax, hides, liquors, wines, figs, pulse, oil, &c. and the stilettoes manufactured here obtain a preference amongst the Italians. Bastia was taken from the Genoese by the English in 1745, but restored in 1746: it was besieged, ineffectually, by the Austrians and Piedmontese, in 1748; in the year 1768, it was annexed to the crown of France; the English possessed themselves of Bastia in the year 1794, but held it only for a short period, and with this exception, it has been attached to France since 1768. In the territorial partition of France, in 1791, Bastia was made the capital of a department, in which rank it has been since superseded by Ajaccio.

BASTIA, *tn.* W. Greece, on the Albanian coast, opposite to the isle of Corfu.

BASTIA, *tn.* N. Italy, duchy of Modena. It stands upon an island in the Panaro riv. 10 m. from Modena.

BASTIA, *tn.* N. Italy, Spoleto, in the States of the Church.

BASTIANO, *San. tn.* N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont, near to Tortone. Pop. 5500.

BASTIDA, *La, tn.* island of Majorca, one of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean sea; 12 m. S.E. of Palma. Lat. 39. 29. N. Long. 2. 56. E.

BASTIDE, *La, tn.* France, arrond. of Gourdon, depart. of Lot, prov. of Guienne and Perigorde, the chief place of a canton of the same name, 12 m. from Gourdon (P. T.). Pop. 1500.

BASTIDE D'ARMAGNAC, *La, tn.* France, arrond. of Condom, depart. of Gers, prov. of Gascony; 9 m. from Roquefort (P. T.).

BASTIDE DE BEARN, *La, tn.* France, arrond. of Orthez, depart. of Bas-Pyrénées, prov. of Navarre and Bearn; 12 m. W. of Orthez (P. T.).

BASTIDE DE BESPLAS, *La, tn.* France, arrond. of Foix, depart. of Ariège, prov. of Languedoc. Pop. 350. 10 m. from Pamiers (P. T.).

BASTIDE DE CASTEL-MORON, *La, tn.* France, arrond. of Marmande, depart. of Lot and Garonne, prov. of Guienne. It is the chief place of a canton, is 12 m. from Marmande, and 3 m. from Castel-jaloux (P. T.).

BASTIDE DE CLERENCE, *La, tn.* France, arrond. of Bayonne, depart. of the Lower Pyrénées, prov. of Navarre and Bearn. It is the chief place of a canton. Pop. 2220. 5 m. from Bayonne.

BASTIDE DE FEUILLANS, *La, vil.* France, depart. of Haut-Garonne, prov. of Gascony; 9 m. from Noe (P. T.). Here was a Benedictine abbey, founded 1162, in which an image of the Virgin Mary, decorated with leaves, was preserved. Lat. 43. 26. N. Long. 1. 17. W.

BASTIDE JOURDANS, *La, tn.* France, arrond. of Apt, depart. of Vaucluse, prov. of Provence; 9 m. from Perthuis (P. T.).

BASTIDE MONTFORT, *La, tn.* France,

arrond. of Gaillac, depart. of Tarn, prov. of Languedoc; 8 m. from Gaillac (P. T.).

BASTIDE DE SERON, *La, tn.* France, arrond. of Pamiers, depart. of Ariège, prov. of Languedoc. It is the chief place of a canton; 12 m. from Foix (P. T.). Lat. 43. 2. N. Long. 1. 25. E.

BASTIE NEUVE, *tn.* France, depart. of the Haut-Alpes, prov. of Dauphiné, chief place of the canton of Ardoise. Gap. (P. T.).

BASTIE VIEILLE, *tn.* France, depart. of Haut-Alpes, prov. of Dauphiné; 6 m. from Gap (P. T.).

BASTIGLIA, *tn.* N. Italy, duchy of Modena, on the Panaro riv. and 5 m. from Modena, the capital of the duchy.

BASTILICA, *vil.* France, depart. of the island Corsica; 35 m. W. from Bastia.

BASTIMENTOS, *islets*, central America, off the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, in Colombia, and opposite to Punta del Manzanillo, and the mtns. of Saxino and Nombre de Dios. Lat. 9. 39. 30. N. Long. 79. 36. 50. W. They form a safe port, but the climate is unhealthy.

BASTION DE FRANCE, *city*, of N. Africa, state of Algiers, N.E. from Bon. Here are extensive ruins.

BASTOGNAC, or **BASTOGNE**, (anc. *Belsonacum*.) *tn.* Belgium, prov. of Luxemburg, chief place in the district of Ardennes; 21 m. from Neufchateau. Pop. 2354. Lat. 50. 0. N. Long. 5. 43. E. Trade, in corn and cattle. This place was taken by the French, in 1688, and its fortifications levelled.

BASTON, *par.* England, wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres (with Thetford), 3520. Real prop. £2401. Pop. 709. Market Deeping (P. T. 93.). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BASTWICK, *par.* England, hund. of West Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres (with Repps), 1600. Real prop. £1722. Pop. 255. Acle (P. T. 127). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich. Lat. 52. 42. N. Long. 1. 35. E.

BASUNHAY. See *BACACAY*.

BASUNTPOORUM, *tn.* Hindoostan, ter. of Mysore; 5 m. SW. from Bangalore.

BASVILLE, *tn.* W. Indies, in the island of Martinique, having a safe harbor. Lat. 13. 36. N. Long. 60. 7. 12. W.

BASWELLER. See *BASENWILLER*.

BASWICK, or **BERKSWICK**, *par.* England, hund. of Cuttlestone East, co. Stafford. Acres, 6200. Real prop. £2700. Pop. 1329. Stafford (P. T. 140). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Annual val. £65.

BASZKID, *mtns.* of the Austrian empire, in Hungary, part of the Tatra chain. The Baszkid group rises between the rivs. Arva, Waag, Kiszucza, and the fountains of the Vistula.

BATABANG, *ter.* of Asia, Cambodia, in the Anamese empire, watered by the great riv. of Menam Kong. Lat. 13. 30. N. Long. 104. 20. E.

BATABANO, *tn.* W. Indies, in the island of Cuba, seated on the S. coast, 50 m. from Havana.

BATABORY, *tn.* E. Indies, island of Timor, seated upon the W. coast, 70 m. from Dehli.

BATAC, *tn.* E. Indies, island of Celebes, situated on the straits of Macassar. Lat. 1. 5. S. Long. 119. 15. E.

BATACALO, or **BATICALO**, or **BATTICALOE**, *tn.* and *dist.* E. Indies, situated upon an is. and about one m. in length, off the E. coast of the

island of 'Ceylon'; 60 m. from Trincomalee. Lat. 7. 40. N. Long. 81. 58. E. The island is situated in a creek or inlet running 30 m. inland, clothed with islets, and overhung on each side by noble talipot trees, forming scenery of the highest beauty; vessels, however, are denied access to the interior by a bar across the entrance. The fort here is particularly strong, and mounts 24 guns. The margin of this district is flat, but the interior is elevated, and rises into vast cubical masses, on the summit of one of which, Ouva Mount, is a palace of the king of Candy. The Portuguese army perished in attempting to reach this place in 1631. The vicinity is the cheapest and most fertile of the Ceylon ter., and a most abundant supply of fish is procured here. The interior is still untenanted, except by wild men, called Vedahs, who retain undisturbed possession of the forests. The inhabitants are generally courteous and obliging; they are a mixture of Hindoos, Mohammedans, and native Christians, Romish Portuguese, and Protestants. They speak the Malabaric language in the vil. of Batacalo, and in parts of the dist. of the same name.

BATACALO, or **BATCALE**, tn. Hindoostan, Malabar coast, 20 m. from Baralore. The settlers placed here by the E. India Company were assassinated by the natives in the year 1670.

BATACARANG, **POINT**, Indian seas, dist. of Palembang, island of Sumatra, situated at the N. entrance of the straits of Banca. Lat. 2. 2. S. Long. 104. 54. E.

BATAG, island, N. Pacific ocean, one of the Philippine group, off the N.E. coast of the Isle of Samar. Lat. 12. 49. N. Long. 125. 15. E.

BATAGHI, tn. Turkey in Europe, div. of Gallipoli, in the gov. of Roumelia, near the confluence of the Bataghi and Mesto rvs.; 50 m. N.E. from Serez. Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 24. 19. E.

BATAGUIGAN, tn. island of Samar, one of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific ocean, situated upon the E. coast, about 35 m. S. from Buruhan. Lat. 81. 10. N. Long. 122. 25. E.

BATAL, tn. Turkey, in Asia, sandj. of Bouzok, gov. of Roum, situated upon the Konak riv. 80 m. SW. from Tokat. Lat. 39. 26. N. Long. 35. 16. E.

BATALAMPOON, **POINT**, island of Mindanao, the most S. of the Philippine group, on the W. coast of the island, in the sea of Mindoro. Lat. 7. 10. N. Long. 122. 0. E.

BATALHA, tn. Portugal, dist. of Leira, prov. of Estremadura; 52 m. from Lisbon. Lat. 39. 38. N. Long. 8. 46. W. Pop. 1550. This place is remarkable for its Dominican convent, a sumptuous specimen of Normano-Gothic architecture, built, after a design of Hacket, an Irishman, by John I., king of Portugal, in commemoration of the victory he obtained over John I., king of Castile, at Aljubarotta, on the 13th of August, 1385. The mausoleum of the founder is adorned, as well as different parts of the interior of the building itself, with mystical decorations, which have not yet been deciphered. Several chapels were added to the original design, destined to be the resting places of royal lines, but the Braganza family have their sepulchre at Belem.

BATALIN, island, Indian seas, off the E. coast of the island of Celebes, and at the S. entrance of the Molucca passage, about 24 m. long by 6 m. in breadth. Lat. 1. 20. S. Long. 124. 0. E.

BATAMMAKAS, trib. and ter. Central Africa, in Betjouana, well supplied with water by a spacious lake in the centre of the district. Lat. 26. 45. S. Long. 26. 30. E.

BATAN, tn. island of Panay, one of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific ocean, situated upon the E. coast, in Lat. 11. 25. N.; Long. 123. 10. E.

BATAN HARBOUR, island of Panay, one of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lat. 11. 35. N. Long. 122. 25. E.

BATAN, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Kermian, gov. of Anadolia, 25 m. S. of Kuttaiah.

BATAN, island, in the Chinese sea, the largest of the Bashee group. It extends about 9 m. in length from N.E. to S.W., is considerably elevated above the sea, having one high mntn. at its N. end, and another, called the Peaked Pyramid, at the S. It contains two or three villages, and can afford supplies of hogs, goats, and sweet potatoes to visitors. There is good anchorage in Ivanna bay, on the W. coast, in from 5 to 8 fathoms, with the vil. bearing E.S. within a quarter of a mile. Lat. (of the mntn. at N. end,) 20. 23. 30. N. Long. 122. 12. E. Batan is sometimes confused with Monmouth isle, another of the Bashees.

BATANG. See **BATANG HOOK**.

BATANG, islands, Indian seas, on the S. side of the straits of Singapore, which separates them from the Malayan promontory, while the straits of Batang are between them and Bintang; the larger island extends about 20 m. in length by 10 in breadth, Lat. 1. 5. N. Long. 140. 0. E.

BATANG, or **PATANNY**, or **BATANG HOOK**, tn. island of Gilolo, one of the Moluccas isles, in the Pacific ocean, situated upon the Gilolo passage, which separates the Moluccas from New Guinea, &c. Here is a strong fortress, of natural formation, occupying a plateau of three miles in circumference, protected on all sides by steep precipices, and only accessible by ladders. Clove-plants thrive here. Lat. 0. 10. N. Long. 128. 50. E.

BATANG CAPAY, tn. island of Sumatra, Indian ocean, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 1. 20. S. Long. 100. 15. E.

BATANG ONAN, tn. island of Sumatra, Indian ocean, in the dist. of Giak, 50 m. SW. from Asahan. Lat. 2. 35. N. Long. 99. 15. E.

BATANG, **POINT**, Asia, prov. of Cochin China, kingd. of Annam, upon the E. coast. Lat. 15. 15. N. Long. 108. 35. E.

BATANGAS, prov. or dist. in the island of Luzon, the chief of the Philippine group, having a pop. of 131,917 souls. Here are seven extinct volcanoes.

BATANPILLY, isles, two in number, N. Pacific ocean, off the NW. coast of Waygeeo, in the Gilolo passage. Lat. 0. 3. S. Long. 130. 20. E.

BATANROA, islet, off the coast of the island of Celebes, Javan sea, in the gulf or bay of Bony. Lat. 4. 40. S. Long. 120. 25. E.

BATANTA, or **BATENTA**, isle, Pacific ocean, on the S. side of Dampier's Straits, and off the NW. coast of Papua, or New Guinea. Lat. (of Cape Mabo, the W. end of the island,) 0. 56. S. Long. 130. 25. E.

BATA-POOT, tn. island of Timor, Indian seas, situated upon the SE coast, in Lat. 9. 50. S. Long. 125. 48. E.

BATAVANAN, tn. island of Luzon, the chief of the Philippine group, situated upon the NE. coast. Lat. 14. 5. N. Long. 123. 25. E.

BATAVANO, tn. island of Cuba, W. Indies, situated upon the s. coast at the entrance of the bay of Broa. Lat. 22. 32. N. Long. 82. 22. W.

BATAVIA, tn. island of Java, E. Indies, situated upon the eastern coast in Lat. 6. 9. 20. s. Long. 106. 51. 45. E. Pop. 140,000. It is at present the capital of all the Dutch possessions in the E. Indies, and occupies the site of the Javanese city of Sunda Calappa, the chief place in the obsolete kingdom of Jocastra. It is situated upon a beautiful bay, broad, deep, and dotted with low green islets, amongst which vessels of any burden can anchor safely. This is the finest harbour in the island, is capable of containing the largest fleets, possesses many excellent roadsteads, and is easy of access, although somewhat inconvenienced by a bar at its mouth, which was thrown up by an earthquake in 1706. The site of the city appears to have been selected by the Dutch from the facility it afforded for inland navigation. The plan of the tn. is that of a quadrangle, 4200 feet in length, by 3000 in breadth. The streets are disposed in right lines, intersect each other at right angles, and contain many public buildings, old, heavy looking, and in bad taste. The great church, built in 1760, gave way at the foundation, and has been in consequence pulled down altogether. The Stadthouse, Lutheran and Portuguese churches, Mohammedan mosques, Chinese temples, and several charitable institutions constitute the chief of the public buildings here. The Orphan Chamber administers to the effects of persons dying intestate; and the Batavian Literary Association have published several volumes of their transactions. In the first of these buildings the supreme courts of justice and police are held; and the citadel is used as the retreat of the governor-general and court, in periods of danger. During the short interval of English occupancy the appearance of Batavia underwent many alterations. Every street had previously included a canal of stagnant water, high ramparts encircled the town, and numerous tasteless masses of building disfigured and inconvenienced the area allotted to commercial activity. By the removal of the ramparts, and overthrow of the massive structures, a more free circulation of air has been obtained, and by filling up the canals in the streets the fatal influence of the miasma has been mitigated. The Chinese, Macassars, Balinese, and other eastern people who have located themselves here, dwell in the *campongs*, or suburbs, in mean habitations, but the Europeans, wealthy inhabitants, and officers of rank retire into the interior of the district, to more elevated positions, after their daily business has been transacted, employing the large buildings in the town as offices and stores, in which the richest productions of Java are deposited. All European settlers reside at a distance from the town, and visitors should not sleep on shore at this place between the months of September and December. The proverbial insalubrity of Batavia is supposed to arise from a combination of causes; from the low marshy position of the town; the pestilential effluvia arising from the stagnant water of the canals at the latter end of the dry season; the numerous small and still rivers in the vic-

nity; the excessive number of trees, and the uncleanly habits of the lower classes of the population, in a climate where the thermometer rises from 92 to 93 deg. of Fahrenheit, in the dry season. The most effectual preventive of the Batavian intermittent fever is a tea-spoon full of red bark, taken in a glass of port wine, at rising in the morning. This place is the centre of Dutch East Indian commerce, and although shorn of much of its former splendour, deprived of most of its beautiful buildings, and stripped of most of the commercial reputation it possessed when it was styled the Queen of the East, it still continues in the possession of an extensive and valuable commerce. To the s., or land side of the tn., the Chinese population are occupied in tanning and dressing leather, burning shell-lime, making and baking earthenware, boiling sugar, and distilling arrack. On every side, in the suburbs, are plantations of sugar-cane, rice grounds, and market gardens, where pine-apples grow in great luxuriance. The various useful trades also are conducted by the industrious Chinese, in their campong or suburban village, in which about 15,000 are closely packed together, in dwellings of the most contemptible kind. Commerce is conducted here principally by barter. From Bengal are imported opium, drugs, Patna cloths, &c.; from Sumatra, camphor, benzoin, birds' nests, elephants' teeth; from China, tea, nankeen, porcelain, mother-o'-pearl, borax, tobacco, and paper; in exchange for which are exported rice, coffee, sugar, pepper, and arrack. The teak tree grows here to a vast size, and ship-building might be advantageously pursued here. The trade with Japan is also valuable, Dutch-European goods, and Javanese produce, are shipped here for the kingdom of Japan, and ingots of red copper brought back in exchange, together with articles of furniture, coated with the Japan varnish, and inlaid with mother-o'-pearl. The port or harbour is protected from the inconvenience of a heavy swell by a group of islands, of which Edam, Anrust, and Cooper's isle, are fortified, and contain arsenals, magazines, hospitals, and store-houses. Two moles are continued, from within the range of the fort, one on each side of the river, up to the tn. a distance of half a mile; and from the shallowness of the water, vessels of small craft, or more properly speaking, boats only can approach the ramparts, so that the place cannot be inconvenienced by any attack from the sea side. The environs of the town contain beautiful shaded walks, with rustic seats and bowers, in which Europeans conceal themselves from the insupportable warmth of the climate. The returns of the population at different periods are varying and dissatisfactory: they were, in 1780, estimated at 160,000, in 1795, 116,000, in 1816, at only 42,217, (of whom 15,000 were said to be in slavery,) from which the latest return, given above, differs considerably. Batavia was founded by the Dutch in the year 1619, after the conquest of Jocastra by John Pieterse Coen. In 1811, it was taken by the British under the gallant Sir Samuel Achmuty, but restored to its founders again, on the 19th of Aug. 1816.

BATAVIA, island, Holland, prov. of S. Holland, formed by that branch of the Rhine which falls into the sea below Leyden, with the rive. Waal and Meuse. Tacitus commends the Bata-

vians' bravery, and they have lent their ancient and classical name to the entire of Holland.

BATAVIA, or **GENESSE**, tn. N. America, U. States, the capital of the co. of Genesee, in the state of New York. Lat. 43. 0. N. Long. 78. 10. W. It is distant 40 m. E. from Buffalo, 256 m. W. of Albany, and 390 from Washington. Pop. 4300. It possesses considerable trade; and has a court-house, jail, printing-office, and several public buildings.

BATAVIA, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Clermont, and state of Ohio.

BATAVIA, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Gauga and state of Ohio.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, the name adopted by the seven united provinces of Europe, after the French revolution. All members of this community were declared equal in the eye of the law. Feudality was abolished, fiefs declared allodial, and proprietors of lordships to be indemnified. In 1806, this romantic form of government was exchanged for that called the kingdom of Holland; which, in 1815, was united with Belgium, and separated from it again in 1830.

BATCA, tn. N. America, intendency of Yucatan, repub. of Mexico, situated upon the bay of Campeachy.

BATCALE. See **BATACALA**.

BATCHACA, riv. N. America, intendency of Yucatan, repub. of Mexico, falling into Lake Terminos, in the bay of Campeachy. Lat. 18. 0. N. Long. 91. 0. W.

BATCHEE-WAUNG, bay, N. America, Upper Canada, upon the E. shore of Lake Superior, opposite to Sandy islands. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 84. 45. W.

BATCHELOR'S BAY, or **YORK ROADS**, S. America, in the straits of Magalhaens. Here is good anchorage in 10 or 12 fathoms at half a mile from the beach, the riv. bearing N. 5. 0. E. and the W. point of the bay N. 27. 0. W. The shore is a flat shingle beach for two miles, the only one in this part of the strait. The set and change of the tide here are very uncertain, owing to the meeting of the Jerome Channel tides with those of the strait.

BATCHELOR, riv. S. America, in Patagonia, falling into Batchelor bay in the straits of Magalhaens. Lat. of entrance, 53. 33. 0. S. Long. 72. 17. 11. W. It is accessible to boats only, and large boats cannot enter at half flood, as there is a bar at the outside. Care must be taken in following the course of the stream both at entrance and coming out.

BATCHI, vij. of Greece, in the prov. of Macedonia, near the confluence of the Pruth and Tzerna rivs. 20 m. E. from Bitolia. Lat. 40. 57. N. Long. 21. 37. E.

BATCHIAN, island. See **BACHIAN**.

BATCOMBE, par. England, in the hund. of Yetminster, Sherborne div. and co. of Dorset. Acres, 1790. Pop. 178. Sherborne (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bristol.

BATCOMBE, par. England, hund. of White-stone (Eastward), co. of Somerset. Acres, 3150. Real prop. 2597. Pop. 839. Bruton (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Wells.

BATE, **BHATTA**, or **SHUNBODWAR**, island, Hindoostan, off the W. point of the prov. of Gujerat. Lat. 22. 25. N. Long. 69. 20. E., possessing a sheltered harbour with rocky anchorage. It is an unproductive place, incapable of sustaining its population, about 7000 in number, for whom

rice, sugar, &c., are imported: here is the shrine and temple of Runchor, a Hindoo deity, which is visited annually by a multitude of pilgrims, and presented with numerous offerings. In the year 1462, this place was taken and pillaged by sultan Mahmood Begra, of Gujerat. It was the retreat of pirates for many years, and repulsed a British force, with conspicuous bravery, in 1803: in 1807, the chiefs of Bate were compelled to forbear from piracy, by a treaty with the British. Its fortresses, since their obstinate resistance in 1803, have been all dismantled.

BATEAH, tn. N. America, in the intendency of Yucatan, and repub. of Mexico; 200 m. SW. of Medria.

BATEELI, tn. island of Borneo, Indian sea, situated upon the estuary of the Benjarmassin riv. about 40 m. SW. from Benjarmassin. Lat. 3. 20. S. Long. 114. 45. E.

BATEKALA. See **BATACALO**.

BATELES, riv. S. America, in the prov. of Entre Rios, Brazil, a tributary to the Parana riv. Lat. 29. 35. S. Long. 59. 20. W.

BATELLO, St., tn. S. Italy, prov. of Calabria Ultra, kingd. of Naples; 5 m. from Reggio.

BATEMAN BAY, Australia, upon the SE. coast of New South Wales, into which the riva. Clyde and Teviot fall. Lat. 35. 45. S. Long. 150. 20. E.

BATENBURG, tn. Holland, prov. of Gelderland, situated upon the banks of the riv. Maase; 12 m. NW. from Nimeguen. Pop. 600.

BATES, tn. America, U. S. in the co. of Monroe, and state of New York; 250 m. W. from Albany.

BATESVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Independence, and state of Arkansas, situated upon the White riv. 110 m. NW. from Little Rock. Lat. 35. 35. N. Long. 91. 35. W.

BATGAS, tn. Hindoostan, in the Nepal ter., 15 m. S. of Catmandu. Lat. 27. 50. N. Long. 28. 10. E.

BATH, city, England, hund. of Bath-Forum, co. Somerset, upon the borders of Gloucestershire, and seated upon the navigable riv. Avon. Lat. 51. 23. N. Long. 2. 24. W. Dist. from London 109 m.; 80 m. from Exeter; 39 m. from Gloucester, and 12 from Bristol. Acres, 366. Pop. 38,063. The situation of Bath is peculiarly agreeable, environed by steep and picturesque hills, in some places wooded, and every where abounding in springs: the beauty of the scene is completed, and the health and convenience of the inhabitants advanced. The site is low, but remarkable for its salubrity, mild climate, and clear and refreshing water. It is probably the handsomest and most regularly built city in England. No part of it has been erected without carefully considered designs and a view to future extension; and the abundance of beautiful sandstone, called Bath-stone, in the vicinity, afforded additional facilities, and enabled the architect to give to his design the combined characteristics of beauty and solidity. The most graceful and perfect design in modern Bath, is the Royal Circus. It consists of a perfect circle of noble dwellings, equal in height and uniform in design; the fronts are adorned with three rows of pilasters, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. They Royal Crescent is less attractive from its architectural embellishments, but it consists of more spacious mansions, possessing a character of simple

grandeur, placed on the declivity of a hill, with pleasure grounds descending in front to the bottom of the valley. Behind the Royal Crescent, a second amphitheatre of noble buildings rises, in a situation more commanding, but built in a less noble style of architecture. Camden Crescent, or Beacon Hill, is valued for its extensive and delightful view over the vale of the Avon. Queen's-square, one of the oldest, is still one of the handsomest designs in the city; and James's-square in any other city would be celebrated for its design. The principal street, or avenue, is called Pultney-street, it is a broad causeway, enclosed by splendid palaces, each side of this fine street forming one continued design from end to end, the vista being terminated by an elegant building, called the Sydney hotel, the entrance to Sydney gardens, the Vauxhall of Bath. The public buildings of Bath are curtailed of some portion of the usual admiration, which such objects generally excite, by the unusual costliness and beauty of its private dwellings. The Guildhall, however, is a magnificent structure, containing several very noble apartments; it was commenced in 1766 and finished in 1775. In the banquetting-room is shown an interesting antique head of Minerva, dug up in this city in 1727, it is of brass and gilt. The assembly, or "upper" rooms, are near the Royal Circus, these are more remarkable for their magnitude than beauty; if the object of the founders was merely accommodation, they have been entirely successful. These apartments were erected at an expense of £20,000, the whole of which was contributed by seventy persons. The theatre is particularly admired; it combines elegance, convenience, and is finished in a style the most perfect and costly. The principal front, in Beaufort-square, is considered a most classical production, and the ceiling within is ornamented with a series of exquisite paintings by Cassali, purchased at the sale of Fonthill Abbey. The Freemason's hall, York Street, is after the Grecian manner. The pump-room was erected at the expense of the corporation in 1797, it is 85 feet in length by 46 in width, with a height of 34 feet, contains a fountain at which the waters are drank by the visitors, and is adorned with a statue of Beau Nash, once the master of the ceremonies, and the conspicuous benefactor of this city. In public promenades Bath is not inferior to the chief watering places of England; the new grounds, near Marlborough buildings, affording every thing that good taste could desire. The civil government of Bath is vested in a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, twenty common councilmen, a chamberlain, and town clerk; two bailiffs and two constables are chosen annually from the common council. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Elizabeth, in which an alteration was made in 1794. The corporate revenues are considerable, and after an allowance of £1000 per annum to sustain the mayoralty, much of the remainder is expended in city improvements. A court of record is held every Monday for the determination of personal actions within the jurisdiction; and quarter sessions are also held, to take cognizance of misdemeanours, at which the mayor presides. Every Wednesday a court of requests is held before the mayor and commissioners of the court, where debts under £10 may be recovered. The police are under the

control of thirty-six commissioners. Bath sends two representatives to Parliament; returning officer, the mayor. Bath is also the see of a bishop, is united to that of Wells, and extends over the co. of Somerset, with the exception of a part of Bristol, comprehending 388 parishes. The chapter consists of a dean, sub-dean, precentor, treasurer, three archdeacons, a chancellor, six canons residentiary, forty-two prebendaries, and four priests vicars. The city itself includes four par. namely, St. James, St. Michael, St. Peter and St. Paul, and Walcott, consolidated into one benefice, in the dioc. of Bath, but in the gift of the corporation. The most conspicuous and interesting ecclesiastical building here is the abbey, or church of St. Peter and St. Paul. It probably occupies the precise site of a Roman temple, dedicated to Minerva, the tutelary deity of the hot springs. It was founded as early as the year 676, together with the abbey house, by king Osric, for nuns, who were ejected, to make room for secular canons, by king Offa, in 775; and these were driven out by king Edgar, to make way for Benedictine monks. The old Saxon building was succeeded by the present magnificent, cruci-formed, Gothic structure, begun in 1495 by bishop King, and finished in 1532 by bishop Montague. The tower, which rises from the intersection of nave and transept, is 162 feet high, and contains a peal of fine-toned bells. The aisles are decorated with numerous monuments possessing not only sculptural but also historic interest. The parish church of St. James was rebuilt in 1768. St. Michael's is much admired for its chaste design: the church of Walcott was built in 1780. A splendid Gothic church has also been raised for the further accommodation of Walcott parish. Christ Church is also in the pointed style, and adorned with a fine altarpiece; and St. Paul's, at the lower end of Pultney-street, is one of the most perfect, beautiful, and correct Gothic designs of modern times. Besides these regular parochial churches, the church of England service is celebrated in many chapels through the city: Queen's-square Chapel first opened 25 December, 1735; the Octagon Chapel, in Milton-street, a beautiful specimen of architectural taste; Margaret Chapel, near the Royal Crescent, was first opened in 1770, with a sermon by the unfortunate Doctor Dodd; Laura Chapel in Henrietta-street; Kensington Chapel, opened in 1795; All Saints' Chapel, in Landadown-grove, an elegant Gothic design; St. Michael's Chapel, near the cross bath, erected in 1723; this last is annexed to the ancient hospital, dedicated to John the Baptist, which was founded by Reginald Fitz-Jocelain, bishop of Bath, in the reign of Henry II. The chapels not in connection with the established church are the Unitarian Chapel, Trim-street; the Moravian Chapel in Monmouth-street; Lady Huntingdon's Chapel in the Vineyards; a Methodist Chapel in New King-street; Walcott New Chapel, London-road; the Independents' Meeting House in Argyle-street; Baptists' Chapels in Somerset and York-streets; Friends' Meeting House on St. James's-parade; besides some others. Most of these are spacious and well designed, some deserving of particular attention as works of art. Few places in the united kingdom possess so many institutions for the relief and protection of the sick, the infirm, the

poor, supported by voluntary contributions, as this city. Amongst them are the Bath Hospital, at the head of Union-street, opened in 1742: the front extends 100 feet, the depth of the building is 90 feet; poor patients, from any part of the kingdom, to whose cases the Bath waters are considered likely to prove beneficial, are received here, supplied with medicines, diet, and nursing, gratuitously. Bellott's Hospital, in Bell-free-lane, was founded in the reign of James I. It accommodates twelve poor persons with lodging and an allowance of 2s. 4d. per week, and continues open in each year from Lady-day to Michaelmas. The Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary, which is on a very extensive scale, was founded in 1747, enlarged and its government remodelled in 1792: it is sustained altogether by voluntary contributions. The Casualty Hospital, in King's Mead-street; the Child-bed Charity, for the relief of poor married women, instituted in 1792, and a second hospital, for a similar object, was opened in 1815. There are also the Eye Infirmary; St. Catherine's Hospital, or the Black Alms; St. John's, or the Blue Alms; the Bath Penitentiary for the reception of repentant females, who forsook for a season the path of virtue; a society for the suppression of vagrancy, and relief of occasional distress amongst the poor, instituted in January 1805: a house of refuge for young females of good character, who are destitute of protection; this is situated at the foot of Sion Hill; the Bath Servant's Friend Society; the National Benevolent Institution, a society for the relief of persons confined for small debts; a branch of the society for the promotion of Christian knowledge, besides many excellent associations for the encouragement of religious objects and extension of charity in a variety of ways. Education is not neglected by any class of society here. The number of respectable schools for the children of the gentry, is considerable, and their character deservedly high. The grammar school was founded and endowed by Edward VI. with the lands of the dissolved monasteries in the vicinity. The present elegant school house was built in 1752. Amongst the numerous schools here for the instruction of the poor, may be mentioned, as the principal, the blue school, founded in 1711, but further endowed in 1721, by Robert Nelson, author of "The Fasts and Festivals," who erected the present commodious school-house. This charity maintains, clothes, educates, and at the age of 14, apprentices to useful trades, 50 boys and 50 girls. The national school, including a Sunday-school, a school of industry for girls, and a district daily school, receives 1000 children. The Bath-Forum free-school is on Dr. Bell's system; in the Union blue-coat school, the children are provided with one suit of clothes in the year, and all religions are admissible; the Sunday Union, the girls' free-school, and several others are not less instrumental in furthering the amiable object of their institution. There is also a society, having extensive objects within its view, which is sustained with considerable advantage to the community, it is called the Bath and West of England Society, for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, established in the year 1777. Bath is not a commercial city, the commerce of the S.W. district has long been absorbed by the city of Bristol, leaving this elegant city

wholly in possession of fashionable society. The markets here, however, are abundantly supplied; Wednesdays and Saturdays are the old mkt. days, but with the increased necessity for it the market is continued during the whole week, and affords a display of every delicacy that the seasons admit. Fairs are held on the 14 Feb. and 10 July. The races take place in April, and in July, a week after the Ascot meeting. The mineral waters of this place were early known to our ancestors, and always held in the highest estimation; the springs are carefully enclosed, and there are two hot baths, called the king's and queen's, attached to the pump-room, the first of which is supplied immediately by the hot spring, and extends 65 feet in length by 40 feet in breadth, containing, when full to the proper depth, 346 tons of water. The queen's bath is supplied from the king's, and the water suffers a diminution of temperature in its transit. Attached to this establishment are several private baths, sudatories, &c. Besides this greater establishment there are the Kingston, the hot, and the cross baths, all fitted up with much elegance, and having pump-rooms attached to each. The bath water is clear and of an agreeable taste, it possesses strengthening, cleansing, opening properties, and is grateful to the stomach. It creates an appetite and exhilarates the spirits. The quantity recommended to be drank in each day, varies from one pint to three. It is usually drank in the morning, fasting, and may also be taken a second time at noon, with advantage. According to the best analysis these waters contain carbonic and azotic gasses, sulphate and muriate of soda, selenite, carbonate of lime, silicious earth, and a small proportion of the oxide of iron.

There can be no doubt of the antiquity of this place, or of the early celebrity of its valuable hot springs. Tradition ascribes the first discovery of their worth to Bladud, a British king, and none are bold enough to deny that they were known to the inhabitants before the arrival of the Romans, of whom this place was the *Aqua Solis* and *Fontes Calidæ*; of the splendid buildings erected by that great nation some were found in 1755, 20 feet below the present surface. The Romans left a city here 12,000 feet in length, 1250 in breadth, and encompassed by a wall nine feet thick and 30 feet high. Bath was a royal demeane at the time of the conquest, was sold by William I. to Villula, bishop of Wells, who rebuilt the Abbey, founded by the Saxon king Osric, and at the dissolution the site was given for a parish church.

BATH, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Grafton, and state of New Hampshire, situated upon the Connecticut riv. 14 m. N. from Haverhill; 40 m. N. of Dartmouth college, and 545 m. from Washington. Pop. 1626. The lower Amonosuck and Bath turnpike pass through this place, and there is a handsome village at their intersection.

BATH, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Lincoln, state of Maine. It is a port of entry, situated upon the W. bank of the Kennebec riv. 12 m. from the sea; 8 m. S.W. of Wiscasset; 35 m. N.E. of Portland; 150 m. N.E. from Boston, and 538 m. from Washington. Lat. 43.55. N. Long. 69.49. W. This place is very agreeably situated, and possesses peculiar advantages in a commercial point of view, being at the head of the winter navigation.

The river is seldom frozen over. It is the most prosperous commercial town in the state of Maine, has several banks, chapels of Congregationalists, Baptists, &c. and a public academy.

BATH, tn. America, U. S. co. of Steuben, state of New York, situated upon the E. bank of the Conhocton riv. 40 m. S. of Canandaigua; 245 m. W. of Albany, and 295 m. from Washington. Pop. 1700. The riv. Conhocton is here 75 feet broad, it has a communication with the Tioga, to which boats may pass, and finally with the Susquehanna riv. The trade of this place increases rapidly. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 77. 20. W.

BATH, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Northumberland, and state of Pennsylvania; 173 m. from Washington.

BATH, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Beaufort, and state of North Carolina, situated upon the N. bank of the Tar riv. of which it is the port of entry; 60 m. from Edenton; 25 m. above Pamlico Sound. Lat. 35. 30. N. Long. 77. 20. W.

BATH, co. of, N. America, state of Kentucky; boundaries, on the NW. co. of Nicholas, on the NE. Fleming co. on the SE. Floyd, and on the SW. the co. of Montgomery. It extends 34 miles in length, having a mean breadth of 10 m. Area 340 square miles. Pop. 8,800. Chief town, Owingsville.

BATH, co. of, N. America, state of Virginia, in a central position, bounded on the N. by the co. of Pendleton, on the E. by Rockbridge, on the S. by Botetourt co. and on the W. by the co. of Greenbriar. Pop. 4000, one-fifth of whom are slaves. There is a post village here at the court house, distant, 50 m. WSW. from Staunton, and 226 m. from Washington. There is one medicinal spring in this district called "Warm Spring," and a second, about 6 m. from it called "Hot Spring," much visited, and considered to afford relief in many complaints.

BATH, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Medina, and state of Ohio.

BATH, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Berkeley, and state of Virginia, near the riv. Potomac. Lat. 39. 35. N. Long. 78. 5. W. 35 m. NW. from Winchester, and 104 m. from Washington. The Berkeley mineral springs are near this town, the waters of which are recommended in jaundice and liver complaints.]

BATH, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Greene, and state of Ohio.

BATH, vil. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Beaufort, and state of N. Carolina; 330 m. from Washington.

BATH, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Rensselaer, and state of New York, situated upon the E. bank of the Hudson riv. at the head of the navigation, and opposite to the upper part of Albany. Here are mineral springs, enclosed baths, and accommodation for invalids and visitors.

BATH, county of, N. America, in the state of Virginia, boundaries, on the S. Botetourt and Monroe, on the W. Greenbriar co. on the NW. Randolph, on the NE. the co. of Pendleton, on the E. Augusta co. and on the SE. the co. of Rockbridge. It extends 45 m. in length, having a mean or average breadth of 20 m. Area, 900 square miles; position amongst the Apalachian mtns. The surface is uneven, the soil various, sterile in the mountainous parts, and very productive all along the river banks. The

climate is considered healthy. Pop. 5300. Chief tn. Warren Springs.

BATH, vil. N. America, U. S. in the co. of the same name, and state of Virginia, having a court-house, 50 m. from Staunton, and 228 m. SW. of Washington.

BATH, tn. island of Jamaica, W. Indies, par. of St. Thomas. Here are hot springs, efficacious in complaints of the stomach.

BATH, tn. Austrian empire, in the circle of Bath, co. of Grosshouth, in Hungary; 30 m. from Coloczar. Excellent wines are produced in the vicinity. Lat. 48. 16. N. Long. 18. 44. E.

BATH, county of, Van Diemen's Land, boundaries, on the N. the co. of Methven, on the W. Murray, on the S. Green Ponds, Ormaig and Staffa; the country eastward between Bath co. and Oyster bay is not allocated. Bath is watered by the lagoons of Lemons and Oatlands, and by the riv. Jordan. Lat. 42. 18. S. Long. 147. 24. E.

BATH-AMPTON, par. England, hund. of Hampton and Claverton, co. of Somerset. Acres, 860. Real prop. £2560. Pop. 314. Bath (P. T. 109). extending along the N. bank of the riv. Avon, and forming a suburb of the city of Bath. Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Bath.

BATHANS. See ABBEY ST. BATHANS.

BATHEALTON, par. England, hund. of Milverton, co. of Somerset. Acres, 740. Real prop. £1789. Pop. 98. Wiveliscombe (P. T. 173). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Bath.

BATH-EASTON, par. England, hund. of Bathforum, co. of Somerset, within the liberties of the city of Bath, with which it is now united. The riv. Avon forms its S. boundary. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £4094. Pop. 1783. Bath (P. T. 109). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bath. The church is a beautiful specimen of the gothic style, and is adorned with a lofty tower of exquisite workmanship, within which are suspended twelve well-toned bells.

BATHFORD, par. England, hund. of Bathforum, co. of Somerset, on the S. bank of the riv. Avon. Acres, 2030. Real prop. £4957. Bath (P. T. 109.). Living, a vic. in the dioc. of Bath. Two Roman altars, a hypocaust, and other antiquities were discovered in this par. in the 17th century. Lat. 51. 25. N. Long. 2. 18. W.

BATHGATE, tn. and par. Scotland, shire of Linlithgow. Real prop. £9843. Pop. 3593. Boundaries on the N. Torphichen and Linlithgow, and on the S. Whitburn. It extends 7 m. in length, with a mean breadth of 2 m. presents a surface varied by hills, dales, wood, and cultivation. Silver mines were once worked in this district, but the vein which was worked by the Germans is supposed to be lost. Freestone, iron, coal, and moss are abundant, and the limestone quarries of this par. supply an extensive district. Living, a vic. in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Tweeddale.

BATHGATE, tn. Scotland, in the par. of the same name, shire of Linlithgow, distant from Edinburgh 18 m.; from Glasgow 24 m.; from Linlithgow 5 m.; Lat. 55. 55. N. Long. 3. 39. W. It is agreeably seated at the S. base of the Bathgate hills, a lofty chain crossing the country from NW. to SE. and surrounded by an improved and interesting district. It consists of two sections called the Old and New Towns, the former placed upon a steep ascent, and consisting of streets crooked and narrow; the latter on level ground, with wide and convenient avenues. Here are the old par. church, three meeting-

houses of Dissenters, a branch bank, a subscription library, and an endowed school, Newland's charity, for the instruction of the poor. The government of the tn. is vested in a provost, 3 bailiffs, 12 councillors, a treasurer, tn. clerk, and procurator fiscal. The magistrates are elected annually. The lime and coal works in the par. give constant occupation to many, and lately, the weaving of cotton, for the Glasgow market, has employed many more. Bathgate claims a high antiquity, its church was conferred upon the monks of Holyrood, by Malcolm IV. and again transferred by them to the abbot of Newbattle near Dalkeith, in the reign of Robert I., in 1306. Bathgate was given in dowry, with his daughter Marjory, to Walter, the steward, by Robert Bruce, and some remains of the palace at Bathgate, where Walter lived and died, are still visible.

BATHLEY, tnsbp. England, par. North Muskham, wapentake of Thurgarton, N. division, co. Nottingham. Pop. 197. Newark (P. T. 122).

BATHMEN, tn. Holland, prov. of Overijssel, situated upon the N. bank of the riv. Chippbeech; 5 m. E. from Deventer. Lat. 53. 16. N. Long. 6. 16. E.

BATHOR, or **BATOR**, NYIR, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary; 20 m. NE. from Debretzin. Lat. 47. 47. N. Long. 22. 7. E.

BATHOUM. See **BATOU**.

BATHIOUZI, or **BATOUZI**, vil. Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Batoum, gov. of Trebisond, situated on the shore of the Black sea, near the embouchure of the Batoum riv.

BATHTOWN, vil. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Craven, and state of North Carolina.

BATHURST, co. of, Australasia, in Van Diemen's Land; boundaries, on the N. Northesk co. on the W. the cos. of Lake river and Lennox, and on the S. Richmond. It is nearly encircled by the riva. Macquarie and South-Esk. The N. and S. parts are spread out in great plains, the central position is occupied by Epping Forest. Lat. 41. 47. S. Long. 147. 20. E.

BATHURST, co. of, Australia, in New South Wales, boundaries on the NE. the riv. Campbell, from Pepper creek and the riv. Macquarie, to the Currigurra rivulet, on the NW. by the Currigurra, the Callalia, and a line of marked trees to the riv. Molong, on the W. by the Molong riv. and the Panuara hills to the riv. Panuara, and also by the upper part of Limestone creek, from its junction with the Belubula, on the S. by the road to Dunn's plains, and by Pepper creek to its junction with the riv. Campbell, the boundary first mentioned.

BATHURST, tn. Australia, co. of the same name, New South Wales, situated upon the left bank of the Macquarie riv. 140 m. NW. from Sydney, with which it is connected by a good line of road. Lat. 33. 26. S. Long. 149. 28. E.

BATHURST, tn. N. America, co. of Gloucester, New Brunswick, situated at the remote extremity of Nipisiguit inlet in Chaleur bay, opening into the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47. 30. N. Long. 65. 35. W.

BATHURST, tn. S. Africa, co. of Albany, placed nearly between Graham's town and Theopolis. Lat. 33. 28. S. Long. 27. 1. E.

BATHURST, dist. N. America, Upper Canada, including the counties of Carleton and Lanark, and 19 tnsbps. Boundaries on the N. the

Ottawa riv. on the W. Midland dist. on the S. Johnstown dist. and on the S. Ottawa dist. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. 76. 0. W.

BATHURST, tn. W. Africa, in the Foolahe ter, and dist. of Sierra Leone.

BATHURST, CAPE, N. America, the most northern point of the Esquimaux country, and situated upon the E. side of the entrance to Liverpool bay. Lat. 70. 30. N. Long. 127. 30. W.

BATHURST HARBOUR, Australasia, in Van Diemen's Land, a land-locked basin at the extremity of port Davey, situated on the W. side of the island, and in the unallocated district. Lat. 43. 22. S. Long. 146. 13. E.

BATHURST, inlet, N. America, in the Esquimaux country, on the Polar seas, and at the S. extremity of Coronation bay. Lat. 67. 0. N. Long. 108. 0. W.

BATHURST, isle, N. America, in the Polar seas, to the eastward of Melville island. Its southern coast was visited by Captain Parry. Varieties of game abound here in summer, and it is supposed that the Esquimaux encamp here at the same time to pursue them. Lat. 75. 0. N. Long. 100. 0. W.

BATHURST, isle, Australasia, off the NW. coast of New Holland, and a few leagues off the W. coast of Melville island. Lat. 11. 40. S. Long. 130. 30. E.

BATHURST CATARACTS, Australia, co. of Argyle, New South Wales, upon the Apsley riv. Lat. 31. 5. S. Long. 151. 35. E.

BATHURST LAKE, Australia, co. of Argyle, New South Wales, encircled by the Wellington plains. Lat. 35. 2. S. Long. 149. 43. E.

BATHURST PLAINS, Australia, co. of Bathurst, New South Wales, watered by the Macquarie riv. Upon this whole extent of level country, covering an area of 60,000 acres, there is scarcely a tree, but the herbage is proverbially sweet and nutritious. Here is a military depot, and also the tn. of Bathurst. Lat. 33. 25. S. Long. 149. 40. E.

BATHURST-TOWN, W. Africa, Senegambia, situated at the S. side of St. Mary's isle, near the mouth of the riv. Gambia. It was founded for the purpose of establishing an equitable commerce on this coast in lieu of the slave trade, and to act in connexion with Sierra Leone to that effect. Pop. 1000. Exports, wax, ivory, gold, hides, gum, &c. Amount of export duties from this place to England, in 1819, £11,000. Lat. 13. 26. N. Long. 16. 13. W.

BATHWICK, par. England, hund. of Bathforum, co. of Somerset, now connected with Bath, and forming the most beautiful part of that admired city. Acres, 630. Real prop. £35,242. Pop. 4035. Bath (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bath. The church is a beautiful modern specimen of the pointed style, and is adorned with a highly finished and lofty tower.

BATIAN, island, N. Pacific ocean, in the Philippine group, situated off the S. coast of the Mindanao. Lat. 7. 12. N. Long. 123. 50. E.

BATICOLA. See **BATACALO**.

BATIECTCHINA, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Semendria, gov. of Servia, upon the W. bank of the Morava riv., 28 m. S. from Semendria. Lat. 44. 14. N. Long. 21. 9. E.

BATIE-DE-GRESSE, Ld. tn. France, 'depart. of Isere, prov. of Dauphiny; 24 m. from Grenoble (P. T.).

BATIL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Moultes

situated near the right bank of the Indus, 30 m. N. of Dera Gaze Khan. Lat. 30. 12. N. Long. 70. 13. E.

BATILLI, tn. France, depart. of Loiret, prov. of Orléanais; 6 m. from Briare, and 3 m. from Boiscommun (P. T.).

BATINDA, dist. and tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer; 70 m. from Luddesana. Lat. 30. 10. N. Long. 74. 46. E. It abounds in spacious and excellent pastures, and possesses a breed of active and well-proportioned horses, introduced during the incursions of Nadir Shah, and subsequently improved by the Persian and Tartar breeds. The fertile grassy dist. of Batinda was formerly called the Lackey Jungle.

BATISCAN, riv. N. America, co. of Champlain, Lower Canada, formed by the junction of two branches, the one descending from the NE, in the co. of Quebec, the other from the NW, in the co. of Portneuf, and falling into the St. Lawrence about 2 m. S. of Batiscan. It is about the same length as the riv. Jacques Cartier, and the good lands on it extend, in a right line, about 30 m. from the St. Lawrence. The mouth or entrance is obstructed by a sand-bank, but within there is sufficient depth of water for boats, for seven miles, when the navigation is interrupted by rapids and falls. Amongst the varieties of fish taken here are the *petite morue*, a species of cod-fish, vast numbers of which are cured and sold in distant markets; and great quantities of eels are caught here in the summer.

BATISCAN, LITTLE, riv. N. America, Lower Canada. It falls into the riv. St. Maurice, 2 m. below the Rat riv. It has a communication with the Batiscan by means of five portages and four lakes. The first of the lakes of any magnitude is distant about 3 m. from the St. Maurice.

BATISCAN, Seignior, N. America, co. of Champlain, Lower Canada. Bounds in front the St. Lawrence riv., the seignior of Champlain on the SW., Ste. Marie and Ste. Anne on the NE. It extends 6 m. in breadth and 60 in depth: was granted to the order of Jesuits in 1639, but is now reverted to the crown. It comprises three pars., namely, St. Stanislas, St. Genevieve, and St. François; 113 conceded farms. Pop. 2700. The surface low near the St. Lawrence, and ascending gradually towards the mountain chain in the NW., is light and sandy, reclining on good clay; advancing more northward it is a fine black mould, capable of growing every kind of grain. The timber common to Canada grows here luxuriantly, but much of the seignior is cleared, particularly along the banks of the Batiscan, where numerous comfortable settlements are formed. Good roads cross the seignior, and the rivers may be crossed at the regular ferries, where canoes and horses are always in readiness to convey travellers and carriages. Agriculture is the chief occupation. There are iron-works, however, on the Batiscan, consisting of a blast-furnace, casting-house, forges, &c.

BATJONG, tn. Asia, in the kingdom of Cambodia, to the N. of Cambodia, or Euvok, the capital. It was formerly the residence of the king of that country.

BATKALIE, tn. Asiatic Russia, in the steppes and gov. of Astrachan, near the W. shore of the Caspian sea, 130 m. SW. from the city of Astrachan. Lat. 45. 35. N. Long. 46. 40. E.

BATLA, tn. Central Africa, about 220 m. NW. of Cobbe, the capital of Darfur, and 40 m. W. of the tn. of Wara. Lat. 15. 32. N. Long. 24. 55. E.

BATLEY, tshp. England, par. of the same name, wapentake of Agbrigg, lower div. co. of York, West riding. Acres, 2140. Real cop. £4488. Pop. 4841. Wakefield (P. T. 186). Woollen manufactures are established here.

BATLEY, par. England, wapentakes of Morley and of Agbrigg, lower div., co. of York, West riding. Acres, 6390. Pop. 11,335. Wakefield (P. T. 186). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Within the church, which was built in the reign of Henry VI., are many ancient and interesting monuments. Here is an endowed free school.

BATN EL HADJAR, dist. of Nubia, upon the banks of the Nile. chief tn. Bar el Hadjir. Lat. 21. 30. N. Long. 31. 0. E.

BATN MAKL, tn. Arabia, prov. of Hedjas; 50 m. from Medina.

BATN MARR, tn. of Arabia, prov. of Hedjas; 20 m. from Mecca.

BATNEER, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi. There was a large city here once, which was taken and destroyed by Tamerlane, in 1398. Lat. 29. 30. N. Long. 74. 40. E.

BATO, isle, N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrone group, in Polynesia. Lat. 12. 20. N. Long. 142. 10. E.

BATO-ADE. See BATRO-GADY.

BATO BATONGA, rocky islets, Javan sea, at the S. entrance of the straits of Macassar, Lat. 4. 30. S. Long. 117. 20. E.

BATO LAMPUN, tn. island of Mindanao one of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific Ocean, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 7. 10. N. Long. 122. 1. E.

BATO LAVAN, islet, E. Indies, in the sea of Java, off the N. coast of Mangeray island. Lat. 7. 25. S. Long. 123. 50. E.

BATO PANJANG, islet, E. Indies, in the Javan sea, off the N. coast of Floria, or Mangeray island. Lat. 7. 45. S. Long. 121. 50. E.

BATOA. See BATROOA, and MINTAO PULO.

BATOE PEGGE, tn. island of Booro, Indian seas, one of the Celebesian group, situated upon its S. coast. Lat. 3. 50. S. Long. 126. 45. E.

BATOE MANOA, tn. island of Celebes, Indian seas, seated upon the W. shore of the great bay of Bony, and 20 m. N. of the tn. of Bony. Lat. 2. 30. S. Long. 120. 40. E.

BATON, tn. N. America, U. States, in Louisiana, situated upon the left bank of the Mississippi riv. about 140 m. above New Orleans, following the river's course. Pop. 500. Lat. 30. 30. N. Long. 91. 20. W. The banks of the Mississippi rise to a height of 30 feet above the surface of the water, in this vicinity: the country is rapidly improving all around, and the tn. occupies the first eminence that is seen in ascending the riv. from its mouth. Here are a court-house, jail, market-house, Roman Catholic church, and printing-office.

BATON-ROUGE, East, par. N. America, U. States, in Louisiana. Pop. 7000: boundaries, on the W. the Mississippi riv. on the N. New Feliciana; on the E. the Amite, or St. Helena riv. and on the S. the riv. Iberville, or St. Gabriel. It extends 26 m. in length, with an average breadth of 15 m., and occupies an area

of 400 square miles. The surface is varied, undulating in the north parts of the par. but level and fertile elsewhere. It was formerly covered with a dense forest. Staple, cotton. Chief tn. Baton-Rouge.

BATON-ROUGE, *Westr.* par. N. America, U. States, in Louisiana: boundaries, on the E. the Mississippi riv. on the SE. the Plaquemine, and St. Gabriel; on the SW. the Atchafalaya riv. and on the N. Pointe Coupee. It extends 30 m. in length, by a mean breadth of 25 m. Area, 750 square miles. The surface is a continued level, remarkably fertile, but subject to periodical inundations, except in the immediate vicinity of the Mississippi. Produce, cotton, sugar, maize, sweet potatoes.

BATONYA, vil. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the riv. Maros; 15 m. NW. of Arad. Lat. 46. 15. N. Long. 21. 7. E.

BATOO-BARA, state of, E. Indies, in the island of Sumatra, inhabited by Malays. The best sago is obtained here.

BATOPILAS, *SAN. PEDRO DE*, tn. N. America, depart. div. of New Biscay, intendancy of Durango, repub. of Mexico, at the N. base of the Sierra Madre mntn., and on the riv. Conchos. Pop. 9000: about 150 m. SW. of Chihuahua. Lat. 27. 40. N. Long. 106. 20. W. In this vicinity are rich mines of silver, not exhibiting any indication of approaching exhaustion, from which more native silver has been obtained than from any other mine in Mexico.

BATOR NYIR. See *BATHOR NYIR*.

BATOS, tn. Austrian empire, co. of Kolosch, prov. of Transylvania, near the W. bank of the riv. Maros, and 18 m. S. from Bistritza. Lat. 46. 54. N. Long. 24. 57. E.

BATOUM, sandj. of Asiatic Turkey, in the gov. of Trebisond, between Armenia and the shores of the Black Sea. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 41. 55. E.

BATOUM, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the sandj. of the same name, gov. of Trebisond, on the E. coast of the Black sea, and the only tn. of consequence in the district inhabited by Gourians. The vicinity abounds in cattle, and produces the most delicious fruits. The coast population are engaged chiefly in the fisheries. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 41. 35. E.

BATOUM, CAPE, Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Batoum, gov. of Trebisond, upon the E. coast of the Black sea. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 41. 36. E.

BATOURINE, tn. European Russia, gov. of Tchernigov. Pop. 9259. Produce of the vicinity, grapes and mulberries.

BATOVINCZE, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Semendria, gov. of Servia, situated upon the right bank of the Drina; 30 m. N. from Zvornik. Lat. 44. 47. N. Long. 19. 27. E.

BATRES, tn. N. America, depart. and intendancy of Durango, near the riv. of St. Francis de la Silla; 10 m. N. of Victoria. Lat. 24. 45. N. Long. 103. 30. W.

BATRIK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. of Malatia, gov. of Marash, near the N. bank of the riv. Koremoz, and 15 m. from the tn. of Malatia.

BATRINA, vil. Austrian empire, in Sclavonia, near the confluence of the Posega and the Save riva. 12 m. S. of Posega. Lat. 45. 12. N. Long. 17. 46. E.

BATRINEE, tn. island of Borneo, in the

China sea, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 1. 0. N. Long. 109. 10. E.

BATROON, or **BATROUN** (anc. *Botrus*), tn. of Turkey in Asia, pach. of Tripoli, situated upon the coast of the Levant, and one of the best ports in the country of the Maronites. Silks, cotton, and potash, are the chief exports; it is 11 m. S. of Tripoli, and 9 m. N. of the port of Djebail, or Gebail. Lat. 34. 17. N. Long. 35. 44. E.

BATROUN, dist. of Palestine, country of the Maronites, pach. of Tripoli, chief tn. Batroua. It extends along the shores of the Levant. Lat. 34. 16. N. Long. 35. 47. E.

BATSCH. See *BACS*.

BATSCHAZ, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Bosnia, strongly fortified; distant from Travnik 10 m.

BATSFORD, par. England, hund. of Kiftgate, upper div. co. of Gloucester. Acres, 930. Real prop. £2004. Pop. 107. Moreton (P. T. 85). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

BATT BAY, E. Indies, island of Java, situated upon the W. coast, in Lat. 8. 25. S. Long. 113. 20. E.

BATTA, or **BATAK**, or **BATTAS COUNTRY**, Oceania, in the island of Sumatra, lying between the Equator and Lat. 2. 30. N. Its boundaries are on the S. Passaman and the independent dist. of Aru; and on the N. the Sinkel riv. comprehending the mntns. of Deirah and Papa; it is divided into numerous dists. the chief of which are named, Mandeling, Toba, Angkolah, Humbang, and Si Nambila; these are again subdivided into tribes. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 souls, who dwell at a distance from the sea-shore, on extensive plains lying between two chains of lofty mntns. and on the borders of the great lake of Toba, which is almost the centre of the Battas country. The English settlements here are at Natal and Tapanooly. The country is governed by a number of petty rajahs, who rule independently, enacting laws, inflicting punishments, declaring war and making peace. The authority of each, however, is not a little dependent upon his address in dealing with the superstitions of his subjects. There is a chief who resides at the NW. extremity of the lake of Toba, to whom even the rajahs pay a blind adoration, but he does not interfere in lay arrangements; and there is another power still higher, but different from this, to which they also bow, that is the sultan, or king of Menangkabow (Menangkaboo). Their submission to the wishes of this ancient government seems little better than infatuation; they imagine any resistance on their part, to the commands of his ambassadors, would be attended with a certain destruction of their crops, their cattle, and all their worldly possessions; in fact, the idea of disobeying the king of Menangkaboo would be too violent an act of impiety to be entertained by a race so blinded by superstition. It is very confidently stated, that the Battas believe in a future state of rewards and punishments, although their actions seem to contradict such a notion. They imagine that the creator of the universe committed its government to his three sons, who now act by vakeels, or vicars. They place their gods, above, in the middle, and below: they have also a mythological serpent whose horns sustain the world; tutelary deities presiding over every village; guardian spirits watching every

individual; good and evil genii (Bogus and Saitans), ghosts, phantoms, demons, witches, and every species of preternatural being that infatuation can conjure up, haunt the imaginations of this credulous people, and enter into their consideration of every public and private measure. The priest is of course much respected here, and sometimes persuaded into a belief that he is capable of foretelling, by inspection of the intestines of a buffalo, the issue of an impending war, but should he prove a false prophet he surrenders life as an atonement of his error. In marriage their customs are also peculiar; the intended bride is undressed and placed in a bath, when the admirer is introduced and her price agreed on; the young couple are then set down to partake of two puddings of rice, when the father of the bride completes the ceremony by throwing a piece of cloth over them. Polygamy is permitted here, although few have more than two wives, who are in reality their slaves, performing all the laborious duties that belong to the care and support of a family. The laws of the Battas, as regards crime, are rigidly enforced, and although they pilfer from visitors and foreigners, they are singularly honest and fair in their dealings with each other. House-breaking and highway robbery are punished by instant death, with the knife or matchlock, and the delinquent is immediately eaten. Men taken in adultery are also eaten, sometimes even piece-meal, without being first killed: those slain in the field of battle are never eaten: domestic slavery is usual; debtors, orphans, and prisoners of war being generally reduced to that condition. Minor crimes are punished by pecuniary fines, proportioned to the offence. The import trade with this primitive people is of some value, and much gold is obtained from them. They are a more industrious race than the Malays, although by no means active, and guilty of much meanness in accepting of so large a share of female labour. In appearance the Battas are of fairer complexion and lower stature than the Malays, but robust, well made, and with prominent noses: their teeth are filed to the stumps, and blackened carefully: their dress is of coloured cotton, with a head-dress made of the bark of some tree; the women wear ear-rings of tin, sometimes fifty in number, in their ears: the men amuse themselves in horse-racing, gambling, flute-playing, and other indolent ways, leaving the toil of agriculture to their enslaved wives. Their food consists chiefly of rice and sweet potatoes, with an immoderate admixture of salt: but animal food is also indulged in as occasion may present: on those opportunities they are not squeamish in their choice: horse-flesh is esteemed a delicacy, and young horses are fed for the table: a dead buffalo or alligator is also not unwelcome, and if travellers have not been misled by the representation of the inhabitants, human flesh is to be found among the descriptions of food of which they partake. It is not to be concluded that the Battas are unlettered, the majority can both read and write; they have a peculiar language, and written characters, which they impress upon the bark of a tree, their substitute for paper, but they possess no written history of their nation and origin, although they assert that they are the earliest settlers on the island.

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BATTA, tn. Asia, Birman Empire, in the dist. of Mrammapyee; 25 m. NW. of Ramathayn. Lat. 20. 40. N. Long. 95. 21. E.

BATTA, prov. of W. Africa, Congo, in Lower Guinea, situated between the Boquian and Kai riva. and on the N. of the Brules mntns. 95 m. NE. of St. Salvador. Lat. 5. 2. S. Long. 15. 35. E.

BATTA, vil. Austrian Empire, cir. of Fold-war, co. of Tolna, in Hungary.

BATTACK, mntn. Scotland, one of the Gram-pian chain, situated at the point where the cos. of Aberdeen, Forfar, and Kincardine meet. Its summit is 3480 feet above sea level. Lat. 56. 57. N. Long. 2. 45. W.

BATTAGLIA, tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian territories; 9 m. from Padua. Here are hot wells. Lat. 45. 17. N. Long. 11. 48. E.

BATTALLAH, or VATALAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Lahore; 25 m. NE. of Amretsar, situated upon a vast plain, bounded at a distance of 70 m. by a chain of snow-clad mntns. The vicinity of Vatalah is considered salubrious; it is shaded and adorned with groves of mango trees; all species of fruits, esteemed in Europe, grow here luxuriantly, and there are many tanks of water around the tn. Lat. 31. 47. N. Long. 75. 10. E.

BATTALÉN, isle, N. Sea, off the coast of Bergen, in Norway. Lat. 61. 40. N. Long. 4. 55. E.

BATTAM, island of E. Indies, lying off the W. coast of the Malayan Promontory, about 30 m. in length by 20 m. in breadth. Lat. 1. 5. N. Long. 104. 10. E.

BATTAMANDE, cape, E. Indies, island of Borneo, on the NW. coast, forming the N. side of Battamande bay, into which the Pandooen riv. falls. Lat. 5. 5. N. Long. 116. 44. E.

BATTAMLAN, tn. island of Timor, Indian seas, situated upon the E. coast, in Lat. 9. 25. S. Long. 125. 20. E.

BATTAMOODY, tn. island of Sumatra, Indian ocean, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 1. 5. N. Long. 98. 20. E.

BATTAN, islands of. See BATAN.

BATTANG MORING, ham. E. Indies, Peninsula of Malay, near to the deserted hamlet of Gummi, upon Mount Ophir. The gold mines at this place, now worked by a few hands, formerly employed one hundred. The precious metal found here, derived from metallic depositions submitted to an hydraulic press, is as fine as that of Pahang, being estimated at ninety touch. The miners are Chinese, who pay a dollar per month to the nearest Malay chief for permission to work here.

BATTANITA, or BATTANTA. See BATANTA.

BATTANPILLY ISLES. See BATANPILLY.

BATTAO. See BATTOOA.

BATTAS. See BATTA.

BATTECOLLAH, or BATACALA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Canara, situated upon the sea-coast, in Lat. 13. 55. N. Long. 74. 36. E. It is seated in a beautiful and fertile valley, through which the Scandaholay meanders, and is adorned with mosques and Hindoo temples. Pop. 1200.

BATTEE. See BHATTY.

BATTEL. See BATTLE.

BATTELAU, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Iglau, in Moravia. Pop. 500. 40 m. NW. from Znaim.

BATTELMA, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Aleppo; 6 m. sw. of Antakia, surrounded by the ruins of temples and palaces, the former probably dedicated to Daphne and to Diana, as this is the spot on which Daphne is represented, by the poets, to have been metamorphosed into a laurel.

BATTENBURG, tn. of central Germany, duchy of Hesse, situated upon the riv. Eder, 28 m. from Giessen. Pop. 1000. Lat. 51. 2. N. Long. 8. 36. E.

BATTENDORF, or **BETTENDORF**, tn. Belgium, duchy of Luxemburg, situated upon the left bank of the riv. Sure, 2 m. from Diekirch. Lat. 49. 53. N. Long. 6. 14. E.

BATTEN-KILL, riv. N. America, rising in the state of Vermont, and after a course of 50 m. falling into the Hudson riv.

BATTERAUX, island, N. America, in the riv. St. Lawrence, a little above Bearded island.

BATTERLEY. See **BALTERLEY**.

BATTERSBY, tn. England, par. of Ingleby Greenhow, Lanbaugh liberty, W. div. co. of York N. riding. Acres, 740. Pop. 77. Stokesley (P. T. 239).

BATTERSEA, vil. and par. England, hund. of Brixton, co. of Surrey, situated upon the s. bank of the riv. Thames, across which there is a wooden bridge, constructed in 1771, forming a communication with Chelsea. Acres of par. 3020. Real prop. £33,060. Pop. 5540. 5 m. from London. The situation is low, and uninviting, its proximity to London, and to the navigable Thames, being its recommendations. Here are numerous country-seats, villas, &c., and the malting trade is extensively conducted here; chemical and colour works established; silk manufactured; and much porter brewed. The parish is, however, chiefly occupied by gardeners, and London obtains large supplies of fruit and vegetables from this place. The parish church stands prominently forward near the edge of the river; it was built in 1777, and after a particularly uninteresting design. A chapel of ease is erected in Battersea fields; and a Baptist meeting-house in the village. The manor belongs to the earls Spencer, and courts leet and baron are held at Wandsworth, also petty sessions, and a court of requests for Battersea parish. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester. Here is a free-school, endowed by the St. John family, and several poor-schools, supported by subscription. The church contains, amongst others, a beautiful monument, by Roubiliac, to lord Bolingbrooke, and his lady, the niece of Madame Maintenon. The mansion of the St. John's, which stood at this place, is totally obliterated. A place called the Red-house, on the banks of the Thames, in Battersea fields, is constantly the appointed goal in aquatic contests; it was formerly notorious as the place where quarrels were terminated by the laws of honour, as they are mis-called; and the sport of pigeon-shooting is at present the most remarkable of the exploits now performed here.

BATTISFORD, par. of England, hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £1680. Pop. 436. Needham (P. T. 73). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BATTLE, hund. England, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Acres, 9480. Pop. 3285. Par. Battle and Whatlington.

BATTLE, par. England, hund. of Battle, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 7880. Real prop. £10,122. Pop. 2999. London 56 m. Lat. 50. 56. N. Long. 0. 28. E. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is spacious and venerable looking, and contains a sumptuous monument to Sir A. Browne, to whom the manor was granted upon the general dissolution of monasteries. The charity school here is endowed. In this parish are extensive powder mills: on Beacon Hill, close by the tn. of Battle. William the Norman first reared the standard, which was afterwards to wave over the British people.

BATTLE, or **BATTIL**, (anc. Epiton), mkt. tn. England, par. and hund. of Battle, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Distant from London, 56 m. Tonbridge, 24 m. Hastings, 8 m. situated in an agreeable valley, encircled by wooded hills. The tn. consists of many old-fashioned structures, intermixed with modern elevations, forming one broad and convenient avenue. A weekly market is held on Wednesdays, and fairs on Whit-Monday and 22d of Nov. Petty sessions are held here, and courts leet by the lord of the manor. Besides breweries, tanneries, &c., there is a long-established manufactory of gunpowder at this place. The celebrated abbey of Battle was founded by William the first, in commemoration of the battle fought here, on the 14th Oct. 1066, with King Harold, when the ancient was exchanged for the present name. The high altar is supposed to occupy the precise spot on which Harold and his brothers fell in battle. The abbey was intended for Benedictines, measures one mile in circumference, and was endowed with all the lands within one league from its walls, besides numerous extravagant privileges. The abbot was mired and a lord of Parliament. The gate-house is a splendid specimen of the most ornamental style of the date of its erection, is still entire, and petty sessions are occasionally held within it, while several of the conventual buildings are incorporated in the noble modern mansion of Battle Abbey, the seat of the Webster family.

BATTLE, vil. and par. South Wales, hund. of Merthyr, co. of Brecon, situated near the confluence of the Eskir and Usk riva. Real prop. £975. Pop. 192. Brecon (P. T. 176). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's.

BATTLE, riv. N. America, U. States, in the Missouri ter. and one of the numerous tributaries to the Missouri riv. Lat. 47. 45. N. Long. 110. 30. W.

BATTLE, riv. N. America, separating the Blood and Blackfoot Indians, and falling into the Saskatchewan riv. Lat. 53. 0. N. Long. 112. 0. W.

BATTLEBORO, tn. N. America, in the state of Vermont, situated upon the Connecticut riv. 50 m. s. of Windsor. Lat. 42. 50. N. Long. 72. 40. W.

BATTLE-BRIDGE, ham. England, par. of Pancras, hund. of Ossulston, co. Middlesex, in the suburbs of London. St. Chad's Well, a mineral spring, is situated here.

BATTLE BRIDGE. See **STAMFORD BRIDGE**. **BATTLEBRIDGE**, ham. Ireland, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Carrick-on-Shannon (P. T. 98).

BATTLEBY, vil. Scotland, par. of Redgorton, sh. of Perth, where linen is manufactured to some extent. Perth (P. T. 41).

BATTLE-CREEK, riv. N. America, U. States, in Kentucky, a tributary to the Ohio riv. Lat. 38. 36. N. Long. 85. 36. W.

BATTLEDEN, or **BATTLEDEN**, par. England, hund. of Manshead, co. of Bedford. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £2420. Pop. 145. Woburn (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Lat. 51. 58. N. Long. 0. 37. W.

BATTLEFIELD, par. England, liberty of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop. Acres, 850. Real prop. £740. Pop. 70. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Lat. 52. 45. N. Long. 2. 43. W. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £120. Henry IV. founded a college here, with a warden and five chaplains, in commemoration of his victory over Harry Hotspur, who was slain at this place.

BATTLEFIELD, vil. Ireland, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught. Boyle (P. T. 107). Lat. 54. 1. N. Long. 8. 24. W.

BATTLE GURTAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Dindighul, and 15 m. NW. of Dindighul, the capital.

BATTLETOWN, N. America, U. States, co. of Frederick, state of Virginia; 11 m. NE. from Stevensburg, and 5 m. SE. from Winchester.

BATTO, GADY, tn. island of Timor, Indian seas, situated upon the N. coast of the island. Lat. 8. 50. S. Long. 125. 0. E.

BATTOAH, or **CHERRY RIV.**, N. America, U. S. in the Missouri ter. a tributary to the S. branch of the riv. Platte a principal supply of the Missouri riv. Lat. 41. 20. N. Long. 104. 0. W.

BATTOCK. See **BATTACK**.

BATTOLINO, island, Indian seas, situated off the N. coast of the island of Celebes. Lat. 1. 35. N. Long. 124. 52. E.

BATTOO, GOULA, rocky islets, Indian seas, off the N. coast of the island of Timor. Lat. 9. 20. S. Long. 124. 0. E.

BATTOOA, **BATU**, or **MINTAON PULO**, island, Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Lat. of NW. end, 0. 5. S. Long. 98. 1. E. Lat. of SE. end, 0. 41. S. Long. 98. 15. E. It extends about 40 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth. It is well timbered, produces coconuts, oil, and sago, the last constituting the principal food of the inhabitants, and biche-de-mar, or sea-slug, is also one of its exports. The settlers were originally from the isle of Neas, are tributary to the rajah of Baluaro, who resides in the vil. of that name near the centre of the island, and this chief is again compelled to pay tribute to the Malays of Padang, who occasionally visit him.

BATTOOBARA, riv. island of Sumatra, Indian seas, watering the country of Batta, and falling finally into the straits of Malacca. On the banks of this riv., at a considerable distance from the sea, stand the extensive ruins of an ancient brick building, consisting of a series of squares, and from an angle of one of them rises a lofty pillar tower. The walls are covered with various representations, supposed to be those of Chinese idols. No history of the origin or use of this vast and costly edifice is preserved, or at least confessed, by the Battas.

BATTOU, tn. W. Africa, situated upon the Grain coast, in Upper Guinea, between Sanguin and Grand Cestos. Lat. 5. 5. N. Long. 8. 48. W.

BATTU PULO. See **BATTOOA**.

BATTUECAS. See **BATUECAS**.

BATTULAKI, bay, island of Mindanao, in the Philippine group, in the entrance of which is a large white castellated rock, and between this and the shore is safe anchorage in ten fathoms. Lat. 5. 41. N. Long. 125. 0. E.

BATTURE A LA CARPE, N. America, Upper Canada, situated upon lake St. Peter, which lies between the cos. of St. Maurice and Yamaaka.

BATTURE DE LA POINTE DU LUC, N. America, Upper Canada, upon lake St. Peter, which separates the cos. of St. Maurice and Yamaaka. See **ST. LAWRENCE**, riv. of.

BATTURES AUX ALLOUETTES, N. America, Upper Canada, sandy islands, in the riv. Saguenay, the resort of large flocks of the different varieties of ox-birds.

BATTURE, GRAND, N. America, Upper Canada, upon the riv. Ottawa, below Portage du Chene.

BATTY, bay, N. America, Polar seas, on the W. coast of Prince Regent's Inlet. Lat. 73. 10. N. Long. 92. 0. W.

BATTY MALVE, or **MALUI**, or **QUOIN**, island, in the bay of Bengal, one of the Nicobar group. Lat. 8. 46. 30. N. Long. 93. 2. 0. E.

BATTYKHA, tn. Palestine, pach. of Damascus, situated near the E. bank of the riv. Jordan. Lat. 33. 0. N. Long. 35. 41. E.

BATU BARA. See **BATTOOBARA**.

BATU-BARA, or **BATU-BHARA**, tn. island of Sumatra, situated upon the embouchure of a riv. of the same name, and on the NE. coast. Lat. 3. 15. N. Long. 99. 40. E. Exports, salt fish, rattans, and silk-cloths. Imports, opium and raw silk; slaves and horses, brought from the interior, are also amongst the exports. The inhabitants are, what are denominated here "Prow-owners," and the principal carriers along the Sumatra coast. Many possess here considerable wealth, and the manufactures of rich silk and gold cloths are extensive. The state of civilization, or rather the want of it, is deplorable; murder, manslaughter, and wounds, of different degrees of violence, are expiable by graduated pecuniary fines. See **BATTOOBARA** and **BATTA**.

BATU-BUKIT, tn. island of Sumatra, Indian seas, seated upon the E. coast. Lat. 1. 25. N. Long. 102. 0. E.

BATUCO, tn. N. America, in the depart. div. and intendency of Sonora, repub. of Mexico, situated upon the Baviase riv. Lat. 29. 20. N. Long. 108. 50. W.

BATUECAS, LKS, two valleys of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, about one Spanish mile in length, and so inaccessible that the inhabitants were said to have been forgotten and unknown during several centuries. However, in the year 1559, a convent of carmelites was founded here. Their situation is so overhung that the sun only shines upon the inhabitants for four hours during the longest day. Madame de Genlis has founded a romance, "Les Batuecas," upon a story, which she calls historical, of the discovery of this valley in the 16th century, by two lovers who fled thither to escape the pursuit of their families.

BATU-EL BAHARA, vil. Lower Egypt, and the point at which the Nile separates into two branches, called the Damietta and Roetta streams, that include the area of the Delta.

BATU PULIK, tn. island of Sumatra, Indian seas, in the dist. of Palembang, and near the coast of the Javan sea. Lat. 3. 55. s. Long. 105. 10. E.

BATUGO, tn. island of Samar, one of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific ocean, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 11. 40. N. Long. 125. 0. E.

BATURIN, tn. Russia in Europe, in the Ukraine, seated upon the riv. Sem. This place was formerly the residence of the Cossack chief, but upon the flight of this governor to the Swedes, in 1708, the Russians occupied the place. It is 90 m. from Czernigov.

BATUSABER, tn. E. Indies, in the Malay Peninsula, and the capital of the kingdom of Johor, now almost extinct, and in vassalage to a piratical chief of Poole-Binlang. The tn. lies about 15 m. from the coast upon the banks of the Johor or Yohor riv. in a marshy and insalubrious district.

BATYGORV, tn. Russia, in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, the capital of a district or circle.

BATZ, island, France, arrond. of Savenai, depart. of Loire Inférieure, prov. of Brittany. Pop. 3200. 27 m. from Savenai, and 3 m. from Guerande (P. T.).

BATZAR, El., tn. S. America, depart. div. of Chimborazo, intendency of Del Escudor, repub. of Colombia, situated upon the riv. Daule, which flows into the gulf of Guayaquil, about 120 m. to the s. of Quito. Lat. 1. 0. s. Long. 79. 40. W.

BAUARSEE, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, dist. of Seronge, and 9 m. from the capital.

BAUBAN, tn. island of Luzon, the chief of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific ocean, situated upon the N. coast, a few leagues to the North of Cape Boxeador. Lat. 18. 44. 0. N. Long. 120. 54. 0. E.

BAUBEE, isle, Indian seas, situated off the sw. point of the island of Wetter, and a few leagues N. of the island of Timor. Lat. 8. 0. s. Long. 125. 40. E.

BAUBELTHOUAP, island, N. Pacific ocean, the largest of the Pelew islands. It is 24 m. in length, and has a lofty mountain on its western side. It is well timbered, produces yams, coconuts, bread-fruit, oranges, lemons, &c. The inhabitants are gentle and hospitable, as far as has hitherto been ascertained. Our knowledge of these interesting islands is almost wholly derived from the circumstance of the wreck of the Antelope packet on its coast, in 1783. Lat. of E. end, 7. 41. 0. N. Long. 134. 55. 0. E.

BAUBERY, or **BAUBRAI**, tn. France, arrond. of Evreux, depart. of Eure, prov. of Normandy; 3 m. from Conches (P. T.). Glass is made here.

BAUBIGNY. See **AUBIGNY**.

BAUCHAIN. See **BOUCHAIN**.

BAUCHERVILLE, tn. N. America, Lower Canada, agreeably seated upon the sw. bank of the St. Lawrence riv. 10 m. W. from Montreal. Pop. 750.

BAUCHERVILLE, tn. N. America, Lower Canada, seated upon the ss. bank of the riv. St. Lawrence, and opposite to the island of Montreal. Its agreeable position formerly attracted here many of the French nobility and gentry, whose moderate incomes rendered retirement an object.

BAUD, tn. France, arrond. of Pontivi, depart.

of Morbihan, prov. of Brittany: it is the chief p'ace of a canton. Pop. 4600. 15 m. from Pontivi (P. T.). Lat. 47. 52. N. Long. 3. 2. W.

BAUDE, riv. Prussia, watering the circle of Morung, in the state of E. Prussia.

BAUDET, riv. of N. America, Lower Canada. It crosses the tnshp. of Lancaster, enters the seigniory of New Longueuil at the sw. corner of the Concession, Côte St. Andre, and intersecting the boundary line frequently, falls into the lake St. Francis, at Pointe au Baudet.

BAUDEVILLIERS, vil. Switzerland, canton of Neufchatel, situated near the fountain of the riv. Russ, 3 m. from the tn. of Neufchatel. Lat. 47. 2. N. Long. 6. 53. E.

BAUDIAN THIL, tn. Belgium, prov. of Namur; 9 m. s. from Charleroi, and on the road from that tn. to Charlemont. Lat. 50. 18. N. Long. 4. 33. E.

BAUDIN'S COUNTRY, or **NAPOLEON'S LAND**, Australia, in New Holland, situated to the N. of cape Northumberland. It takes its name from capt. Baudin, the discoverer.

BAUDIS, vil. of Prussia, circle of Leignitz, and in the prov. of Silesia, situated upon the riv. Oder.

BAUDNITZ, tn. Austrian empire, in the circle of Stanitz, Bohemia; 27 m. from Prague.

BAUDO, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Choco, intendency of Cauca, repub. of Colombia, situated upon the Baudo riv., 40 m. s. of Cetena. Lat. 5. 18. N. Long. 77. 10. W.

BAUDO, point, S. America, on the coast of the depart. div. of Choco, intendency of Cauca, repub. of Colombia, at the mouth of the riv. Baudo. Lat. 4. 50. N. Long. 77. 30. W.

BAUDO, riv. S. America, depart. div. of Choco, intendency of Cauca, repub. of Colombia, falling into the Pacific ocean at Point Baudo. Lat. 5. 20. N. Long. 77. 15. W.

BAUDONVILLIERS. See **BADENWEILLER**.

BAUDRES, tn. France, depart. of Indre, prov. of Berri; 21 m. from Issoudun, and 6 m. from Levroux (P. T.).

BAUDRICOURT, tn. France, depart. of Haut-Marne, prov. of Champagne; 6 m. from Joinville, and near to Doulevant (P. T.).

BAUDRICOURT, tn. France, depart. of Pas-de-Calais, prov. of Artois; 6 m. from St. Pol, and 6 m. from Doullens (P. T.).

BAUSENSEN, vil. N. Germany, duchy of Brunswick; 5 m. s. from Limbeck. Lat. 51. 44. N. Long. 9. 50. E.

BAUERWITZ, tn. Prussia, dist. Jagendorf, in Silesia; 12 m. from Ratibor. Pop. 1500. Manufacture shoes.

BAUFAL, tn. France, depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine and Perche; 12 m. from Le Mans. Bonnetable (P. T.).

BAUG, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, situated at the confluence of the Geerna and Wagerry rivs. 21 m. sw. from Bhopawur, and 40 m. W. from Nalcha. Lat. 22. 20. N. Long. 74. 52. E. It is the head of a purgunnah of the same name, including 76 vila. 27 of which are deserted, and the remainder only occasionally occupied by the restless people called Bheels. After the conquest of Malwa, this purgunnah and tn. fell to the share of Scindiah, but was subsequently granted away by him to his relations by marriage. There is but one crop here annually, namely, the choomussa, or khureef, which reduces the variety of crops much below that of

the surrounding purgunnahs. The district of Baug is hilly and rough, whence the difficulty of irrigation, and without which a dry crop (rubbee) can hardly be obtained. The tn. stands at the base of a range of hills, in a pleasing valley, on the road between Malwa and Gujerat, by the Oudipoor pass, and contains a pop. of about 2000 souls, black and yellow. Iron ore is found in the vicinity, and smelted in the furnaces in the tn. Here are also native smiths, who manufacture the produce of the furnaces into ploughshares and other agricultural implements. About 5 m. from this town are the extraordinary temples, excavated from the solid rock, supposed to be dedicated to Bhudish worship. There were four (one only is now in preservation), the walls of which are sculptured over closely with mythological representations, the subjects of which are not yet discovered. One of the caverns measures 90 feet square.

BAUGE, tn. France, arrond. of the same name, depart. of Maine et Loire, prov. of Anjou, situated upon the banks of the riv. Coesnon, which is crossed by a very fine bridge of recent construction. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 0. 7. W. It is the chief place of a sub-prefecture; 12 m. from Le Fleche; 27 m. from Angers. Pop. 3134. The trade of Bauge consists chiefly in cattle, wood, hats, cloth, serge, &c. In the year 1421, a battle was fought here between Lafayette, the general of Charles VII., and the duke of Clarence, at the head of the English, in which the latter were defeated and the duke himself slain.

BAUGE LE VIEIL, vil. France, depart. of Maine et Loire, prov. of Anjou; 1 m. from Bauge, the capital of the sub-prefecture.

BAUGE, tn. France, arrond. of Bourg, depart. of Aisne, and prov. of Bresse; 5 m. from Macon. Pop. 950.

BAUGES, Lxs, N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Savoy, it is a mountainous district, of which Chatelard is the chief place, and was the *Belgia Allobrogum* of the ancients.

BAUGGRAM, tn. Hindoostan, beyond the Ganges, in the prov. of Tipperah, situated between the Moree and Mannoo riva. 40 m. ss. of Comilah. Lat. 23. 6. N. Long. 91. 31. E.

BAUGHMAN, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Wayne and state of Ohio.

BAUGHURST, par. England, hund. of Evingar, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £972. Pop. 491. Basingstoke (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BAUGLEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, situated upon the Keiree Nullah, about 6 m. N. of Soondursee. No. of houses, 1000. Here is a strong gurry or fort.

BAUGLEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, situated near the right bank of the riv. Kalli Scind; 9 m. sw. from Oonchode. It is usually the residence of the rajah, and is the head of a purgunnah.

BAUGLORE, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter. about 10 m. from Oussur.

BAUGNAN, tn. Hindoostan, pres. of Bengal, advantageously situated for the promotion of commerce, upon the W. bank of the riv. Dumuda. Lat. 22. 35. N. Long. 88. 5. E.

BAUGREE (anc. Baghari), dist. Hindoostan,

Midnapoor ter. pres. of Bengal, situated about 50 m. from Calcutta; the surface long continued in an uncultivated and unimproved condition. The inhabitants are represented as having been treacherous and savage, and subject to the irregular advice and misgovernment of the Choar-chiefs, alone. This state of things was exchanged for one more humanized in the year 1816, when nineteen leaders and about 300 of their murderous associates were either controuled or put to death.

BAUK, riv. Asia, in Tartary. Its course is short and rapid, and it falls into one of the salt lakes in the country of Kirguis. Lat. 48. 0. N. Long. 68. 30. E.

BAUKASIR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Mooltan, situated near the embouchure of the riv. Lonee. This was formerly part of the territory of the Ameers of Sind.

BAULADU, tn. Sardinia, in the Cagliari div., situated upon a riv. to which it lends its name, 20 m. N. of Oristagno. Lat. 40. 0. N. Long. 8. 41. E.

BAULAS, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Damascus, in Syria; 48 m. ss. from the city of Damascus.

BAULE, tn. France, arrond. of Orleans, depart. of Loiret, prov. of Orléannois, situated upon the riv. Loire, 3 m. from Beaugenci, and 3 m. also from Meun (P. T.).

BAULEAH, tn. Hindoostan, pres. of Bengal, situated upon the N. bank of the Puddah, the principal trunk of the Ganges; 20 m. from Moorshedabad. Lat. 24. 24. N. Long. 88. 45. E. It is a place of some commercial importance, possesses a spacious factory, and is the residence of an officer of the E. India Company.

BAULEMS-KILL, riv. N. America, U. S., falling into the Hudson riv. 3 leagues below Albany.

BAULES, tn. Switzerland, dist. of La Cote, canton of Vaud; 12 m. N. from Nyon. Lat. 46. 33. N. Long. 6. 17. E.

BAULICK, par. Ireland, bar. of Sliebhardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Acres, 3299. Pop. 2271. Thurles (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel. Annual val. £140.

BAULKING. See BALKING.

BAULON, tn. France, in the arrond. of Moulins, depart. of Allier, and prov. of Bourbonnois, seated upon the riv. Loire. Pop. 500. Lat. 47. 57. N. Long. 1. 58. W.

BAUMA, vil. Switzerland, canton of Zurich; 17 m. E. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 22. N. Long. 8. 53. E.

BAUMAN, isles, in the S. Pacific ocean, forming part of the group called the Friendly islands. The inhabitants are peaceably disposed. They were first discovered by Rogge-ryn, in the year 1722. Lat. 13. 59. S. Long. 179. 10. E.

BAUMAN, or BAUHMANN'S-HOHLE, N. Germany, circle of Blakenbourg, duchy of Brunswick, celebrated for its cavern, consisting of numerous chambers, extending to depths which are yet unascertained, adorned with myriads of beautiful stalactites.

BAUMBER, or BAMBURGH, par. England, wapentake of Gartree, north div. parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £2927. Pop. 356. Horncastle (P. T. 156). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BAUME, St. vil. of France, in the depart. of

Var, and prov. of Provence; 8 m. from St. Maximin. Near to the summit of a hill, at this place, is a grotto, in which, according to the tradition preserved here, Mary Magdalen passed the latter part of her life, and to which pilgrimages still continue to be made.

BAUME LES DAMES, tn. France, in the arrond. of the same name, depart. of Doules, prov. of Franche Comté, seated upon the riv. Doules, 21 m. from Besancon. It is a (P. T.), chief place of a sub-prefecture, and has a tribunal of justice. Pop. 2500. Manufactures, leather, paper, hardware, and glass.

BAUME D'HOSTUM (St.), tn. France, depart. of Drome, prov. of Dauphiny; 6 m. from Romans (P. T.).

BAUMGARTEN, tn. Prussia, in the circle of Balckenhau, Silesia; 12 m. from Glatz. Pop. 1500.

BAUMGARTEN, tn. of Prussia, in the state of Pomerania; 30 m. sw. of New Stettin. Lat. 53. 28. N. Long. 15. 35. E.

BAUMGARTEN, vil. of S. Germany, circle of the Lower Danube, and kingd. of Bavaria; 22 m. wbs. from Passau. Lat. 48. 28. N. Long. 12. 55. E.

BAUMGARTEN, vil. of Prussia, in the circle of Frankenstein, and state of Silesia. Pop. 800.

BAUMGUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Khandesh, situated upon the riv. Sootha, a tributary to the Nerbuddah, and 35 m. sw. from Hindia. Lat. 21. 45. N. Long. 76. 30. E.

BAUMHOLDER, or **BAUMODDER**, tn. S. Germany, in the principality of Coburg, on the frontier of the duchy of Oldenburg; 12 m. sw. from Birchenfeld, and on the right bank of the riv. Nahe. Lat. 49. 39. N. Long. 7. 19. E. Pop. 800. There are iron-works in the vicinity.

BAUMINGHART, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Orissa; 40 m. from Murriapoor.

BAUNACH, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Lower Maine, and kingd. of Bavaria; situated at the conflux of the rive. Baunach and Maine, the latter of which is crossed by a bridge at this place. Pop. 750. Bamberg distant 8 m. Lat. 50. 1. N. Long. 10. 54. E.

BAUNACH, riv. S. Germany, in the circle of the Lower Maine, and kingd. of Bavaria. It crosses Wurtzburg, and falls into the riv. Maine at the tn. of Baunach.

BAUNASSAR, vil. Hindoostan, dist. of Orissa, prov. of Gundwana; about 50 m. sw. from Cuttack.

BAUNBOY. See **BAWBOY**.

BAUNE, tn. of Central Germany, in the duchy of Hesse-Cassel, situated near the confluence of the Baune and Fulda rive; 6 m. sw. of Cassel. Lat. 51. 14. N. Long. 9. 24. E.

BAUNTER, ham. Ireland, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, situated upon the s. bank of the Blackwater riv. Mill-street (P. T. 203). Lat. 52. 8. N. Long. 8. 52. W.

BAUNTON, par. England, hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1251. Pop. 144. Cirencester (P. T. 98). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

BAUNTWAH, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Gujerat; 28 m. from Junaghur. Lat. 21. 30. N. Long. 70. 18. E.

BAUPETTAH, tn. Hindoostan, in the

Northern Circars; distant 14 m. from Nizam-patnam.

BAUPTÉ, tn. France, depart. of Manche, prov. of Normandy; 6 m. from Carentan (P. T.).

BAURES, riv. S. America, in the intendancy of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, repub. of Bolivia. It rises in lake Guasumiri, and flowing N. for a length of 135 leagues, falls into the Guapare or Itenes riv., above the confluence of the Ubahy or Magdalena with the same great riv. Lat. 14. 25. S. Long. 62. 40. W.

BAURKHAUS, tn. India, dist. of Cohistan, in Cabool, situated near the confluence of the Cabool and Punjsheer rive.; 50 m. E. from Cabool, the capital. Lat. 34. 15. N. Long. 69. 20. E.

BAURUCO, mtns., W. India, in the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, situated near the s. coast, and seen from sea to the N. of cape Mongon. Lat. 18. 0. N. Long. 71. 20. W.

BAUSE, tn. Sicily, in the intendancy of Messina, situated upon the N. coast of the island; 8 m. W. of Messina. Lat. 38. 13. N. Long. 15. 27. E.

BAUSEI, tn. island of Sardinia, in the Cagliari division, situated near the E. shore of the island; 20 m. sw. of Galtelli. Lat. 40. 8. E. Long. 9. 38. E.

BAUSELEY, tnsbp. N. Wales, par. of Aberbury, hund. of Deythur, co. Montgomery. Real prop. £1069. Pop. 365. Welsh-Pool (P. T. 171).

BAUSH-MALEH, tn. Persia, prov. of Khorassan; 65 m. NW. from Nishapoor. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 57. 59. E.

BAUSKE, tn. European Russia, prov. of Courland, near the confines of Wilna, near the confluence of the Memel and Musa rive.; 18 m. S. from Mittau. Lat. 56. 27. N. Long. 24. 10. E. This place was strongly fortified, yet was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, in 1625, and again by the Czar, Peter I. of Russia, in 1705.

BAUSSAU, tn. Austrian Empire, in the cir. of Olmutz, and gov. of Moravia; 12 m. from Olmutz.

BAUSSET, tn. France, arrond. of Toulon, depart. of the Var, prov. of Provence; the chief place of a canton; 20 m. from Marseilles. Pop. 3500. Produce of the vicinity, olive oil.

BAUSSIM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Berar, in the Deccan, situated near the W. bank of the Payn-Gunga riv. 35 m. S. from Ellickpoor. Lat. 20. 5. N. Long. 77. 10. E.

BAUTERSEM, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant; 6 m. from Louvain.

BAUTSCH, tn. Austrian Empire, circle of Olmutz, Moravia. Pop. 550; 21 m. from Olmutz.

BAUTZEN, or **BUDZAIN**, tn. Central Germany, Upper Lusatia, and kingd. of Saxony; it is situated upon an eminence, defended on the W. side by steep rocks, commanding a view of the riv. Spree, which flows at their base. Pop. 17,600. Lat. 51. 11. N. Long. 14. 25. E. This was the first of the six Lusatian tns. where the meetings of the provincial diets were held: it is also a central post-office: the streets are straight, well-built, and have somewhat the appearance of a modern ts. this arises from the circumstance of Bautzen having been destroyed by fire in 1709, 1760, 1767, and as often rebuilt. The fortifications, now nearly ruined, and the ancient castle of Ostenburg, the former residence of the governor, were built probably about

the ninth century, and very sufficiently attest the antiquity of the place. The public buildings are numerous; perhaps the finest are the theatre and house of correction; of less beauty, are the town hall, academy, gymnasium, and orphan house. The parish church, a spacious building, is separated into two divisions by an iron trellis work; on one side of which the Lutheran, and, on the other, the Catholic worship is performed. On the hill of Protaschen, near the tn. are the ruins of an altar, supposed to be the precise spot on which the Wendes, or Vandal descendants, heard the oracles delivered, and the language of that ancient people is said to be still preserved here. The commerce of this place is very considerable, and its manufactures not unimportant: here are made, linen cloths, fustians, paper, cotton velvet, woollens, hats, and the knitting of stockings occupies some thousand persons. The public water-works here are very ingenious, and the walks appropriated to the people are beautiful and airy. Bautzen has attained a permanent place in the page of history, as the scene of the second great battle in the campaign of the Russians and Prussians against the French. The memorable battle of Bautzen, in which the French were entirely victorious, was fought on the 20th and 21st of May, 1813.

BAUX, *Les*, tn. France, arrond. of Tarascon, depart. of the Bouche-du-Rhone, prov. of Provence; it is the chief place of a canton, is distant 9 m. S. from Tarascon, and 3 m. from St. Remi (P. T.). Pop. 3500. Olive oil is obtained here. Lat. 43. 44. N. Long. 4. 46. E.

BAUX DE BRETEUIL, *Les*, tn. France, depart. of Eure, prov. of Normandy; 6 m. from Conches.

BAUZA, *Point*, S. America, situated upon the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 46. 41. S. Long. 67. 0. W.

BAUZI, tn. Greece, in the prov. of Albania, situated upon the left bank of the riv. Drenitza; 22 m. W. from Stania. Lat. 40. 32. N. Long. 20. 26. E.

BAUZILLE DE PUTOIS, *Sr.*, tn. France, depart. of Herault, prov. of Languedoc; 20 m. from Montpellier.

BAUZOK, or *Bouzo*, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of the same name, prov. of Roum, situated upon a tributary to the Kizil-Irmak; 25 m. S. from Tchouroum. Lat. 40. 2. N. Long. 34. 55. E.

BAVAL, or *BAVAY* (anc. Bagacum), tn. France, arrond. of Avesnes, depart. of the North, prov. of Hainault, situated upon the banks of the riv. Oneau; 15 m. from Avesnes, and 8 m. from Quesnoy. Lat. 50. 18. N. Long. 3. 46. E. It is the chief place of a canton; holds fairs, of nine days, from the 9th of August. Pop. 1484. Manufactures, stockings, woollens, sheet iron. This was the capital of the Nervii in the Roman ages, and many relics of that ancient people are annually found here. In 1709, the French were defeated near this place, by the allied armies; in 1792, the tn. was plundered by the Austrians, who were, however, intercepted by general Luckner, who was advancing to the relief of the place.

BAVANG, tn. island of Borneo, Indian seas, situated upon the W. coast, in Lat. 0. 26. S. Long. 109. 25. E.

BAVANECH, tn. Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan; 50 m. from Toorshetz.

BAVANIEMI, tn. European Russia, prov. of Uleaburg, in Finnish-Lapland, situated at the confluence of the riv. Kemi and Ounas; 50 m. from the coast of the gulf of Bothnia, in Lat. 66. 30. N. Long. 25. 30. E.

BAVARIA, *Kingdom* of (parts of anc. Rhetia, Vindelicia, and Noricum), the third state in the German Confederation. Boundaries, on the N. Saxony; on the E. Austrian empire; on the S. Tyrol; and on the W. Wirttemberg, which divides it into two sections: the Eastern, on the Danube, extending 85 leagues in length, by 55 leagues in breadth, and between Lat. 47. 15. and 50. 43. N. Long. 8. 55. to 14. 2. W. The Western, on the Rhine, covering an area of 20 leagues square, situated between Lat. 48. 55. and 49. 50. N. Long. 48. 10. and 48. 35. W. It is divided into the following eight circles: Isar, Upper Maine, Lower Maine, Rezat, Regen, Upper Danube, Lower Danube, and Rhine, the last of which is situated upon the left bank of the Rhine. Each circle is subdivided into a certain number of courts of justice. Munich is the capital of the kingdom. It occupies an area of 32,000 square miles, contains a population amounting to 3,940,000 souls, of whom 58,600 are military. Revenue, 31,247,471 florins. Public debt, 110,781,740 florins. The mtn. chains are extensive. The Spessart range commences on the banks of the Maine, where the river separates it from the Oden-Wald chain. The extreme part, on the N. of the Maine, is called Engels-berg; it inclines N. although some branches stretch S. and join the Rhene-Gebirge; mean elevation of the chain 1330 feet; height of Hohe-Wart, 2000 feet; and of Geyersberg, 2080; volcanic rocks are found here, together with granite, gneiss, sienite, and porphyry, supporting sandstone, argillaceous and calcareous rocks, besides copper, cobalt, and iron. The Rhene-Gebirge are more extensive again than the Spessart mtns., and their mean elevation greater: here granitic, calcareous, and basaltic rocks prevail. The Fitchel-Gebirge chain is also of granitic formation, and culminates in the summit of Ochsenkopf: the Boehmer-Wald is a continuation of the Fitchel-Gebirge range; it extends 200 m. in length, varying from 15 to 30 in breadth, and attains, in some few places, a height of 2800 feet above sea level. Geological formations, of obviously different ages, are observable on the opposite sides of the Danube, in Bavaria, the northern side belonging to the more ancient. Lakes are also numerous: the principal are the Wurm, Ammer, Chiem, Staffel, Kochel, Walchen, Tegern, and Bartholomeus; a small part of Lake Constance also is in this kingdom. The fisheries upon some of these pools is not only providential, in supplying the wants of the surrounding inhabitants, but in many cases yield a handsome revenue in addition. Many valuable rivers arise in the mountain districts of Bavaria, and every part of the kingdom is well watered. The Atmühl, Nab, and Regen, are amongst the first class: the Bayer-Wald, Ibz, and many others, belong to the second class. Mineral springs exist, and are visited, at Siechenseuth, Bocklet, Bruckenan, and Hardecher, and baths at Kissingen. The climate generally is temperate and salubrious, although the winters are sometimes severe, and the springs are wet. Agriculture is much encouraged by the Bavarian government, and

varieties of grain are cultivated here, many kinds of fruit, and much wine produced. Potatoes and bread constitute the principal food of the inhabitants. Horses are bred in large numbers, goats kept in the mountains, hogs fed in every part of the kingdom. Sheep constitute also a very principal part of the agricultural wealth of this country, and wool is attended to with singular care. A want of knowledge, in the cure and prevention of contagion amongst their flocks, has much retarded the prosperity of the Bavarian farmer. So late as the year 1820, not less than 18,000 farmers and cattle owners, accompanied by their flocks, made a pilgrimage to Greisbach, influenced by superstitious credulity. Wines of various qualities and flavours are produced here, and the culture of the vine is perfectly well understood. The government undertake the care of the woods and forests, and 5,659,000 acres are occupied in the growth of oak, beech, and coniferous trees. Amongst the manufactures may be enumerated stuffs, cloths, cottons, hats, leather, musical, surgical, and mathematical instruments, playing cards, glass, porcelain, and earthenware. There is little that can be called commerce enjoyed by the Bavarians: they have, by their position, become possessed of an extensive carrying trade, in which they are assisted by a canal from the Rhine to Franconia: an unfinished canal, designed by Charlemagne, between the Rhine and the Danube: by these two great rivers, and by those of the Maine, the Regnitz, the Inn, and the Salzach; as well as by well-constructed post roads, measuring 4350 English miles in extent. A great variety of religious sects exists here. Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Mennonites, Jews, &c. Places of education are also numerous, and the government have partially provided for the education of the poor. Bavaria enjoyed its own constitution like the other German states, consisting of three classes: the prelates, nobility, and burghesses. The last diet was held in 1669: the ecclesiastical establishments were secularized in 1803. In 1805, it was declared a kingdom, and the system of states abolished in 1808. In the year 1818, the king promulgated the new constitution, and adopted the system of the two chambers. The upper chamber consists of princes, crown officers, two archbishops, 16 seniors of families, originally of the German empire, one bishop, 15 hereditary peers, and 12 whose titles are confined to the individual. The lower chamber consists of 14 representatives of the lower nobility, one from each of the three universities, nine from the Catholic, and five from the Protestant clergy, two from Munich, one from Augsburg, one from Nuremberg, 24 from the other cities, and 56 from the landowners. The first meeting of representatives was held on the 4th of Feb. 1819. The historic records of Bavaria are preserved to remote ages. The Boii, or Bœotians, a confederacy of German tribes, spread themselves over this district in the fifth century, and made Ratisbon their capital. Noricum was then its name, and it appears that the Ostrogoths never occupied it. The Franks subsequently became its lords, but permitted the inhabitants to retain their own laws. After the division of Charlemagne's empire, the rival claims were settled by the success of Otho the Great, count palatine of Wittelsbach. The throne of Bavaria, and its territorial boundaries, were

alike subject to vicissitudes, and two rival lines contended for the one, while the imperial mandate enlarged or contracted the other. To pass over the eventful histories of the contending lines of Lower and Upper Bavaria, and come to a period more connected with the general history of Europe, it must be observed, that after the battle of Blenheim, the emperor treated Bavaria as a conquered country, the elector was placed under the imperial ban, and not reinstated in his government, until the peace of Baden, in 1714. Charles Albert succeeded to the electorate in 1726, was enabled to make himself king of Bohemia, and, was at length elected emperor of Germany, under the title of Charles VII., in the year 1742, but upon the death of his successor, the electorate reverted to its former rank. In the French revolutionary wars, the elector furnished his contingent to the army of the empire, and in 1796, the palatinate itself became the theatre of war. In 1799, the Sulzbach branch of the line of the palatinate became extinct, and the duke of Deux-Ponts succeeded to the Bavarian possessions, the area of which was much varied, if not contracted. In the war of 1805, the political importance of Bavaria was fully displayed, and the elector compelled to make his selection of adhering to the imperial union, or attaching himself to the party of France; he adopted the latter course, and brought an accession of 30,000 troops to the French army. For this he received, at the peace of Presburg, an addition to his dominions of 10,595 square miles, containing 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and had the dignity of king conferred upon him.

BAVARIA, LAKE OF, S. Germany, situated between Bavaria and the circle of Prachia, in the prov. of Bohemia.

BAVAY. See BAVAI.

BAVAY SUR SCARPE, tn. France, depart. of the North, prov. of Flanders, situated upon the riv. Scarpe; 10 m. N.E. from Douay. Lat. 50. 23. N. Long. 3. 12. E.

BAVENDORF, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Luneburg, kingd. of Hanover, situated upon the left bank of the Netze riv. 12 m. E. from Luneburg. Lat. 53. 16. N. Long. 10. 42. E.

BAVERSTOCK, par. England, hund. of Cawden and Cadwell, co. of Wilts. Acres, 710. Real prop. £1502. Pop. 166. Wilton (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum. Ann. val. £150.

BAVIA, tn. N. America, in the depart. div. of Cohahulla, intendancy of San Louis-Potosi, repub. of Mexico, situated upon one of the chief tributaries of the Rio Bravo del Norte, about 90 m. N. of Monclava. Lat. 29. 5. N. Long. 101. 57. W.

BAVIANS, riv. S. Africa, forming the boundary between Tarka and the co. of Fredericksburg, and falling into the great Fish riv. Lat. 32. 30. S. Long. 26. 20. E.

BAVIANSBURG, vil. S. Africa, co. of Clanwilliam, prov. of Tulbagh, situated upon the Oorlogs Kloof riv. at the foot of a range of mountains. Lat. 31. 16. S. Long. 19. 44. E.

BAVILLIERS, tn. France, depart. of the Upper Rhine, prov. of Alsace; 3 m. from Befort (P. T.). Manufactures, cotton, &c.

BAVINGTON, GREAT, tnsph. England, par. of Kirk-Whelpington, Tindale ward, N.E. division, co. of Northumberland. Pop. 70. Hexham (P. T. 298).

BAVINGTON, *Little*, tnsph. England, par. of Thockington, Tindale ward, NE. division, co. of Northumberland. Hexham (P. T. 298).

BAVISPE, tn. N. America, in the depart. div. and intendancy of Sonora, repub. of Mexico, situated upon a riv. to which it gives its name, about 50 m. S. from Arippe. Lat. 30. 30. N. Long. 108. 0. W.

BAVOULIMA, *Rio Grand de*, N. America, repub. of Mexico. It rises in the intendancy of Durango, and taking a SW. direction across the intendancy of Sonora, falls into the gulf of California, below Betlen. Lat. 28. 40. N. Long. 108. 40. W.

BAVOULIMA, riv. of W. Africa, in Senegambia. After a course of 80 leagues in length, it falls into the Kokoro riv.

BAW, tn. Denmark, bail. of Flensburg, duchy of Sleswick; 5 m. N. of Flensburg, and near the head of the gulf of that name. Lat. 54. 49. N. Long. 9. 20. E.

BAWANG TULANG, tn. island of Sumatra, E. Indies, in the Palembang district, situated upon the riv. Puthi, about 50 m. to the southward of Palembang. Lat. 3. 45. S. Long. 105. 10. E.

BAWBURGII, par. England, hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, with Bowthorpe, 2070. Real prop. £1940. Pop. 440. Norwich (P. T. 117). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £100.

BAWDER, riv. England, co. of Durham, a tributary to the riv. Tees.

BAWDESWELL, par. England, hund. of Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £965. Pop. 587. Reephham (P. T. 117). Lat. 52. 45. N. Long. 1. 2. E. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BAWDRIP, par. England, hund. of North Petherton, co. of Somerset. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £4350. Pop. 373. Bridgewater (P. T. 152). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Wells.

BAWDSEY, par. England, hund. of Wilford, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 2640. Real prop. £2014. Pop. 454. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BAWINKEL, tn. N. Germany. co. of Linggen, kingd. of Hanover; 8 m. N. from Linggen. Lat. 52. 36. N. Long. 7. 24. E.

BAWN, or *Blacknow*, vil. and par. Ireland, in the bar. of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster. Rathdowney (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory. Fairs, on Ascension-day, and 29th October.

BAWNBOY, vil. Ireland, par. of Tomregan, bar. of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster. Ballyconnell (P. T. 85).

BAWNMORE, vil. Ireland. co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Kanturk (P. T. 175).

BAWNMORE, vil. Ireland, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, situated near the shores of Ballyheigh Bay; 12 m. N. of Tralee (P. T. 187). Lat. 52. 25. N. Long. 9. 39. W.

BA-WOOLI, riv. W. Africa, rising in the country of the Bamarras, and falling into the Ba-Woolima. It was crossed by Park the traveller, in 1805. Lat. 13. 35. N. Long. 4. 40. W.

BA-WOOLIMA, riv. W. Africa, in the Kaarta country, and falling into the Kokoro, one of the chief supplies of the riv. Senegal. Lat. 14. 25. N. Long. 6. 30. W.

BAWSEY, par. England, hund. of Freebridge, Lynn div. co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £631. Pop. 39. Lynn (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BAWT, tn. Persia, gov. of Irak, about 40 m. distant from Isphahan.

BAWTRY, mkt. tn. and chap. England, in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill (south div.), and co. of York, West riding. Acres, 270. Real prop. £1857. Pop. 1150. Distant from London 150 m. Lat. 53. 27. N. Long. 1. 1. W. Mkt. day, Saturday. Fairs held on Whitsun Tuesday, and 22d Nov. It is situated upon the great North road, in an elevated position, with a bank on one side sloping to the navigable riv. Idle, and consisting of one broad, clean avenue, that presents a cheerful and very agreeable appearance. There is a considerable transport of mill-stones, lead, and iron, by the navigation at this place. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York.

BAWULPORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Moulton, situated upon the left bank of the Ghanah riv. 35 m. S. of Moulton, the capital, in Lat. 29. 30. N. Long. 71. 28. E.

BAXA, point, S. America, in Tierra del Fuego, extending into the straits of Magalhaens.

BAXADA, tn. S. America, in the intendancy of Entre Rios, and repub. of La Plata, situated on the left bank of the Parana riv. about 70 m. N. from Churruas. Lat. 31. 38. N. Long. 60. 45. W.

BAXARA BOVO, islet, W. Indies, in the Caribbean sea, off the coast of Mosquitia, in Guatemala. Lat. 11. 20. N. Long. 12. 46. W.

BAXAS ALGORAVALLES, ter. S. America, in the dist. of Pampas, and repub. of La Plata. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Rio Colorado, and the Lago de Salinas is situated at its NE. angle. Lat. 37. 25. S. Long. 63. 48. W.

BAXAS, cape, S. Africa, on the coast of Cape Colony. Lat. 34. 2. S. Long. 22. 56. E.

BAXO DE SISAL, a rock, W. Indies, in the Caribbean sea, off the coast of Yucatan and in the bay of Honduras. Lat. 26. 10. N. Long. 89. 20. W.

BAXO EL CHACA, tn. S. America, in the repub. of Chili, near the frontier of Bolivia, about 100 m. N. of Copiapo. Lat. 25. 42. S. Long. 70. 20. W.

BAXO HUASCO, tn. S. America, in the intendancy of Coquimbo, repub. of Chili, situated upon the Huasco riv. about 110 m. S. from Copiapo. Lat. 28. 50. S. Long. 70. 20. W.

BAXO TOLTEN, tn. S. America, in the depart. div. of Valdivia, repub. of Chili; 40 m. NW. of Valdivia. Lat. 39. 15. S. Long. 43. 5. W.

BAXOS DE CANDELARIA. See *CANDLEMAS SHOALS*.

BAXOS DEL COMBOI, or the *BUGLES ROCKS*, W. Indies, in the Caribbean sea, a few leagues off the Guatemala coast. Lat. 15. 35. N. Long. 82. 5. W.

BAXOS DE ST. ISABELLA, a cluster of rocks, W. Indies, in the Mexican sea, situated off the NW. coast of the island of Cuba. Lat. 23. 0. N. Long. 84. 5. W.

BAXOS DE ST. ROQUE, rocky islet, S. America, off the coast of Brazil. Lat. 4. 45. S. Long. 36. 2. W.

BAXOS DE VILLA LOBOS, rocky islets of Polynesia, in the N. Pacific ocean, to the SW. of the Sandwich islands. Lat. 12. 0. N. Long. 17. 0. W.

BAXTER, tn. N. America, U. S. in South Carolina. It is situated upon the riv. Black; 15 m. from Georgetown.

BAXTERLY, par. England, hund. of Hemlingford, Atherstone div. co. of Warwick. Acres, 850. Real prop. £1406. Pop. 189. Atherstone (P. T. 108.). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Coventry.

BAY OF BISCAY. See BISCAY, Bay of.

BAY OF INLETS, Australia, in New Holland, upon the NE. coast and between capes Townshend and Palmerston. Lat. 22. 0. s. Long. 130. E.

BAY OF FIVE ISLANDS, W. Indies, situated upon the W. coast of the island of Antigua, in Lat. 17. 8. N. Long. 61. 58. W.

BAY OF ISLANDS, S. America, Tierra del Fuego, in the straits of Magalhaens. It is about 3 m. wide, and as much deep, and towards the E. point is full of islets. It is situated between cape Upright and Valentine bay, and forms part of the great bay of Alquilqua.

BAY OF ISLANDS, N. America, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, opening into the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 49. 15. N. Long. 58. 0. W.

BAY OF ISLANDS, Australasia, island of Eahei Nomaue, the northern of the New Zealand islands. It is situated on the N. coast and in Lat. 35. 12. 0. s. Long. 173. 55. 0. E. The inhabitants of the shores are wholly occupied in fishing.

BAY OF ISLANDS, N. America, on the W. coast, in King George the Third's Archipelago. Lat. 57. 20. N. Long. 135. 30. W. It was first mentioned by Captain Cook.

BAY OF ISLANDS, Australia, in New Holland, situated upon the NW. coast. Lat. 10. 50. s. Long. 130. 5. E.

BAY OF ISLES, island of Georgia, in the southern Atlantic ocean, to the E. of Tierra del Fuego, situated upon the E. coast. Lat. 54. 4. s. Long. 37. 35. W.

BAY POINT, Australasia, island of Eahe Nomaue, New Zealand, situated on the W. coast.

BAY LAKE, island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific ocean. It is a spacious sheet of water, and its overflows are conveyed into the gulf of Cavite, on the W. of the island.

BAY OF ROCKS, Australasia, island of cape Barren, one of the Furneaux group, in Bass's straits, to the N. of Van Diemen's Land, situated upon the W. coast. Lat. 40. 25. s. Long. 148. 3. E.

BAYABANG, tn. E. Indies, island of Japan, prov. of Batavia, and 30 m. S. from Batavia, the capital. Lat. 6. 45. s. Long. 107. 20. E.

BAYAD, tn. central Egypt, district of Atfeh, situated upon the right bank of the Nile; 25 m. E. of Atfeh. Lat. 29. 8. N. Long. 31. 16. E.

BAYAGUANO, tn. W. Indies, island of St. Domingo; 150 m. NE. from Port-au-Prince.

BAYAHA, tn. W. Indies, island of St. Domingo, situated upon the NE. coast; 40 m. from St. Jago.

BAYALOO, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura; 4m. W. from Thomar. Lat. 39. 33. N. Long. 8. 16. W.

BAYAMA, Sr. SALVADOR DE, tn. W. Indies, island of Cuba, situated upon the E. coast, at the head of a narrow estuary stretching far inland; 60 m. NW. from St. Jago de Cuba. Lat. 20. 27. N. Long. 76. 50. W.

BAYAN-OULA, mntn. Asia, country of Turkestan, in Great Tartary, amongst the Kirghis

hordes, a branch of the Oulong Dagh Chain. Here are obtained gold, silver, and copper.

BAYAN-OULA, mntn. Asia, in the country of Mongula-Khalkhas.

BAYANO, riv. S. America, prov. of Panama, repub. of Colombia. Lat. 9. 5. N. Long. 78. 56. W.

BAYAPINA, tn. S. America, prov. of Sears, Brazil, seated upon the right bank of the Camozin riv. 180 m. W. from Aracati. Lat. 4. 0. s. Long. 40. 20. W.

BAYARD, CHATEAU, tn. France, depart. of Isère, prov. of Dauphiny; 5 m. from Allevard, and near to Goncelin (P. T.).

BAYARDO, tn. N. Italy, in Nice, one of the Sardinian states, situated upon the Genoese frontier; 12 m. E. of Spello. Lat. 43. 53. s. Long. 7. 42. E.

BAYAS. See BALM.

BAYAT, OF ORANGK ISLE, Chinese sea, one of the Bashee group. Lat. 20. 35. N. Long. 122. 2. E.

BAYAZID, tn. Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Bayazid, gov. of Armenia; 96 m. SW. from Erivan, and 140 m. SE. from Erzeroum, situated upon an eminence, the summit of which is fortified, near to the foot of mount Ararat, and on the Persian frontier. Lat. 39. 19. N. Long. 44. 26. E. Pop. 10,000. It is encircled by mural defences, is adorned with churches, mosques, and public buildings, of which the ancient monastery of Kara Killeessa stands pre-eminent for beauty of architecture and greatness of extent. The inhabitants are a mixture of Turks and Armenians, and enjoy an extensive and profitable traffic with Georgia and Persia.

BAYAZID, sandj. of Turkey in Asia, prov. of Armenia, having the Sepan Dagh mntn. on its S. boundary, in which the riv. Euphrates has its source. Lat. 39. 15. N. Long. 43. 25. E.

BAYAZID, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Bayazid, and prov. of Armenia, situated between lake Nazook and the S. bank of the Euphrates riv. 80 m. SE. from Erzeroum. Lat. 39. 5. N. Long. 42. 4. E.

BAYDENSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. States, in the ter. of Indiana.

BAYDON, par. England, hund. of Ramaburg, co. Wilts. Acres, 3060. Real prop. £2242. Pop. 358. Ramaburg (P. T. 73). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Sarum.

BAYEDO, tn. Spain, sub-div. of Burgos, prov. of Old Castile, seated upon a tributary to the riv. Ebro; 7 m. SW. from Miranda, and on the borders of Logrono. Lat. 42. 37. N. Long. 3. 2. W.

BAYERESCHERI. See BAVARIA, Lake of.

BAYERSBRUNN, tn. S. Germany, bailiwick of Freudenstadt, kingd. of Wirtemberg, situated in the district called the Black forest. Pop. 2500.

BAYERSDORF, tn. S. Germany, court of the same name, cir. of Ratz, kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon the riv. Regnitz; 15 m. from Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 37. N. Long. 11. 2. E. Pop. 1500. It is regularly built, possesses a custom-house, public school, ancient walls with three great gates; possesses manufactures of cutlery, and different species of hardware, besides a trade in fruits, wines, corn, and tobacco.

BAYER-WALD, mntn. S. Germany, in the kingd. of Bavaria; the chain here designated is a branch of the Böhmer-Wald great range

and extends from mount Rachel to Ratisbon, separating the course of the Danube from that of the Regen. Average height of the chain, 2000 feet above the sea: formation chiefly granitic.

BAYEUX. See **BAIEX.**

BAYFIELD, par. England, hund. of Holt, co. of Norfolk. Acres (with Glandford), 1180. Real prop. £1036. Pop. 102. Holt (P. T. 128). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BAYFORD, par. England, hund. and co. of Hertford. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1346. Pop. 332. Hertford (P. T. 21). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BAYHUTT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, having a strong fort or gurry. It has a large tank, 1000 houses, and is distant from Chendares 24 m.

BAYJAH, tn. Africa, state of Tunis, possessing considerable commerce, and holding fairs which are frequented by the Arabs.

BAYKUL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Canara, distant 30 m. from Mangalore.

BAYLA, or **BELA**, tn. of Central Asia, dist. of Luss, in Beloochistan, situated upon the Poorally riv. about 120 m. s. of Khozdar, in Lat. 26. 17. N. Long. 66. 34. E. It is an ancient place, situated upon a rocky eminence, partially protected by defences of mud, and containing about 5000 inhabitants. This is the residence of the chief governor of Luss, under whom the Hindoo and Moslem faiths are tolerated. Here are numerous tombs of the Jam's, or governor's ancestors, adorned, in the fashion of the East, with cupolas, and various architectural embellishments.

BAYLADORES, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Merida, intendancy of Zulia, and repub. of Colombia; 30 m. sw. from Merida.

BAYLAN. See **BAILAN.**

BAYLEHAM, par. England, in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, and co. of Suffolk. Acres, 830. Real prop. £1983. Pop. 238. Needham (P. T. 78). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BAYLEN, tn. Spain, sub-div. of Jaen, prov. of Andalusia, seated on a tributary to the Guadix riv. 8 m. NE. from Andujar, and 24 m. from Jaen. Pop. 2500. Lat. 38. 3. N. Long. 3. 51. W. A battle was fought here in the year 1808, between the French and British.

BAYLESBURG, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Southampton, state of Virginia; 203 m. from Washington.

BAYLES STORE, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Stokes, and state of North Carolina; 150 m. NW. of Raleigh.

BAYLEY. See **BAILY.**

BAYLIQUE, island, S. America, in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of Guyana, Brazil. Lat. 1. 10. N. Long. 50. 15. W.

BAYLOOR, tn. Abyssinia, in the maritime division of Dankali, or Denakil: it is the chief seaport in this dist. and in its vicinity, which is a sandy tract, large supplies of salt are obtained. The inhabitants are called Taltals, and profess the Mohammedan religion, although in alliance with Abyssinia. Lat. 12. 29. N. Long. 32. 40. E.

BAYNET, tn. and cape, W. Indies, in the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo. See **BAIENET.**

BAYO, EL, tn. Spain, sub-div. of Saragosa, prov. of Arragon, situated upon the riv. Arva;

25 m. E. of Tudela. Lat. 42. 12. N. Long. 1. 13. W.

BAYOLA POINT, Spain, sub-div. of Oviedo, prov. of Asturias, situated upon the S. shore of the bay of Biscay. Lat. 43. 36. N. Long. 6. 26. W.

BAYON. See **BAION.**

BAYONNA, tn. Spain. See **BAIONA.**

BAYONNA ISLES, (anc. *Insulæ Deorum*), Spain, situated off the coast of Galicia, at the mouth of a bay of the same name, and about 2 leagues from Bayonna.

BAYONNA BAY, N. America, depart. div. of Xalisco, intendancy of Guadaluara, repub. of Mexico, upon the Pacific ocean, and receiving the waters of the San Pedro riv. Lat. 22. 0. N. Long. 106. 0. W.

BAYONNA, riv. N. America, forming the boundary between the intendancies of Sonora and Guadaluara, and falling into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 23. 0. N. Long. 105. 30. W.

BAYONNE BAY, France. See **BAZQUEZ, LA MEX DE.**

BAYONNE, tn. N. America, co. of Berthier, Lower Canada; after receiving numerous minor streams it enters Lanoraye, and, passing southward, receives several additional rivulets near the church of St. Elizabeth; it is afterwards connected by the Bonaventure creek, thence hastening to the St. Lawrence, joins it near the village of Berthier opposite to Castor isle. For 5 m. from its mouth it is deep and navigable; above that, navigation is interrupted by falls and rapids. Two of the falls are 16 feet in perpendicular depth. In the lower fall the waters are precipitated over a rock of hard grey limestone, in horizontal strata, and interlaced with quartz; below the fall the banks present perpendicular cliffs of blue and white marble, from which issues a mineral spring of a bituminous smell and taste, and immediately adjoining is found common limestone, in shallow strata, with a dip of 65 degrees.

BAYONNE (anc. *Lapurdum*), city, France, in the depart. of the Lower Pyrénées, prov. of Gascogne, and formerly the capital of the district of Labour. Situated at the confluence of the rivs. Nive and Adour, about 2 miles from the bay of Biscay, and the only seaport town in France enjoying the advantage of two tide rivers. It is 3 m. from the castle of Marac; 66 m. WBN. from Pau, and 520 m. SW. from Paris. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 1. 31. W. Pop. 13,646, nearly one-third of whom reside in the suburbs. The tn. is divided into three nearly equal sections, by the interfluence of the rivers Nive and Adour, called Great Bayonne, Little Bayonne, and the suburb of Saint Esprit. The streets are, in general, wide and regular, the squares and market places adorned with public buildings; of these, the principal are the cathedral and exchange; the quay forms a delightful promenade, but the Place de Grammont is the most admired area within the city. The tn. is strongly fortified on every side. Great Bayonne is protected by its ancient castle, Little Bayonne by a fortress of late erection, and the suburb of Saint Esprit is defended by a citadel, built by Vauban, upon the summit of an eminence, commanding both the city and the harbour. Bayonne is the capital of a district, the seat of a bishop, of a tribunal of justice, exchange, bank, and custom-house; holds fairs, on 2d Feb. and of August, for

drapery, small wares, mercery, wines, chocolate, cordage, wood, &c. It is the centre of an active commerce with Spain; French and foreign goods being here exchanged for iron, fruit, gold, and silver. It is deeply engaged in the cod and whale fishery; in the latter of which, previous to the revolution, 40 vessels from this port were employed. Masts and spars for ship-building, from the Pyrénées, are exported hence to Brest and other places. Chocolate is sent from this to most parts of France. Bayonne hams are celebrated; wines of the first quality are produced in the vicinity; and the liqueur of Bayonne rivals that which bears the name of the village of Andaye. The riv. Nive is navigable for about 30 m. from its mouth, and the Adour for 70 m.; their estuary forms a harbour capable of floating men-of-war of 50 guns, but its entrance is difficult. The manufactures and productions of this city are varied and numerous; amongst them are *cau de vie*, refined sugar, cream of tartar, glass, leather, druggets, cloth, &c. The language spoken by the lower classes is the ancient Basque or Biscayan dialect. In the 15th century this city was taken by Charles VII. In the year 1565, Bayonne was the scene of an interview between Catherine de Medicis and the Duke of Alba. The meeting of Napoleon with the king of Spain, Charles IV. and the prince of the Asturias, also took place here, in May 1808, when the two last signed an agreement for themselves and the children of the king, whereby their rights in the Spanish territories both of Europe and India were transferred to the emperor of the French. Napoleon convened a Spanish general junta at Bayonne, on the 6th of June 1808, and three days after, Joseph Buonaparte sailed from this port to ascend the throne of Spain. The convention of Bayonne between the French and the Poles was signed here on the 10th of May, in the same eventful year of 1808. The bayonet, now in general use as a weapon of attack, in battle, was invented here in the 17th century, and takes its name from this place.

BAYONNE, tn. Spain, subdiv. Madrid, prov. of New Castile, seated upon the right bank of the riv. Tagus; 20 m. s.e. from Madrid. Lat. 40. 10. N. Long. 3. 28. w.

BAYOU, riv. N. America, U. S. in Louisiana, a tributary to the Red riv. Lat. 32. 30. N. Long. 91. 30. w.

BAYOU CARANCIO, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Rapides, state of Louisiana.

BAYOU CHICOT, tn. N. America, U. S. in the district of Opelousas, state of Louisiana; 30 m. N.W. of St. Landre, and 1480 m. S.W. of Washington.

BAYOU CONSTANCE, tn. N. America, U. S. situated upon the coast of Louisiana, at the outlet of the Mermentau Lake. Lat. 29. 30. N. Long. 92. 45. w.

BAYOU DATCHEE, riv. N. America, U. S. It rises in the Arkansas ter. and passing into Louisiana, falls into the lake Bodeau, one of the supplies of the Red riv. Lat. 33. 0. N. Long. 93. 10. w.

BAYOU LOBOS, vil. N. America, U. S., situated upon a salt-water lake of the same name, on the s. coast of Louisiana, communicating with the gulf of Mexico. Lat. 29. 30. N. Long. 92. 30. w.

BAY, riv. tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Craven, and state of North Carolina; 20 m. E.

from Newbern, situated upon a riv. of the same name, which falls into Pamlico sound.

BAYPIN, island of Hindoostan, off the Malabar coast, extending 11 miles in length, with a mean or average breadth of 3 miles.

BAYPOOR, **BAYFORA**, or **BAYFOOR**, (anc. Vaypura,) sea-port, tn. Hindoostan, situated upon the Malabar coast; 6 m. from Calicut. Lat. 11. 8. N. Long. 75. 55. E. Tippoo Saib laid the foundations of a large tn. here, which he called Sultanpatnam, and took his design from the fashions of Europeans. His object was to have established a principal seat of Indian commerce here. The adjoining district abounds in teak-wood, in consequence of which ship-building forms an important occupation, and the extraction of tar from the chips and dust of the timber is a profitable employment. Saw-mills are established here.

BAYREUTH. See **BAIRUTH**.

BAYRO, tn. N. America, prov. of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, about 30 leagues S.W. from Rio Janeiro: extensive potteries are established at this place.

BAYS, tn. France, arrond. and depart. of Mayenne. See **BAIX**.

BAYS, tn. France, arrond. Privas, depart. of Ardeche, near the right bank of the riv. Rhone, and 10 m. from Viviers.

BAYS, tn. N. America, U. S., in North Carolina; 150 m. N.W. from Colombia. Lat. 35. 20. N. Long. 83. 5. w.

BAYSAYE, tn. India, in Siam, situated upon the s. coast of the gulf of Siam. Lat. 11. 29. N. Long. 103. 0. E.

BAYSWATER, ham. England, par. of Paddington, hund. of Ossulston, Holborn div. co. of Middlesex; 1 m. from London, consisting of numerous villas and respectable private residences. Here is a reservoir belonging to the Chelsea water company, and a conduit to the city of London. The original Cumberland-street lying-in hospital was removed here from the place of its first institution in London. Sir John Hill's botanic gardens were in this hamlet; and here the learned Dr. Adam Clarke expired in the year 1832.

BAYTON, par. England, hund. of Dodding-tree, lower div. co. Worcester. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £1904. Pop. 445. Bewdley (P. T. 235). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford.

BAYUN, tn. Persia, prov. of Kerman, and 60 m. s. from Kerman, the capital of the prov. Lat. 29. 3. N. Long. 56. 21. E.

BAYUYO, tn. island of Mindanao, one of the chief of the Philippine group, in the N. Pacific ocean, situated upon the s. coast.

BAYVIL, par. South Wales, hund. of Cemaes, co. of Pembroke, seated upon Newport bay. Real prop. £284. Pop. 160. Newport (P. T. 253). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Annual val. £95.

BAZA. See **BACA**.

BAZA, CULLAR DE, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Granada, prov. of Andalusia, at the base of the Sierra Nevada mtns; 20 m. N. from Baza, or Baca. Lat. 37. 41. N. Long. 2. 30. w.

BAZAAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Sind, about 25 m. from Seliwaun, upon the Indus riv. Lat. 26. 4. N. Long. 68. 12. E.

BAZAAR, CAPT, on the coast of Nova Zembla, in the Arctic ocean, N.W. of the island of Markarska. Lat. 69. 22. N. Long. 53. 20. E.

BAZAAR, AMED KHAN, tn. Central Asia, Afghanistan, in Cabool, situated between the rivs. Khorrum and Gunjet, tributaries to the Indus, and 120 m. sw. from the fort of Attock, on the Indus. Lat. 32. 58. N. Long. 70. 23. E.

BAZAAR, PERRERZ, tn. W. Persia, prov. of Ghilan, situated at the base of Elburz mtn., on a spacious estuary, dotted with islands, in the sw. angle of the Caspian sea; 5 m. N. of Reshd. Lat. 37. 18. N. Long. 49. 40. E.

BAZADOIS, dist. France, depart. of Gironde, Lower Gascogne, lying between Guienne Proper, Agenois, and Condomois. Chief tn. Bazas.

BAZAGONA, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Caceres, and prov. of Estremadura, situated upon the left bank of the riv. Tictar; 25 m. ss. from Plasencia. Lat. 39. 58. N. Long. 5. 45. W.

BAZAILLE. See BAZEILLE.

BAZANOV, tn. Russia in Europe, prov. of Poland, seated upon the riv. Vistula, near the Austrian frontier.

BAZAR, tn. island of Sumatra, Indian ocean, situated upon the NE. coast. Lat. 4. 40. N. Long. 97. 25. E.

BAZARDJIK, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Roumelia; 135 m. W. from Constantinople.

BAZARDJIK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the sandj. of Marash, and gov. of Karmania; 15 m. from Marash, the capital.

BAZARDJIK, HADJI-OGLOU. See BASARCHIK.

BAZARDJIK, TATER. See BASARCHIK.

BAZARIA, tn. Turkey in Europe, gov. of Roumelia, situated upon the s. shore of lake Betchik; 24 m. E. from Salonica. Lat. 40. 37. N. Long. 23. 30. E.

BAZARKEUI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Khudavendikar, gov. of Anadolia, situated upon lake Isnik, 15 m. W. of the tn. of Isnik, and 12 m. from the head of the gulf of Moudania, in the sea of Marmora. Pop. 1100. Lat. 40. 28. N. Long. 29. 30. E.

BAZARKEUI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the sandj. of Sievas, gov. of Roum; 20 m. from Tokat.

BAZARKHAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the sandj. of Menesche, prov. of Anadolia, seated on a riv. of the same name, at the base of the Baba Dag mtns.; 30 m. s. of Degnizli. Lat. 37. 28. N. Long. 29. 10. E.

BAZARKHAN, riv. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. of Menesche, prov. of Anadolia. It rises in the Baba Dag mtns., and becomes tributary to the Kheugez, which latter falls into the Mediterranean sea, NE. of the island of Rhodes. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 29. 12. E.

BAZAR-NOVI, subdiv. European Turkey, partly in Serbia, and partly also in Bosnia prov. Lat. 43. 15. N. Long. 20. 6. E.

BAZAR-NOVI (anc. Jeni-bazar), tn. Turkey in Europe, the capital of a dist. of the same name, in the gov. of Serbia, seated upon a tributary to the riv. Ibar, 90 m. W. from Nissa, and 125 m. s. of Belgrade. Lat. 43. 3. N. Long. 20. 34. E.

BAZAROUTA, cape, S. Africa, at the N. end of an island of the same name, off the coast of Sofala, in the channel of Mozambique. Lat. 21. 28. S. Long. 35. 29. E.

BAZAROUTA, ISLAND, S. Africa, off the coast of Sofala, in the Mozambique channel. Lat. 21. 34. S. Long. 35. 29. E.

BAZARSU, riv. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. and gov. of Trebizond, falling into the Black sea, a few leagues W. from the embouchure of the Keresoum riv.

BAZAR-TCHOUMA, vil. Greece, prov. of West Macedonia, situated upon the E. side of lake Kitrini, 5 m. sw. of Cailari. Lat. 40. 37. N. Long. 21. 55. E.

BAZAS, tn. France (anc. Vasales, Cossio, Cossium Vasatum), in the arrond. of the same name, depart. of Gironde, and prov. of Guienne, seated upon the riv. Beuve, 42 m. ss. from Bordeaux. Lat. 44. 36. N. Long. 0. 12. W. It is the chief place of a dist. (P. T.), subprefecture, has a tribunal of justice; holds fairs, of two days each meeting, on the 2d Jan., 20th March, 4th April, 25th June, 30th Aug., and 11th Nov. It was formerly an ecclesiastical see, and must have been of very ancient foundation, since its bishop was present at the council of Agde, in the year 506; he was afterwards suffragan to the archbishop of Auch. The cathedral is a beautiful, spacious, and venerable building, erected in the fourteenth century, and the ruins of another religious edifice, once possessed of equal beauty and magnificence, the church of Ozeate, built by pope Clement V. stand outside the town-walls. An active trade exists here in wood, wine, eau de vie, cattle, &c. Although not an important place to-day, Bazas was esteemed by the Romans; it was the capital of the country of the Vasates, and Roman medals and mosaics are frequently found in the town and its vicinity.

BAZDAR, tn. Central Asia, in the country of Bokhara, Tartary, about 50 m. from Bokhara, the capital.

BAZEILLE, St., or BAZAILLE, St., tn. France, depart. of Ardennes, prov. Champagne, near Sedan (P. T.). Here are works of bar and plate iron. Lat. 44. 34. N. Long. 0. 5. E.

BAZEILLE, Sr. tn. France, depart. of Lot and Garonne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 6 m. from Marmande (P. T.).

BAZER. See BAHAR.

BAZETTA, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Trumbull, and state of Ohio. Pop. 200.

BAZIEGE (anc. Badera), tn. France, in the depart. of Lot and Garonne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord, in the arrond., and 9 m. NW. from Villefranche de Lauraguais (P. T.). It is situated on the riv. Lers, and near the famous canal of Languedoc. Pop. 1000.

BAZILLUZZA, islet, Mediterranean sea, one of the Lipari group, on the N. of Sicily. It is uninhabited.

BAZINGEN, tn. Switzerland, canton of Berne, situated upon the left bank of the riv. Susa, 1 m. N. from Bienne. Lat. 47. 10. N. Long. 7. 16. E.

BAZIRJION, tn. W. Persia, prov. of Laristan; 60 m. from Lar, the capital.

BAZOCHE-AU-PERCHE-GOUET, tn. France, in the depart. of Eure-et-Loire, prov. of Orleannois; 15 m. from Chateaudun, and 12 m. from Brou (P. T.). Pop. 820.

BAZOCHE-AU-HOLME, La, tn. France, arrond. of Mortagne, depart. of Orne, prov. of Normandy, 5 m. from Falaise, and 12 m. from Mortagne (P. T.).

BAZOCHE-AUX-BOIS, tn. France, depart. of Aisne, prov. of Champagne; 15 m. from Soissons, 18 m. from Rheims. Fismes (P. T.).

BAZOCHE-LES-GALLERANS, tn. France, arrond. of Pithiviers, depart. of Loiret, prov. of Orléanais; 21 m. from Orléans, 12 m. w. of Pithiviers. Neuville aux Rois (P. T.).

BAZOCHEs, or **BAZOGH**, tn. France, depart. of Vendée, prov. of Poitou; 12 m. from Fontenais. La Chataigneraie (P. T.).

BAZOGÉ, La, tn. France, in the depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine and Perche, having a pop. of 800 souls; 3 m. from La Fleche (P. T.).

BAZOGÉ, vil. France, depart. of Bas-Pyrénées, prov. of Navarre and Bearn; 15 m. w. from Mauleon.

BAZOGÉ, tn. France, in Vendée. See **BAZOCHEs**.

BAZOGÉ, or **BAZOGH**, tn. France, depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine and Perche; 6 m. from Le Mans (P. T.).

BAZOSCH, tn. Austrian empire, prov. of Banat, situated on the left bank of the Temes riv., and near the Bega Schiffart canal; 10 m. ss. from Temeswar. Lat. 45. 41. N. Long. 21. 36. E.

BAZOUGES, tn. France, depart. of Mayenne, prov. of Maine and Perche. Pop. 750; situated at the distance of 12 m. ss. from Laval (P. T.).

BAZOUGES, tn. France, depart. of Mayenne, prov. of Maine and Perche, situated on the N. and adjoining Chateau-Gonthier (P. T.).

BAZOUGES, tn. France, depart. of Mayenne, prov. of Maine and Perche; 9 m. NE. from Maienne (P. T.).

BAZOUGES, or **BAZOUGERRES**, tn. France, depart. of Mayenne, prov. of Maine and Perche; 6 m. from Melay (P. T.).

BAZOUGES LA PEROUSE, tn. France, depart. of Ille and Villaine, prov. of Brittany; 21 m. NE. from Rennes.

BAZUN, tn. N. Africa. in the country of Fezzan, to the s. of the Tripoli frontier, and on the route from Mourzuk to Tripoli, crossing the Black mtns. Lat. 30. 33. N. Long. 15. 16. E.

BAZZANO, tn. N. Italy, duchy of Parma, situated near the source of the Enza riv. 18 m. s. of Parma. Lat. 44. 34. N. Long. 10. 24. E.

BAZZANO, tn. N. Italy, state of Bologna, papal dominions, seated upon a tributary to the riv. Reno; 12 m. w. from Bologna. Lat. 44. 32. N. Long. 11. 5. E.

BEACH, or **BEACH**, tnsbp. or liberty England, par. of Stone, hund. Pirehill, South, co. Stafford. Pop. 840. Stafford (P. T. 140).

BEACHAMPTON, par. England, hund. and co. Buckingham, situated upon the riv. Ouse. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £2271. Pop. 254. Buckingham (P. T. 58). Living a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. There is a free grammar-school at this place.

BEACHAMWELL, par. of England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3730. Real prop. £2076. Pop. 263. Swaffham (P. T. 97). Living a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BEACHFORK, riv. N. America, a branch of the Salt riv. co. Nelson, state of Kentucky. The banks are in some parts formed of a fine clay, well adapted for making porcelain.

BEACH GROVE, tn. N. America, co. Lucerne, state, Pennsylvania; 204 m. from Washington.

BEACH HILL, or **BEACH HILL**, tything of England, par. Stratfield-Saye, locally situated

in Charlton hund., but belonging to that of Reading, co. Berks. Acres, 770. Real prop. £988. Pop. 249. Reading (P. T. 42).

BEACH HILL, tn. N. America, state of S. Carolina; 7 m. sw. of Dorchester.

BEACH ISLAND, island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of New Jersey, N. America. Lat. 39. 47. N. Long. 74. 15. W.

BEACH ISLAND, tn. N. America, U. States, co. of Hancock, and state of Main: occupied by about a dozen inhabitants.

BEACHLEY, ham. England, par. Tiddesham, hund. Westbury, co. Gloucester, situated at the confluence of the riva. Severn and Wye. Chepstow (P. T. 130). There is an established ferry here across the Severn. This was a position of consequence during the civil wars: in the reign of Charles I. a battle was fought here between the Royalist and Parliamentary troops, in which the former were defeated. The ancient boundary, called Clawdd Offa, or Offa's dyke, is supposed to have terminated at this place.

BEACHY HEAD, promontory of England, co. Sussex, between Hastings and Brighton. Lat. 50. 45. N. Long. 0. 16. E. Off this promontory, in the year 1690, a memorable battle was fought between the combined fleets of England and Holland, and a superior French fleet, when the former were defeated. It is the highest land on the s. coast of England, and contains many very large caverns, which are the resort of sea-fowl, and retreats of smugglers, although the coast is dangerous, and shipwrecks frequently occur here.

BEACHY HEAD, cape, at the northern extremity of Penguin island, off the coast of Van Diemen's Land, in Storm Bay. Lat. 43. 20. s. Long. 147. 30. E.

BEACHY HEAD, cape, on the s. coast of S. America. Lat. 50. 15. s. Long. 68. 59. w.

BEACON ISLAND, N. America, U. S. in Pimlico Sound, off the coast of North Carolina. Lat. 34. 58. N. Long. 76. 20. w.

BEACON POINT, cape, England, upon the coast of the co. Durham. Lat. 54. 53. N. Long. 1. 21. w.

BEACONSFIELD, mkt. tn. and par. England, hund. of Burnham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3710. Real prop. £5924. Pop. 1763; 26 m. from London. It stands upon an eminence, on which a beacon was formerly placed, whence the origin of its present name. It consists of four streets, disposed in the form of a cross; the houses, which are of brick and flints, are irregularly built. The main street, through which passes the high road between High Wycombe and Uxbridge, is about three-quarters of a mile in length. Much business is transacted here on market day (Wednesday), and at the fairs, held on 13th Feb. and Holy Thursday, when considerable numbers of horses, black cattle, and sheep are disposed of. Living a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was formerly part of Burnham monastery; it is built of squared stones, intermixed with flints, and has a tower at the w. end. Edmund Burke resided at Butler's Court, near this tn., and lies buried in the parish church, where a small marble monument records that event. The poet Waller is also buried in this church, and several charities in this parish are supported by bequests from the poet's family.

BEACUL, a native fort, Hindoostan, upon

the Malabar coast; 35 m. from Mangalore. Lat. 12. 23. N. Long. 75. 5. E. It stands upon a high point, projecting into the sea, and embracing a spacious bay. The tn. stands to the N. of the fort, and contains upwards of 100 houses, inhabited principally by Moplays and Mucuas, with a few Tiars, or husbandmen, and settlers from the Concan, who have established themselves here as shopkeepers.

BEADLAM, tnsbp. England, par. of Kirkdale, wapentake Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 620. Real prop. £1032. Pop. 151. Helmesley (P. T. 129).

BEADNELL, tnsbp. and chap. England, par. Bamfborough, N. division of Bamfborough ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 251. Bedford (P. T. 326). Living a cur. annexed to Bamfborough, in the dioc. of Durham. Lat. 55. 33. N. Long. 1. 40. W.

BEAFORD, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 3760. Real prop. £1736. Pop. 624. Great Torrington (P. T. 215). Living a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

BEAGH, or **BEAGHS**, par. Ireland, bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Pop. 3730. Gort (P. T. 124). Part of the tn. of Gort is situated in this par. as also the vil. of Tubbers. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the ancient dioc. of Kilmacduagh. A monastery of the third order of Franciscans stood here.

BEAGHALL, tnsbp. England, par. Kellington, lower div. wapentake of Osgoldcross, co. of York, West riding. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £3775. Pop. 563. Pontefract (P. T. 177).

BEAGLE BLUFF, S. America, E. coast of Patagonia, a conspicuous headland in Santa Cruz riv. It is a leading mark to cross the bar of the riv.

BEAGLE CHANNEL, S. America, Patagonia, at the N.E. point of Cook bay. The channel averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width, and in general has deep water; but there are many islets, surrounded by rocks. It runs nearly 150 m. in a direct course, between high mountains, always covered with snow.

BEAGLE ISLAND, S. America, in the Pacific ocean, off cape Isabel, on the western coast of Patagonia.

BEAKSBOURNE, par. England, hund. of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, formerly a member of the cinque port of Hastings. Acres, 1200. Pop. 351. Canterbury (P. T. 56).

BEAK'S KAY, small island, W. Indies, on the Great Bahama bank. Lat. 25. 22. N. Long. 79. 13. W. About a league SSE. of rocky Kays, distinguished by a sand-hill, and from which a reef of barren rocks extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues to the SSE.

BEAL, or **BEALE**, vil. Ireland, par. Kilconloe or Kilconly, bar. Ifraghtic Connor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, on the S. bank of the riv. Shannon, which is here 7 m. wide. Ballylongford (P. T. 163). Fair, 24 Sept.

BEALAN, tn.-land, Ireland, in the par. of Tully, bar. of Ophaly, co. Killdare, and prov. of Leinster. Naas (P. T. 19).

BEALANASOLUS, vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster. Lat. 54. 45. N. Long. 7. 14. W.

BEALANBRACK, or **BEALNABRACK**, riv. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, it falls into the Great Lough of Corrib.

BEALANBRACK, or **BEALNABRACK**, vil. Ire-

land, par. and bar. of Ross, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, upon a riv. of the same name. Oughterard (P. T. 150).

BEALBORG, tn. Sweden, prov. of Skaraborg, and gov. of Gothland, situated upon lake Wetter. Lat. 58. 35. N. Long. 14. 18. E.

BEAL CASTLE, tn. Ireland, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, situated on the sea-coast and near the mouth of the riv. Shannon; 9 m. W. from Tarbert (P. T. 159). Lat. 52. 34. N. Long. 9. 30. W.

BEALE, vil. See **BEAL**.

BEALIGRAVEA, vil. Ireland, co. Cork, prov. of Munster; 4 m. NW. of Bandon (P. T. 186). Lat. 51. 47. N. Long. 8. 44. W.

BEALINGS, GREAT, par. England, hund. of Carleford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 830. Real prop. £1658. Pop. 367. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BEALINGS, LITTLE, par. England, hund. of Carleford, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 410. Real prop. £842. Pop. 272. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BEALNABRACK. See **BEALANBRACK**.

BEALSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S. co. of Harden, state of Kentucky, seated on the E. bank of Rolling Fork riv. 15 m. WSW. of Bairdstown. Lat. 37. 42. N. Long. 86. 27. W.

BEALSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Washington, and state of Pennsylvania; 17 m. E. of Washington.

BEALTA, tn. Switzerland, on the main road from Chur or Coire to Susis, and 2 m. S. of the former. Lat. 46. 46. N. Long. 9. 23. E.

BEALTH. See **BUILT**.

BEAMFLEET, vil. England, co. Essex; 35 m. from London. It is situated on the Thames opposite to Convey island. The Danes erected a fort at this place which was wrested from them by king Alfred.

BEAMINSTER, or **BEAMINSTER**, mkt. tn. and par. England, hund. of Beaminster-Forum, and Redhorne, Bridport div. co. of Dorset, situated in a fertile valley and on the banks of the riv. Birton. Acres, 5350. Real prop. £11,659. Pop. 2968. Distant from London 135 m. This is now a handsome tn. which is attributable to a great measure to the old tn. having suffered severely by fire at three several times, viz. in 1644, 1684, and 1781. Liv. a cur. and peculiar in the dioc. of Sarum. Here are extensive manufactures of sailcloth, iron, tin, and copper ware; besides alms-houses and a free-school.

BEAMISH, tnsbp. England, par. Chester-le-street, Chesterward, middle div. co. of Durham. Acres, 4120. Pop. 1848. Gateshead (P. T. 277). Many of the inhabitants are occupied in the collieries.

BEAMLEY. See **BEANLEY**.

BEAMONT. See **BEAUMONT**.

BEAMORE, tn.-land, Ireland, par. of Colpe and Kilsharvan, bar. of Duleek lower, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster. Drogheda (P. T. 30).

BEAMSALL. See **BEAUSALL**.

BEAMSFLEY, tnsbp. England, pars. Addington and Skipton, in the upper div. of Claro wapentake, and E. div. of Staincliffe and Ew-cross wapentake, co. York, West riding. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £1409. Pop. 279. Skipton (P. T. 222). In the reign of queen Elizabeth an hospital was founded here, for thirteen poor and aged females, by Margaret, countess of Cumberland.

BEAM'S STATION, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Granger, state of Tennessee; 30 m. N.E. from Knoxville.

BEANE, or **BENEFICIAN**, riv. England. It originates in the par. of Yardley, and co. Herts, flows past Walton and Stapleford, and becomes tributary to the Lea near Hoddesdon.

BEANLEY, tnsnp. England, par. of Eglingham, Coquetdale ward, N. div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 169. Alnwick (P. T. 312).

BEANNEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer, or Rajpootana, in the Great Sandy Desert; 120 m. SW. from Joudpoor. Lat. 25. 40. N. Long. 71. 37. E.

BEAN'S CREEK, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Franklin, state of Tennessee; 730 m. from Washington.

BEAN'S STATION, vil. N. America, U. S. co. Granger, state of Tennessee; 500 m. from Washington.

BEAR BAY, N. America, Newfoundland situated upon the S. coast; 70 m. E. of Cape Ray.

BEAR BROOK, vil. N. America, U. S. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 93. 28. W. A tributary to the Mississippi.

BEAR CAMP, riv. N. America, U. S. in New Hampshire. It falls into the Ossipee lake.

BEAR CAPE, N. America, in the island of Anticosti, in the Canadian channel, and gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 49. 35. N. Long. 62. 50. W.

BEAR CREEK, riv. N. America, in the state of Kentucky; it discharges its waters into the Green river, in Lat. 36. 52. N. Long. 86. 45. W.

BEAR CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S. in North Carolina; it falls into the Atlantic, in Lat. 34. 36. N. Long. 77. 33. W.

BEAR CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Montgomery, and state of Ohio; it falls into the Miami riv. on the W. side.

BEAR CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S.; it unites with the Tennessee riv. in western Georgia.

BEAR CREEK, riv. N. America, in the state of Maryland; it is one of the numerous tributaries to the Chesapeak riv. Lat. 39. 17. Long. 76. 30.

BEAR CREEK, small riv. N. America, U. S. in the Missouri ter. it falls into the Mississippi, in Lat. 42. 10. N. Long. 90. 15. W.

BEAR CREEK, Riv. N. America, Upper Canada, in the western dist. it falls into lake St. Clair, in Lat. 42. 40. N. Long. 82. 0. W.

BEAR GAP, tn. N. America, co. of Northumberland, state of Pennsylvania; 182 m. from Washington.

BEAR GRASS CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S. in Kentucky, falling into the Ohio riv. N. of Louisville.

BEAR HAVEN. See **BANTRY BAY**.

BEAR INLET, N. America, U. S. a channel between two small islands off the coast of North Carolina. Lat. 34. 36. N. Long. 77. 21. W.

BEAR ISLAND, or **ISLE**, Ireland, par. of Killaconenagh, bar. of Bear, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. It is situated at the mouth of Bantry bay, and forms a natural Breakwater; it is 17 m. in length, with a high, coarse, and rocky surface. This is a signal station. Lat. 51. 37. N. Long. 9. 50. W.

BEAR ISLAND, a small island N. America,

U. S. situated in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of the state of Maine. Lat. 44. 6. N. Long. 68. 20. W.

BEAR ISLES, in the Arctic ocean, Russia in Asia, off the coast of Youkaghiri, in Siberia, Lat. 70. 15. N. Long. 162. 0. E.

BEAR ISLE, South, a small island N. America, Upper Canada, in James's bay, Hudson's bay. Lat. 54. 32. N. Long. 81. 31. W.

BEAR ISLE, North, a small island, N. America, Upper Canada, in James's bay, Hudson's bay. Lat. 54. 46. N. Long. 81. 31. W.

BEAR ISLE, island, British N. America, in Hudson's bay, off the coast of East Maine, Lat. 55. 30. Long. 78. 15. W.

BEAR, or **CHERRY ISLE**, island in the Arctic ocean, between Norway and Spitzbergen. Lat. 75. 18. N. Long. 20. 0. E.

BEAR LAKE, British N. America. Lat. 56. 30. N. Long. 124. 0. W. The riv. issuing from this lake falls into the Pacific ocean on the coast of New Cornwall.

BEAR LAKE, BLACK, British N. America. Lat. 52. 32. N. Long. 107. 28. W. The navigation is dangerous and bad by reason of a number of small islands, rapids, and sunken rocks. It is about 35 m. in length.

BEAR LAKE, the GREAT, a large lake in the NW. of British N. America, on the line of the Arctic Circle. A considerable riv. issues from this lake, which, running SW. falls into Mackenzie's riv. The lake was sounded by Mackenzie, and found to be in some places 56 fathoms deep, and having a green colour like the ocean. The banks are inhabited by different tribes of inoffensive and hospitable Indians. The NW. passage expedition, under Lieut. Franklin, wintered here in 1820, and in the following spring proceeded northward, by the Coppermine riv. but not being able to reach the ocean, they returned, and passed a second winter at the Bear lake. Lat. 66. 0. N. Long. 121. 0. W. Fort Franklin, to which the intrepid traveller has lent his name, is situated at the SW. angle of this lake.

BEAR LAKE, WHITE, a small lake of N. America, U. S. in the Missouri ter. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 111. 0. W. One of the sources of the Mississippi.

BEAR RIVER, N. America, U. S. falling into the Mississippi. Lat. 44. 20. N. Long. 92. 44. W.

BEAR SOUND, an inlet in Davis's strait on the W. coast of Western or New Greenland. Lat. 63. 21. N. Long. 49. 0. W.

BEAR, **SLEEPING ISLE**, N. America, U. S. a small island on lake Michigan and in Michigan ter. Lat. 44. 55. N. Long. 85. 40. W.

BEAR, **WHITE**, riv. N. America, U. S. Missouri ter. It falls into the Missouri, in Lat. 46. 40. N. Long. 106. 40. W.

BEAR TOWN, N. America, U. S. co. of Carolina, state of Maryland; 8 m. from Greensburg.

BEARA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gujerat, about 42 m. from Surat Castle. This is a military station.

BEARAGH, vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster. Omagh (P. T. 116).

BEARALSTON. See **BEKRALSTON**.

BEARD, tnsnp. England, par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, co. of Derby. Pop. 231. Chapel-in-Frith (P. T. 166.)

BEARDED ISLAND, N. America, situate in the St. Lawrence riv. above the lake of St. Francis.

BEARD'S CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Liberty and state of Georgia, a tributary of the Altamaha riv.

BEARD'S MILL, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Rowan, and state of North Carolina.

BEARD'S STORE, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Anson, and state of North Carolina; 80 m. sw. from Raleigh.

BEARER, riv. See **BEAVER**.

BEARFIELD, tn. N. America, in the co. of Perry, and state of Ohio.

BEARHAVEN. See **BANTRY BAY**.

BEARJOON, tn. of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan; 75 m. sw. from Astrabad, on the Caspian sea. Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 55. 33. E.

BEARL, tnsbp. England, par. of Bywell, St. Andrew, Tindale Ward, east div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 70. Hexham (P. T. 298).

BEARLOO, tn. Holland, prov. of Limburg, situated beyond the Belgium portion of that prov. 3 m. sw. of Venlo. Lat. 51. 21. N. Long. 6. 8. E.

BEARLY, par. England, hund. of Barlichway, Snitterfield, div. co. of Warwick. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1135. Pop. 230. Stratford-upon-Avon (P. T. 98). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester.

BEARMY, riv. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa; it is a tributary of the Cane, one of the feeders of the Jumna riv. Lat. 23. 35. N. Long. 79. 30. E.

BEARN, anc. prov. of France; boundaries, on the E. Bigorre; on the S. Spain; on the W. La Souse and Bas Navarre; on the N. Gascony; it is a secluded and mountainous region, producing little corn, but excellent wines. It was formerly the domain of the house of Albret, but united to the crown of France by Louis XIII. It now forms part of the depart. of the Bas Pyrénées.

BEARSTED, par. England, hund. of Eyhorne, Lower half, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Acres, 640. Real prop. £1967. Pop. 594. Maidstone (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

BEARSTON, tnsbp. England, par. of Muckleston, hund. of Bradford, Drayton div. co. of Salop. Pop. 95. Drayton (P. T. 153).

BEARWARD, tnsbp. England, par. of Etwell, hund. of Appletree, co. of Derby. Pop. 471. Derby (P. T. 127).

BEASCOOR, vil. W. Africa, in the country of Bornou, situated on the left bank of the Yeou riv. which falls, a little below this, into lake Tchad. This place was visited by the British travellers, Denham and Clapperton. Lat. 13. 1. N. Long. 13. 1. E.

BEASLEY'S CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S. in Kentucky, one of the tributaries to the Ohio riv. Lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 83. 55. W.

BEASTAN, tn. Central Asia, dist. of Seistan, in Cabool; 70 m. from Dookshan.

BEAST-KILA, tn. Central Asia, ter. of Afghanistan, in Cabool, near the left bank of the Heermund riv. 80 m. sw. of Candahar. Lat. 32. 15. N. Long. 64. 20. W.

BEAT, Sr., tn. France, arrond. of St. Gaudens, depart. of the Haut-Garonne, prov. of Gascony, situated at the confluence of the Rhone Vol. I.

and the Pique; 9 m. from St. Gaudens. Lat. 42. 55. N. Long. 0. 44. E. It is a P. T. the chief place of a canton. Pop. 1265, whose dwellings are built of a beautiful marble found in the vicinity. An active and profitable trade is conducted here with their Spanish neighbours, in horses, mules, and black cattle.

BEATA, CAPE, W. Indies, island of Hayti, of St. Domingo, upon the s. coast. Lat. 17. 42. N. Long. 71. 18. W.

BEATA, island, W. Indies, in the Caribbean sea, off the s. coast of the island of Hayti of St. Domingo. Lat. 17. 25. N. Long. 71. 15. W.

BEATH, par. Scotland, sh. of Fife, bounded by Cleish and Balingrey on the N. by Dumferline on the S. and situated between the Firth of Forth and Loch Leven; it extends 4 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth. Real prop. £2746. Pop. 921. Distant from Edinburgh 19 m. Lat. 56. 7. N. Long. 3. 21. W. Liv. in the presbytery of Dumferline and synod of Fife. The surface of the par. is rugged and moorish, the fertile hill of Beath excepted, but beneath lie inexhaustible beds of coals, which are raised, and much exported from Halbeath. Limestone also abounds. In the church of Beath, treachery was hatched by the earl of Moray and other of the Scotch nobility, against queen Mary and Lord Darnley: and on the hill of Beath, which commands one of the most pleasing prospects in N. Britain, is a monument to the memory of Wallace. Game abounds in the moorish lands here; and Lochend and Loch Fitty, and the streams in the par. are amply stored with trout, perch, and pike.

BEATTIE'S FORD, tn. N. America, U. States, in the co. of Lincoln, and state of North Carolina.

BEAUBASSIN, or (BEAUSIN PORT, of Bougainville), or (BAHIA DARSENA, of Cordova), S. America, in the Tierra del Fuego, and on the straits of Magalhaens. Lat. 54. 22. S. Long. 71. 13. W. It is readily recognised by the small rocky islet Periguaga and the mtn. of the Vernal. The entrance is formed by two projecting points a short distance apart, and is very shoal, the deepest water being only 2½ fathoms. It widens as it is entered and has 5 fathoms in the basin. There is snug lying when once in, but it is on the wrong side of the channel for vessels bound through to the westward, as the wind favourable for going through would prevent a vessel from sailing out of the port.

BEAUCAIRE (anc. Urgenum), tn. France, arrond. of Nîmes, depart. of Gard, prov. of Languedoc, seated upon the right bank of the Rhone, opposite to Tarascon, with which it preserves a communication by a bridge of boats, and upon the canal of Aigue-Mortes; 5 leagues from Nîmes; 177 leagues from Paris. Lat. 43. 48. N. Long. 4. 39. E. Pop. 8671. The streets are narrow, but the tn. in other respects is well built. The harbour here is very commodious, particularly for vessels coming up the riv. from the sea, which is only 21 m. distant. The importance of Beaucaire is wholly attributable to its justly celebrated fairs, first established in the year 1217, by Raymond II., count of Toulouse. They commence on the 22d of July, in each year, and last until the midnight of the 28th of the same month. Previous to 1632, the fairs were exempt from taxes, and the sales of one

fair amounted to several millions of dollars. During the six days of each annual meeting, the greatest activity and confusion prevail; upwards of 50,000 merchants and dealers being crowded into a tn. adapted for less than 10,000 inhabitants. When accommodation cannot be found within, marquees, booths, and sheds are erected on the meadows along the banks of the Rhone, for the reception of buyers and sellers. In the midst of this scene of commercial activity the surface of the Rhone is covered with little fleets, conveying the manufactures of Germany, Lyons, and Switzerland; and vessels arrive at Toulon and Marseilles laden with the merchandise of Spain, Italy, and the Turkish provinces. The trade of this ancient fair has declined much in the last century, yet, in the year 1816, it was estimated at 23,000,000 of francs.

BEAUCAMP, tn. France, in the depart. of the Seine Inférieure, prov. of Normandy; 6 m. from Aumale. St. Romain (P. T.).

BEAUCE, dist. of France, a subdiv. of the isle of France, surrounded by Blaisois, Orléanois, and Perche. Chief tn., Chartres. It is spread out in vast plains, and produces immense quantities of corn. It is now included in the depart. of Eure and Loire, Eure, &c.

BEAUCE, co. of N. America, dist. of Quebec, Lower Canada. Bounds. on the NE. the co. of Bellechasse; on the SW. the seignior of St. Giles; on the NW. the co. of Dorchester; and on the SE. the S. boundary of the province. It comprises seven seigniories, ten townships; is 68 m. in length, by a mean breadth of 21½ m.; occupies 1987 square miles; and its central Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 76. 35. W. It is watered by numerous streams, of which the Chaudière, Du Loup, and La Famine are the chief. The surface is uneven, approaching to mountainous. It is, however, intersected by excellent roads, and the new Kennebec line affords the shortest and the best communication between Quebec and Boston, in the U. S. This co. sends two representatives to the Provincial Assembly. Place of election St. Marie and St. Joseph alternately.

BEAUCHARNOIS, isle, N. America, U. S., in the NE. part of lake Superior, at a short distance from the main land, and E. of Hocquart isle.

BEAUCHENES, or **BEAUCHENES**, island in the S. Atlantic, off the coast of S. America, and about 50 m. S. of the Falkland islands. It is uninhabited. Lat. 53. 10. S. Long. 58. 30. W.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, liberty of, England, hund. of Scarsdale, co. of Derby, claiming to be extra-parochial. Acres, 780. Real prop. £847. Pop. 88. Sheffield (P. T. 163). An abbey was founded here, in expiation of the assassination of Thomas à Becket, by Robert, son of Lord Alfreton, one of the perpetrators of the act.

BEAULERC, harbour, N. America, on the coast of an island of the same name, that lies in the N. Pacific ocean, and W. of America. Lat. 56. 17. N. Long. 226. 25. E. Long. from Washington, 56. 37. W. It affords safe anchorage for vessels of any burden.

BEAUDESERT, par. England, hund. of Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Acres, 840. Real prop. £2504. Pop. 199. Henley-in-Arden (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester.

BEAUDRICOURT, tn. France, arrond. of Mericourt, depart. of Vosges, prov. of Lorraine; 9 m. from Mericourt. Here are cold mineral springs.

BEAUDUN, tn. France, depart. of the Var, prov. of Provence; 9 m. from Aups (P. T.).

BEAUFAYS, tn. Belgium, prov. of Liege, situated near the confluence of the Oust and Vesder rivi; 8 m. S. from Liege. Lat. 50. 34. N. Long. 5. 38. E.

BEAUFAY, tn. France, arrond. of Le Mans, depart. of Sarthe, and prov. of Maine. Pop. 800. 9 m. from Le Mans (P. T.).

BEAUFORT, or **BEAUFORT EN VALER**, tn. France, arrond. of Angers, depart. of Maine et Loire, prov. of Anjou, the chief place of a canton, situated near the confluence of the Antios and Coesnon rivi.; the latter of which separates the vil. of Beaufort from the tn. Pop. 5958. Lat. 47. 27. N. Long. 0. 13. W. Distant from Angers 18 m. E.; and from Tours 39 m. W. Trade, wines, oil, corn, and hemp.

BEAUFORT, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Savoy. Pop. 3000. 32 m. NE. from Chamberry, and 15 m. from Moutier.

BEAUFORT, tn. France, depart. of Meuse, prov. of Lorraine; 6 m. W. from Stenai (P. T.).

BEAUFORT (Montmorenci), tn. France, depart. of Aube, prov. of Champagne; 20 m. from Troyes. It was formerly part of the domains of the ancient family of Montmorenci.

BEAUFORT, co. of N. America, U. S., in North Carolina, in the dist. of Newbern. Bounds. on the SW. Craven co.; on the NW. Pitt co.; Martin and Washington on the N.; Hyde, and Pamlico sound, on the E. It extends 40 m. in length, with a mean breadth of 17 m., occupying an area of 670 square miles. The surface is uniformly level. Chief tn. Bath.

BEAUFORT, maritime dist. N. America, U. S., in the SE. angle of the state of South Carolina; washed on the SW. by the Savannah riv. The surface is low and swampy, but very productive in cotton and rice. The Big-slake-hatchie riv. forms the N. boundary, and Coosaw-hatchie intersects the dist. from NW. to SE., separating into two branches near the centre of the dist., and enclosing an island called Port Royal, on which the tn. of Beaufort is erected. This tn. was formerly the capital of the dist., but the courts are now held at Coosaw-hatchie, 20 m. N. from Beaufort, and 193 m. from Colombia, the capital of the state.

BEAUFORT, co. of N. America, U. S., in North Carolina, separated into two nearly equal parts by the Pamlico riv. at its entrance into the Pamlico sound. The surface of the whole co. is swampy and cheerless. Pop. 10,950. Chief tn. Raleigh, which is 130 m. SE. from Washington.

BEAUFORT, tn. N. America, U. S., in the dist. of Beaufort, South Carolina, situated upon Port Royal island, 75 m. S. from Charleston, and 58 m. from Savannah. It has a spacious, deep, and safe harbour. Lat. 32. 25. N. Long. 80. 40. W.

BEAUFORT, seaport tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Carteret, and state of North Carolina, situated upon Gore sound, 44 m. S. from Newbern. Vessels drawing 14 feet water can lie close to the tn. Lat. 34. 48. N. Long. 77. 0. W. The situation of this place is central, and if the sound was connected by a canal with the rivi. Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke, it would doubtless become an extensive commercial depot.

BEAUFORT, tn. S. Africa, in the Graaf

Reinett district, situated upon the Great Leewards riv., 60 m. N. of the Black mtns. Lat. 32. 36. s. Long. 23. 1. e.

BEAUFORT, cape, N. America, in the Russian territories, in the Atlantic ocean, N. of Bering's straits. Lat. 96. 23. N. Long. 163. 0. W.

BEAUFORT BAY, N. America, Russian territories, in the Esquimaux country, upon the Polar sea, and overhung by the Romanzoff mtns. Lat. 70. 0. N. Long. 142. 0. W.

BEAUFORT BAY, S. America, situated at the W. entrance of the straits of Magalhaens, through Smyth's Channel.

BEAUFORT FORT, S. Africa, in the dist. of Frederickburg, situated upon the Gonappe, a tributary to the Great Fish riv. Lat. 32. 56. s. Long. 26. 57. e.

BEAUFREMONT, tn. France, depart. of Vosges, prov. of Lorraine; 6 m. from Neufchâteau (P. T.).

BEAUGENCI, tn. France, arrond. of Orleans, depart. of Loiret, prov. of Orléannois, situated on the right bank of the Loire, which is crossed here by an ancient bridge of thirty-nine arches. Pop. 4520. This is a (P. T.) 34 m. from Paris, and 18 m. from Orleans. Lat. 47. 47. N. Long. 1. 36. e. It presents the appearance of considerable industry: the vineyards in the vicinity are taught to yield the most generous wines; manufactures are established here of leather, serge, cloth, &c. Distilleries worked, and eau de vie made. In the 12th century Beaugenci must have been of more importance than it now claims, having been selected as an appropriate place for the holding of councils in the years 1104 and 1152.

BEAUHARNOIS, co. N. America, dist. Montreal, Lower Canada, bound. on the N. co. Laprairie, NW. riv. St. Lawrence, and on the S. and SW. the southern bound. of the prov.; it includes the Grande Isle, and all other islands near the coast, which wholly or in part form it. Lat. of the centre of co. 45. 10. N. Long. 74. 5. W. It comprises the seigniorie of Beauharnois, and the tnsps. of Hemmingford, Hinchinbrook, and Godmanchester, and the tract of unreclaimed lands to the W. extending to the native vil. of St. Regis. This co. contains 710 square miles; its breadth is 22 miles and length 55 miles. Pop. 14,164, consisting of natives, Scotch, Irish, and Americans. The principal vils. are Beauharnois, St. Regis, and Dundee. The chief rvs. the Chateauguay, which runs through the co. English riv., Outardes, Norton Creek, and Black riv. The soil is very good and the co. possesses considerable local advantages from its extensive frontage to the St. Lawrence and its favourable climate. Sends two members to the provincial assembly.

BEAUHARNOIS, or **VILLECHAUVE**, seigniorie, S. America, co. Beauharnois, dist. Montreal, Lower Canada. Bounds. NW. riv. St. Lawrence; NE. seigniorie of Chateauguay and La Salle, and the tn. of Sherrington; SE. the tn. of Hemmingford; and SW. Godmanchester and Hinchinbrook. Pop. 7105. Extent, 254,061 arpents. Besides the tnsps. this seigniorie contains La Grande Isle, and other small islands, a vil., and two domains. La Grande Isle stands in the St. Lawrence, and is 21 m. in circumference. The vil. of Beauharnois, in Ann's tn., stands on the E. side of the mouth of the riv. St. Louis,

and on the bank of the St. Lawrence. The rvs. Chateauguay and St. Louis run through this seigniorie, from SW. to NE.; out of the former branch Bean riv., English riv., Rivière Outardes, and Sturgeon riv. Large quantities of timber are brought down the Chateauguay to the St. Lawrence. Previous to the commencement of hostilities with the U. S., many American families resided here, but on that occasion they all withdrew into their own country. This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in Lower Canada, by reason of the salubrity of the climate, the excellent quality of the land, the great facility of water conveyance, its contiguity, and easy access by good roads, to the state of New York, and the variety and good quality of the timber. Domaine du Buisson, Pointe aux Erables, Rapide de Bouleau, Rapide Croche, Knight's island, the rapid Les Fauclles, Hungry bay, and Cartier's point, are in front of this seigniorie, in Beauharnois channel.

BEAUHARNOIS CHANNEL, N. America, in the riv. St. Lawrence. See **BEAUHARNOIS**.

BEAUJEU, tn. France, in the arrond. Villefranche, depart. of the Rhone, and prov. of Lyonnais and Bresse, situated upon the riv. Ardriere; 12 m. from Villefranche; it is a P. T. the chief place of a canton, was formerly the capital of Beaujolais. Pop. 1800. Lat. 46. 11. N. Long. 4. 36. E. Fairs held here on the 21st of Feb. 24th of March, 13th of May, 2d of June, 25th Oct. and 4th Dec. of two days each, where cattle, provisions of all sorts, leather, hemp, soap, paper, and wines, are disposed of in large quantities. The ruins of the fine castle of the Lords of Beaujeu crown the summit, an eminence commanding the tn. and riv.

BEAUJEU, tn. France, depart. of the Upper Saone, and prov. of Franche Comté; 6 m. NE. from Grai.

BEAUJOLAIS, anc. dist. France, surrounded by the Loire, the Saone, Lyonnais, and Bourgogne. Beaujeu was its chief tn.

BEAULEY. See **BEAULT**.

BEAULIEU, par. and liberty, England, New Forest, co. of Southampton, on the banks of the riv. Exe. Acres, 9480. Real prop. £5229. Pop. 1298. Lymington (P. T. 98). Lat. 50. 50. N. Long. 1. 30. W. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester. Here are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded by king John, the enclosure of which measures upwards of one mile in circumference. Margaret of Anjou took refuge here, after the death of the earl of Warwick, and Perkin Warbeck also sought an asylum within these venerable walls.

BEAULIEU, or **BEWLEY**, par. Ireland, bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, extending along the sea-coast. Pop. 535. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Liv. a rect. in the archdioc. of Armagh. Annual val. £105.

BEAULIEU, or **OWNING**, par. Ireland, bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1000. Carrick on Suir (P. T. 110). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory. Annual val. £220.

BEAULIEU, tn. France, depart. of Indre et Loire, prov. of Touraine, seated on the left bank of the riv. Indre, across which a bridge is thrown, preserving a communication with Loches (P. T.) on the opposite bank of the riv. Pop. 2000. Manufacture, woollens, linens, and hats. Lat. 47. 8. N. Long. 1. 2. E.

BEAULIEU, tn. France, depart. of Loiret,

prov. of Lorraine, situated upon the left bank of the Loire. Pop. 950. 3 m. from Bonni (P. T.).

BEAULIEU, or BEAULIEU SOUS LA ROCHE, tn. France, in the depart. of Vendée, prov. of Poitou. Pop. 1000. 6 m. from Luçon (P. T.).

BEAULIEU, tn. France, arrond. of Tulle, depart. of Corrèze, and prov. of Limousin. Pop. 1800. Lat. 44. 59. N. Long. 1. 50. E. 21 m. SE. from Tulle (P. T.).

BEAULIEU, tn. France, in the depart. of Pu de Dome, prov. of Auvergne; 9 m. from Issoire. Here are mineral waters.

BEAULON, tn. France, depart. of Ille et Villaine, prov. of Bretagne; 9 m. from Plélon (P. T.).

BEAULY, vil. Scotland, par. of Kilmorack, sh. of Inverness, picturesquely placed upon the N. bank of the Beauly river, and at its confluence with Loch Beauly, an inlet of Moray Firth. A bridge of five arches across the river forms a communication between this tn. and the vil. of Kirkhill. Distant from Edinburgh 166 m. Lat. 57. 29. N. Long. 4. 24. W. The river is navigable by small craft, and vessels of 60 tons burden are built here. A priory was founded here in 1230, by John Bissett, some ruins of which may still be seen.

BEAULY, riv. Scotland, sh. of Inverness. It receives the waters of the Carrick, Glass, and Fawn rivers, and after a course of eight miles, in which it forms the celebrated falls of Kilmorack, mingles with Beauly Loch, an inlet of the Firth of Moray. Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 4. 18. W.

BEAU-MANOR, liberty, England, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, claiming to be extra-parochial. Acres, 1210. Pop. 78. Mount Sorrell (P. T. 105).

BEAUMARCHAIS, or BEAUMARCHEZ, tn. France, in the depart. of Gers, and prov. of Gascony, situate near the confluence of the Arras and Boues riva. 3 m. from Plaisance (P. T.).

BEAUMARIS, mkt. tn. bor. and par. North Wales, hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. of Anglesea, situated upon the sea-coast, at the N. entrance of the straits of Maenai; 243 m. from London; 13 m. from Caernarvon; 6 m. from Bangor. Real prop. £2077. Pop. 2497. Lat. 53. 17. N. Long. 4. 5. W. Fairs are held on the 13th Feb. 19th Sept. and Nov. Markets, on Wed. and Sat. The tn. is situated close to the water-edge, at the foot of a gently ascending hill, on a low and level situation. It contains many respectable dwellings, one broad and handsome avenue, with several minor ones, and there are many elegant little villas in the immediate vicinity. A custom-house is maintained here, a county jail, and a public hall standing in the tn., and a spacious and noble church, adorned with a lofty square tower, constitute the principal architectural ornament of this agreeable place. Beaumaris possesses little trade, but it is the assizes tn.: it returns, in conjunction with Holyhead, Llangeflin, and Amlwch, one member to the imperial parliament, and its convenient and beautiful situation upon the little bay of the same name, backed by the noble forests of Baron Hill, and commanding a most extensive view of the Snowdonian mtns, have obtained for it a preference to most watering places on the W. coast of Britain. Liv. a rec. in the dioc. of Bangor. The free-school, which holds a distinguished character in West Britain, was founded in 1602, by David

Hughes, who also built and endowed six other houses, for as many poor persons, which number was increased to ten by the late Lord Bulkeley, the memorable benefactor of this place. The bay of Beaumaris affords safe anchorage, and has a good roadstead with six fathoms. The cross road is readily found in day-light by the peak set up on the *Horse*, and the Friar's road is found by keeping in view the top of the tower on Priestholme island, and not allowing it to be covered by the high end of the island. This roadstead is much frequented, particularly by vessels passing between Dublin and Liverpool. The vessels belonging to the port of Beaumaris, having little occupation at home, which they visit only for repairs, are employed in the coasting and carrying trade. Steam-boats call at this port, on their voyage between Caernarvon and Liverpool, and it was in attempting to make the Friar's road, that the melancholy wreck of the *Rothsay Castle*, steamer, occurred in the year 1831, when one hundred and eighty souls perished. Close by the tn. stands the noble castle, built by Edward I. to watch over and restrain the stubborn Welsh, who were actually restless when restrained, but unrestrained most tractable. The place consists of an extensive square of curtain walls and flanking towers, enclosing at a short remove, a second regular square, with lower walls, but similarly protected, and within all a court-yard, containing two handsome halls of ceremony, one of which is still sufficiently perfect to give a complete idea of its former elegance and magnitude. This fortress was garrisoned until the reign of Henry VII., who owed, and always acknowledged, much gratitude to Wales. It was restored in 1642; and the governor, Thomas Bulkeley, made a gallant resistance here in 1646, to the attack of General Mytton. There is an established ferry here to Aber, in Caernarvonshire, and a second ferry across the straits to Bangor. The boat-house and quay are on the new road S. of the par. Near to Beaumaris is Baron-hill, the magnificent seat of Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., and one m. to the W. are the remains of the ancient friary of Llanffaes.

BEAUME LES DAMES, tn. France, depart. of Doubs, prov. of Franche Comté, situated upon the Doubs riv.; 19 m. NE. from Besançon. Lat. 47. 20. N. Long. 6. 24. E.

BEAUMENIL, tn. France, arrond. of Bernai, depart. of Eure, prov. of Normandy, 6 m. from Bernai, 6 m. from Beaumont-le-Roger. Pop. 500.

BEAUMES, tn. France, arrond. of Orange, depart. of Vaucluse, prov. of Venaissin, 6 m. from Carpentras (P. T.). Pop. 1400. Seres are manufactured here, and the vicinity produces olives, Muscadel wine, and corn in abundance. There is a salt mine also at this place.

BEAUMET, tn. France. See BEAUMETTES-LOGES.

BEAUMETZ, tn. France, depart. of Somme, prov. of Picardy; 12 m. from Doullens (P. T.).

BEAUMETZ-LES-LOGES, tn. France, arrond. of Arras, depart. straits of Calais, prov. of Artois; 6 m. SW. from Arras (P. T.). Pop. 900. Lat. 50. 14. N. Long. 2. 38. E.

BEAUMONT, par. England, in the ward and co. of Cumberland. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1816. Pop. 276. Carlisle (P. T. 311). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Annual val. £80.

¹ **BEAUMONT**, par. England, hund. of Tending, co. of Essex. Acres (with Moze,) 2890. Real prop. £3462. Pop. 452. Mannington (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London, and patronage of the trustees of Guy's Hospital, London.

BEAUMONT LEYS, liberty, England, hund. of Goscote west, co. of Leicester. Acres, 1810. Pop. 28. Leicester (P. T. 99).

² **BEAUMONT**, co. Australasia, in Van Diemen's Land. Bounds, on the N. the co. of Lake riv.; on the W. Amherst; on the S. Murray; and on the E. Lennox and Methuen cos. Lat. 42. 8. S. Long. 147. 6. E. It is watered by Beaumont lake, and the southern part occupied by elevated table land.

BEAUMONT, tn. France, arrond. of Bergerac, depart. of Dordogne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 12 m. from Bergerac (P. T.). Lat. 44. 46. N. Long. 0. 48. E.

BEAUMONT, tn. France, depart. of Puy de Dome, prov. of Auvergne. Pop. 800. 3 m. from Clermont.

BEAUMONT, tn. France, depart. of Seine et Marne, prov. Isle of France; 12 m. from Pithiviers.

BEAUMONT, tn. France, arrond. of Valognes, depart. of La Manche, prov. of Normandy; 3 m. from Cherbourg (P. T.).

BEAUMONT, tn. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 15 m. W. of Philipville, 15 m. from Charleroi. Pop. 1290. Lat. 50. 14. N. Long. 4. 14. E. Iron ore is found in the vicinity.

BEAUMONT, tn. France, depart. of Vienne, prov. of Poitou, seated upon the riv. Clair; 9 m. from Poitiers. Pop. 920.

BEAUMONT, tn. France, depart. of Indre et Loire, prov. of Touraine, situated upon the left bank of the Loire. Pop. 1000. 5 m. from Chinon.

BEAUMONT, vil. France, depart. of Calvados, prov. of Normandy. Pop. 500. 11 m. from Lisieux (P. T.).

BEAUMONT, vil. France, depart. of Vaucluse, prov. of Venaissin; 15 m. NE. from Aix. Near this is the ancient castle of Mirabeau.

BEAUMONT, vil. France, prov. of Dauphiné, 6 m. from Valence. There are iron-works, and a steel-mannufactory, at this place.

BEAUMONT, tn. N. America, Lower Canada, situated upon the St. Lawrence riv.; 12 m. from Quebec.

BEAUMONT DE LOMAGNE, tn. France, arrond. of Castel-Sarrasin, depart. of Tarn and Garonne, prov. of Gascony, situated upon the Gimone riv. It is the chief place of a canton, a (P. T.), 15 m. from Castel-Sarrasin, and 29 m. from Toulouse. Manufactures, coarse cloths, leather, hats, &c.

BEAUMONT-EN-ARGONNE, tn. France, arrond. of the same name, depart. of Ardennes, prov. of Champagne. Pop. 1200. 6 m. from Stenai. Mouzon (P. T.).

BEAUMONT-EN-AUGE, tn. France, depart. of Calvados, prov. of Normandy; 24 m. from Caen. Pont-l'Evêque (P. T.). Here is an active trade in black cattle.

BEAUMONT-LE-CHARTIF, tn. France, depart. of Eure-et-Loire, prov. of Orléannoise; 9 m. from Nogent-le-Rotrou (P. T.).

BEAUMONT-DE-LA-CHATRE, tn. France, depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine. Pop. 560. Distant from La Fleche 23 m.

BEAUMONT-PIED-DE-BŒUF, tn. France, arrond. Chateau-du-Loire, depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine-et-Perche. Pop. 1100. 16 m. from La Fleche (P. T.).

BEAUMONT-PIED-DE-BŒUF, tn. France, depart. of Mayenne, prov. of Maine-et-Perche; 15 m. from Chateau-du-Loire (P. T.).

BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE, tn. France, depart. of Seine-et-Oise, prov. of Isle of France, situated upon the riv. Oise. Pop. 1900. It is a (P. T.). 24 m. from Paris. Trades in grain, flour, and glass. Fairs are held here on the first Monday after St. Andrew's, and after Lent, for horses, black cattle, drapery, and merchandise.

BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER, tn. France, in a canton of the same name, depart. of Eure, prov. of Normandy, seated upon the riv. Rille. It is a (P. T.), the chief place of a canton. Pop. 1605. Distant from Bernai 9 m. Trades in wood, glass, smith's work.

BEAUMONT-LA-RONCE, or **BEAUMONT-LE-FORGE**, tn. France, arrond. of Nevers, depart. of Nievre, prov. of Nivernois; 15 m. from La Charité. Trades in wool and tin.

BEAUMONT-LA-RONCE, tn. France, depart. of Indre-et-Loire, prov. of Touraine. Pop. 800. Distant 8 m. from Tours (P. T.).

BEAUMONT-SUR-VESLE, tn. France, depart. of Maine, prov. of Champagne; 24 m. from Rheims (P. T.).

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, tn. France, depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine-et-Perche, seated upon the Sarthe riv. It is a (P. T.), the chief place of a canton. Pop. 2400. Distant from Mamers 15 m. from Le Mans 21 m. Manufactures, serges, woollens, &c. Lat. 48. 13. N. Long. 6. 8. E.

BEAUMONT-SUR-VINGEANNE, tn. France, depart. of Côte d'Or, prov. of Burgundy; 6 m. from Mirabeau (P. T.).

BEAUMONT'S LAKE, Australasia, co. of Beaumont, Van Diemen's Land, occupying one-fifth of the area of the co. Lat. 42. 7. S. Long. 147. 7. E.

BEAUNE, (anc. Vellaunodunum), tn. France, arrond. of the same name, depart. of Côte d'Or, prov. of Burgundy. It is situated on the right bank of the Bourgeoise riv. is the chief place of a canton, a (P. T.), seat of a tribunal of justice, has a fortified castle and an hospital, founded in 1443, by Rollin, chancellor to Philip duke of Burgundy. Rollin imposed such heavy taxes upon the people that Louis XI. observed, "he is right to build an hospital to receive them; he has reduced so many to poverty." Pop. 9735. Distant from Chalons-sur-Saone 18 m. Lat. 47. 2. N. Long. 4. 52. E. The wines produced in the vicinity are of the first class. A brisk trade is carried on here in cooper's work, coarse cloth, &c. It is an excellent market for grain, and large fairs for cattle and provisions are held here. This is the country of Passamat, Grozelier, and Monge, the promoter of polytechnic schools.

BEAUNE, tn. France, arrond. of Pithiviers, depart. of Loiret, prov. of Orléannoise; 3 m. NE. from Bois-Commun (P. T.). Pop. 2000. Trades in wine and saffron.

BEAUNE, tn. France, depart. of Maine et Loire, prov. of Anjou; 12 m. W. from Angers. Beaufort (P. T.).

BEAUPORT, riv. N. America, Lower Canada. It originates in the seigniory of Notre-Dame-des

Anges, one mile above Charlburg, and falls into the St. Lawrence, near the sw. boundary of the seigniory of Beauport, turning near its embouchure the seigniorial mill, besides oil and corn mills.

BEAUPORT, seigniory of, N. America, co. of Quebec, Lower Canada; boundaries, on the NE the Côte de Beauport, on the sw. Notre-Dame-des-Anges, in front the St. Lawrence, and is near the tnsbp. of Stoneham. The area measures four leagues in length by three in breadth, presents a variety of surface and soil; the level ground near the St. Lawrence is occupied as meadow, pasture, and gardens; the elevated ridges that rise in the interior are much less fertile; on the level land large detached boldres of granite are frequently met; more inward these disappear, and a thin stratum of mould covers the rock, and varies in depth as the skirts of the mountains are approached. The front of the seigniory is cleared of the wood, and reclaimed into a profitable agricultural condition. The heights in the interior are still thickly clothed with beech, birch, and maple timber of the best quality. The seigniory is watered by the river Montmorenci, which is crossed by a bridge immediately above the falls, by the Petite Rivière de Beauport, and by numerous rivulets tributary to the St. Lawrence. Lake Beauport or Waterloo is situated about two leagues from the front of the seigniory, and near it are the riv. Jautie, and many mountain-streams. Sandstone and limestone are found here, and the quarries of this seigniory supply the building stone to Quebec; veins of coal have also been found here. The produce is chiefly agricultural; all sorts of grain, fruit, and vegetables are reared; and maple sugar is made both here and in the adjoining seigniory.

BEAUPORT, vil. N. America, seigniory of the same name, co. of Quebec, Lower Canada. Lat. 46. 55. N. Long. 71. 10. W. It is situated upon a gently ascending eminence, and containing about 100 houses, mostly built of stone, and after pleasing and varied designs. The church is remarkable for the solidity of its architecture; the manor-house, an ancient, singular building, built with a view to defence as well as residence, stands on a hill to the W. of the church; and an extensive distillery is erected on the W. bank of the river, close by the bridge. The village of Beauport is one of the most beautiful and picturesque situations in Canada; it is also remarkable for its neatness and regularity, and is inhabited by persons of the first respectability. In this vicinity, in addition to the splendid views over the basin of Quebec, is the grand spectacle of the falls of the Montmorenci, less wonderful, perhaps, than those of Niagara, from the great volume of water in the latter, but infinitely surpassing them in picturesque effect. At the foot of the fall, in a timber establishment, is a saw-mill, where 35 saws are worked.

BEAUPORT, or **WATERLOO LAKE**, N. America, seigniory of Beauport, co. Quebec, Lower Canada; its banks and the dist. in the vicinity, were settled and cleared in 1821, and several respectable proprietors reside here.

BEAUPRE, tn. France, depart. of Oise, prov. of Isle of France; 12 m. from Beauvais. Grandvilliers (P. T.). Manufacture, cotton-velvet.

BEAUPREAU, tn. France, in the arrond.

of the Seven Cantons, depart. Maine-et-Loire, prov. of Anjou, situated upon the riv. Eure. Lat. 47. 12. N. Long. 1. 2. W. Pop. 1908. It is a P. T. the seat of a tribunal of justice; 15 m. from Amiens. Here are dye-houses and tanneries, and linens and woollens are manufactured at this place.

BEAUPRES, isles of, South Pacific ocean, in the New Caledonia group, forming a little archipelago to the E. of the Isle of Pines. Cedar trees grow here luxuriantly. Lat. 21. 28. S. Long. 167. 30. E.

BEAUPUY, tn. France, depart. of Upper Garonne, prov. of Languedoc. Pop. 950. Distant from Toulouse, 6 m.

BEAQUESNE, tn. France, depart. of the Somme, prov. of Picardy. Pop. 700. 13 m. from Amiens.

BEAURAING, tn. Belgium, prov. of Namur; 5 m. E. from Charlemont. Lat. 50. 7. N. Long. 4. 56. E.

BEAUREGARD, tn. France, depart. of Pui-de-Dome, prov. of Auvergne. Pop. 1500. Situated near the riv. Allier; 15 m. from Clermont-Ferrand. Lezoux (P. T.). This was the seat of the Bishop of Clermont, a dignity once well sustained by Mazioll.

BEAUREGARD, vil. France, depart. of Drome, prov. of Dauphiny; 3 m. from Valence. Romans (P. T.).

BEAUREGARD, tn. France, depart. of Ain, prov. of Burgundy; 6 m. from Trevoux (P. T.). It was formerly in the principality of Dombes.

BEAUREGARD, tn. France, depart. of Dordogne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 15 m. from Perigueux. Bergerac (P. T.).

BEAUREGARD, isles, N. America, Lower Canada, situated in the riv. St. Lawrence, opposite to the upper part of the seigniory of Vescheres. They are of no great magnitude, but possess a fertile soil, found to be most useful for pasturage by the occupants of the neighbouring seigniories. They lie immediately above the isles of Bouchard.

BEAUREGARD, tn. France, depart. of Lot, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 15 m. from Cahors (P. T.).

BEAUREPAIRE, tn. France, arrond. of Louhans, depart. of Saone et Loire, prov. of Burgundy. Pop. 860. It is the chief place of a canton; 9 m. from Louhans (P. T.). Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 5. 9. E.

BEAUREPAIRE, tn. France, depart. of Vendée, prov. of Poitou; 15 m. from Montaigu. Les Herbiers (P. T.).

BEAUREPAIRE, tn. France, depart. of Isère, prov. of Dauphiny; it is the chief place of a canton; 18 m. from Vienne, and has a pop. of 1954 souls.

BEAUREVOIR, tn. France, depart. of the North, prov. of Flanders. Pop. 1200. Distant from Cambray 12 m.; from Laon 36 m. Le Chatelet (P. T.).

BEAURIEUX, tn. France, arrond. of Laon, depart. of Aisne, prov. of Isle of France, seated upon the riv. Aisne; 12 m. SE. from Laon. Fismes (P. T.). Pop. 1000.

BEAURIVAGE, riv. N. America, Lower Canada; it traverses the seigniory of St. Giles, passes into that of Lauzon, when it is augmented by the streams of the Ruissseau Gomein, and the Rivière Rouge, and passing near the church of St. Anne falls into the Chaudière riv.

at the E. extremity of the fief of St. Denis. It is nowhere navigable, and has a rapid fall, and, in spring and autumn, a powerful current. In midsummer the waters are sometimes so low as to be insufficient to drive a gristmill. In the upper part of the seignior of St. Giles, the bed of the riv. is a solid rock. Lat. 46. 25. N. Long. 71. 15. W.

BEAURIVAGE, fief, N. America, seignior of St. Giles, co. of Lotbinière, Lower Canada. This dist. was reserved when the remainder of the seignior was disposed of by sale.

BEAUSAIN, tn. Belgium, prov. of Liege, 12 m. NW. from Bastogne. Lat. 50. 9. N. Long. 5. 33. E.

BEAUSALL, ham. and chap. England, par. of Hatton, hund. of Barlichway, Snitterfield div. co. of Warwick. Real prop. £2087. Pop. 249. Warwick (P. T. 97). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester.

BEAUSSALT, tn. France, arrond. of Neufchatel, depart. of Seine Inférieure, prov. of Normandy, seated upon the riv. Argues. Pop. 950. Dist. from Neufchatel 6 m. Forges (P. T.).

BEAUSSE. See **BEAUCE**.

BEAUSSEE, Ls. tn. France, arrond. of Toulon, depart. of Var, prov. of Provence. Pop. 3269. It is a (P. T.), the chief place of a canton; 9 m. from Toulon. Trades in olive-oil, brandy, and soap.

BEAUTEAU, tn. France, depart. of Loiret, prov. of Orleannois, situated upon the left bank of the riv. Loire; 15 m. SE. from Gien. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 2. 52. E.

BEAUTIRAN, tn. France, arrond. of Bordeaux, depart. of Gironde, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 12 m. from Bordeaux. Castrs (P. T.). Printed calicoes are manufactured here.

BEAUVAIS (anc. Bellovacum, also Cæsaro-magus), tn. France, arrond. of the same name, depart. of Oise, prov. of Isle of France, situated upon the riv. Terrain. It is the chief place of a canton, the seat of a tribunal of justice, is a P. T.; 42 m. from Amiens; 48 m. from Paris. Pop. 12,800. Lat. 49. 24. N. Long. 2. 6. E. The streets are broad, but the architecture irregular; many of the houses are entirely of wood. The cathedral, that is the choir, obtains general admiration, but the nave and transepts were never finished: there are, besides three abbeys, six collegiate and four parochial churches here. The tn. was once strongly fortified, but the old ramparts have been converted into public walks. This was formerly the see of a bishop, having 598 parishes under his control: it possesses a royal college, a commercial association, and an agricultural society. Manufacturing industry is here very fully displayed, in the production of beautiful tapestry, printed calicoes, fine and coarse ratteens, carpets, flannel, stuffs, cloths, serges; iron and copper works; linen bleacheries; dyeing houses. Fairs held on the first Saturday of every month. Beauvais was the capital of the country of the Bellovac, was strongly fortified, and made such meritorious use of its mural defences, that no enemy was ever able to reduce the place; hence its surname of *La Pucelle*. amongst the cities of France. In the year 1543, the English made a vigorous attack upon this place, but were unable to make the least impression upon it: and in 1472, the memorable siege of Beauvais, by Charles duke of Burgundy, occurred. An army of 80,000 sat

down before the walls, without producing any other effect upon the inhabitants than that of encouraging their determined bravery. It was upon this occasion that a band of females, under the conduct of Joan Fouquet, or Laine, surnamed the *Haïchet*, fought with a spirit and bravery that were never supposed to belong to the sex; and a Burgundian soldier, having planted the standard of his party upon the ramparts, paid the forfeit of his temerity, being cut down by the heroic Joan, who bore away the hostile standard as a trophy. This memorable event is represented in a painting preserved in the town-house, and every July the raising of the siege was commemorated by a procession of the towns-people, in which the women took precedence of the men: but since the revolution the custom has been discontinued. Beauvais was the birth-place of Philip de Villers, De l'Île-Adam, master of the order of Malta, Restaut, the grammarian, Abbé Dubos, Lenglet Dufresnoi, Mesengut, Prévile, Herman and Vaillant.

BEAUVAIS-SUR-MATHA, tn. France, depart. of Charente Inférieure, prov. of Saintogne. Pop. 600. 9 m. from S. Jean-d'Angeli (P. T.).

BEUVAIS, riv. N. America, U. S., in the Michigan ter., and falling into Lake Michigan. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 85. 30. W.

BEAUVAIL, tn. France, depart. of Somme, prov. of Picardy; 3 m. S. from Doullens (P. T.). Coarse linen cloths, sacking, &c., are made here.

BEAUVEAU, tn. France, depart. of Maine-et-Loire, prov. of Anjou; 18 m. from Angers. Bauge (P. T.).

BEAUVILLE, tn. France, arrond. of Agen, depart. of Lot and Garonne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord. Pop. 1800. It is the chief place of a canton, a P. T., and 15 m. from Agen. Lat. 44. 17. N. Long. 0. 53. E.

BEAUVOIR, tn. France, arrond. of Niort, depart. of Deux-Sevres, prov. of Poitou; 12 m. S. from Niort (P. T.). Three fairs are held here in each year. Pop. 2250. Lat. 46. 11. N. Long. 0. 27. W.

BEAUVOIR, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Seine, prov. of Normandy. Pop. 850. Distant from Lihons 5 m.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, tn. France, depart. of Vendée, prov. of Poitou, seated upon the sea-coast, opposite the isle of Noirmoutier. Lat. 46. 54. N. Long. 2. 3. W. Pop. 1889. It is a (P. T.), 9 m. from Sables d'Olonne. Trade, wool, salt, cattle, butter, wheat, &c.

BEAUVOISIS, dist. France, depart. of Oise, prov. of Isle of France, formerly included within the boundaries of Picardy.

BEAUZEE, tn. France, depart. of the Meuse, prov. of Lorraine; 18 m. from Verdun (P. T.).

BEAUZEL-DE-LEVEZAC, Sr., tn. France, arrond. of Milhau, depart. of Aveyron, prov. of Guienne et Perigord; 9 m. from Milhau (P. T.).

BEAVER, co. N. America, U. S., situated on the W. boundary of the state of Pennsylvania. Bounds. on the N. Mercer co.; on the E. Butler co.; on the SW. co. of Alleghany; on the S. co. Washington; and on the W. the state of Ohio. Length, 40 m.; mean breadth, 15 m. Area, 600 sq. m. Features, hilly and broken. Soil fertile, well wooded, and watered. Pop. 24,206. Lat. 40. 50. N. Long. 80. 25. W. Chief tn. Beaver.

BEAVER, or **BEAVERTOWN**, (**BEVERTON**), tn.

N. America, U. S., co. of Beaver, state of Pennsylvania, situated near the conflux of the riva. Big-Beaver and Ohio, in the centre of the co., and founded in the year 1764. It is 34 m. from Pittsburg; 240 wbn. from Harrisburg; 253 from Washington. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 80. 20. W. It is a place of considerable trade; has a court-house, jail, bank, printing-office, and various manufactories. There is a valuable iron-mine in the vicinity.

BEAVER CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., in the Western Territory, falling into the St. Peter's riv. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. 96. 0. W.

BEAVER, or BEEVER, riv. of N. America, U. S., in New Hampshire. It rises in the co. Londonderry, and taking a s. course falls into the Merrimack in Dracut.

BEAVER, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Crawford, and state of Pennsylvania.

BEAVER, or BEAVER CREEK, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Northumberland, and state of Pennsylvania, situated a few leagues W. from Susquehannah.

BEAVER, tn. N. America, U. S., in Green co. and state of Ohio; 86 m. NW. from Pittsburg. Pop. 800.

BEAVER, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Columbia, and state of Ohio.

BEAVER, LITTLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Beaver, state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1144.

BEAVER, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Union, state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 2500.

BEAVER, NORTH, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of the same name, and state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1206.

BEAVER, SOUTH, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Beaver, and state of Pennsylvania.

BEAVER BIG, or MAHONING, riv. N. America, U. S. it rises in Portage co. in the state of Ohio, then passes into Pennsylvania, and flows into the Ohio at Beavertown.

BEAVER BORO, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Beaver and state of Pennsylvania.

BEAVER BROOK, riv. N. America, co. of Rimouski, Lower Canada, a tributary to the Assomoguan riv.

BEAVER CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., in Kentucky. It waters the co. of Cumberland. Lat. 36. 35. N. Long. 87. 50. W.

BEAVER CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., in Alabama, falling into the Tennessee. Lat. 34. 38. N. Long. 87. 59. W.

BEAVER CREEK, riv. N. America, in the state of New York. After a sw. course of 35 m. in length, it falls into the Papachton.

BEAVER CREEK, riv. N. America. It rises in the tnshp. of Caistor, in Upper Canada, and flowing through Gainsborough, runs parallel and close to the Welland for four miles, after which both riva. unite.

BEAVER CREEK, N. America, in the tnshp. of Humberstone, Upper Canada. It falls into Lake Erie, to the N. of Row's Point.

BEAVER CREEK, riv. N. America, Upper Canada, falling into Lake Superior on the N. side, between the riva. Apupie and Rouge.

BEAVER CREEK, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Madison, and state of New York; 85 m. W. from Albany.

BEAVER CREEK, riv. of N. America, U. S., in Clarke co. and state of Ohio, running N. into Buck Creek, a little above Springfield.

BEAVER CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Green, and state of Ohio, falling into the Miami riv. on the W.

BEAVER CREEK, tnshp. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Green, and state of Ohio, watered by the Beaver Creek riv. Pop. 384.

BEAVER, riv. N. America, Upper Canada; its direction is from N. to S. and it falls into Lake La Crosse, or rather into the Narrows, a little below the falls of St. Mary. Lat. 55. 20. S. Long. 107. 30. W.

BEAVER, LITTLE, riv. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Columbiana, and state of Ohio. It takes a s. course and falls into the Ohio, near the line of Ohio and Pennsylvania; 43 m. below Pittsburg. It affords many good mill-sites. Near the mouth of this river is a spring of a liquid called Seneca-oil. It is highly inflammable, and a useful remedy in rheumatic affections.

BEAVER DAM, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Delaware and state of New York.

BEAVER DAM, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Erie and state of Pennsylvania.

BEAVER DAM, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Goochland and state of Virginia; 24 m. NW. from Richmond.

BEAVER DAM, vil. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Delaware and state of New York.

BEAVER IRON WORKS, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Bath and state of Kentucky; 78 m. E. from Frankfort.

BEAVER ISLANDS, N. America, a cluster of islands upon Lake Michigan, the most remote of which is 33 m. from the main land. They are unproductive. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 85. 45. W.

BEAVER INDIANS, tribe and dist. N. America, situated between the riva. Unijah and La Biche, in Lat. 56. 0. N. Long. 115. 0. W.

BEAVER, tn. N. America, U. S. in the ss. angle of the co. of Guernsey and state of Ohio. Pop. 600.

BEAVER, harbour, N. America, s. coast of Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 44. 55. N. Long. 62. 25. W.

BEAVER KILL, riv. N. America. It is a tributary to the Popachton, a branch of the Delaware. BEAVER, lake, N. America, in the Knisteneaux ter. Lat. 54. 30. N. Long. 102. 0. W.

BEAVER, riv. N. America, U. S. Missouri ter. a tributary to the riv. Loup some leagues W. of its confluence with the Platte. Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 99. 20. W.

BEAVER, riv. N. America, U. S. in the Missouri ter. It flows from S. to N. and joins the Yellow-Stone riv. 250 m. SW. of the confluence of that riv. with the Missouri. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 107. 10. W.

BEAVERSDAM, tn. N. America, U. S. in Queen Anne co. and state of Maryland; 126 m. from Washington.

BEAWORTH, tything, England, par. of Cheriton, hund. and div. Fawley, co. Southampton. Real prop. £757. Pop. 156. Alresford (P. T. 60).

BEAWORTHY, par. England, hund. of Black Torrington, co. of Devon. Acres, 4220. Real prop. £878. Pop. 339. Hatherleigh (P. T. 196). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter. Annual val. £130.

BEAZA, tn. S. America, in the depart. div. of N. Chicha, intendancy of Delescuador, and repub. of Colombia, and seated near the con-

fluence of the Cosanga, with the Coca riv. 75 m. sbs. from Quito. Lat. 0. 30. s. Long. 77. 45. w.

BEBA, tn. of Greece, in the N. part of Albania, situated on the right bank of the riv. Drin. 20 m. N. from Dibre-Sipre. Lat. 41. 41. N. Long. 20. 50. E.

BEBAN-EL-MALOOK, vil. Egypt, situated upon the left bank of the Nile. Here are numberless tombs, in the form of subterranean excavations, containing mummies, sometimes accompanied with pieces of papyrus and other curiosities. Belzoni removed some curious relics from this vicinity.

BEBAN GALU, N. Africa, in the state of Algiers; 100 m. w. of Constantina. Lat. 36. 13. N. Long. 4. 42. E.

BEBARA, tn. S. America, in the depart. div. of Antioquia, intendancy of Cundinamarca, repub. of Colombia; 20 m. w. of the city of Antioquia. Lat. 6. 35. N. Long. 76. 25. W.

BEBBINGTON, par. England, hund. of Wirrall, lower div. co. Chester. Acres, 5250. Pop. 2193. Neston (P. T. 204). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chester. The great post-road between Liverpool and Chester passes through this par. Lat. 53. 21. N. Long. 2. 49. W.

BEBBINGTON, UPPER, tnsbp. England, par. of Bebbington, hund. of Wirrall, lower div. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1085. Pop. 273. Neston (P. T. 204).

BEBBINGTON, LOWER, tnsbp. England, prov. of Bebbington, hund. of Wirrall, lower div. co. of Chester. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1283. Pop. 440. Neston (P. T. 204).

BEBEDEN, Et. tn. S. America, depart. of San-Luis, repub. of La Plata, situated upon the left bank of the Desaguadero riv. 140 m. ss. from Mendoza. Lat. 33. 43. S. Long. 66. 53. W.

BEBELSHEIM, tn. S. Germany, in the state of the Rhine, situated upon the right bank of the riv. Blies; 10 m. sw. from Deux-Ponts. Lat. 49. 12. N. Long. 7. 11. E.

BEBLAOU, tn. of Vostani, or Central Egypt, dist. of Minieh, on the left bank of the Nile, and 40 m. s. of Minieh the chief tn. Lat. 27. 33. N. Long. 30. 50. E.

BEBOLO, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, seated near the right bank of the Zatas riv. 10 m. sbE. from Salvaterra. Lat. 38. 59. N. Long. 8. 35. W.

BEBRA, tn. Central Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, seated on the E. bank of the Fulda riv. 9 m. N. of Friedewald. Lat. 50. 59. N. Long. 9. 45. E.

BEBROVA, tn. Turkey in Europe, of Roustchuk, in Bulgaria; 27 m. E. of Tirnova. Lat. 43. 5. N. Long. 26. 5. E.

BESIDE, tnsbp. England, par. of Horton, Castle Ward, east div. co. of Northumberland. Pop. 100. Morpeth (P. T. 292). There are extensive iron-works in this tnsbp.

BEC, Lx, or BECHELLOUV, vil. France, arrond. Bernay, depart. of Eure, prov. of Normandy; it is situate near the junction of the riva. Bec and Rille. Pop. 500. It was formerly remarkable for a Benedictine abbey, the revenue of which amounted to upwards of £2500 sterling; 16 m. sw. of Rouen; 27 m. Evreux. Brionne (P. T.).

BEC DE MARSOVIN, or the PORPOISE POINT, West Indies, a peninsular neck of land

forming the NW. side of Baradaire Bay, in the island of St. Domingo. Lat. 18. 34. N. Long. 73. 31. W.

BEC DU RIOUX. See BEDARIEUX.

BECA, riv. Portugal, prov. Tras os Montes; it rises near the northern boundary of the kingdom, and joins the Tamega about 4 m. NE. of Aroza. Lat. 41. 41. N. Long. 7. 43. W.

BECA POINT, promontory on the NW. coast of the island of Majorca. Lat. 39. 54. N. Long. 2. 58. E.

BECANCOUR, seignior, N. America, co. Nicolet, Lower Canada; boundaries, on the NW. it fronts the St. Lawrence; on the NE. the fief Dutord, and the tnsbps. of Aston and Mad-dington. The land in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence is flat and very fertile, producing good hemp and flax. This seignior is watered by the riva. St. Lawrence, Becancour, Blanche and Godefroi, Lake St. Paul, and Lac aux Outardes, and contains about 40 sq. m.

BECANCOUR, riv. N. America, co. Nicolet, Lower Canada; it flows through a rich and beautiful valley for about 70 m. and falls into the St. Lawrence in Becancour seignior. Lat. 46. 20. N. Long. 71. 35. W.

BECCARIA, tn. N. America, U. States, co. Clearfield, state of Pennsylvania.

BECCLES, mkt. tn. and par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk, delightfully situated on Wavenay riv. which is navigable to the sea at Yarmouth. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £7976. Pop. 3862. Dist. from London 109 m. The market place in the centre of the tn. is commodious, the streets, which are well paved, radiate from the market place. Beccles has a corporation consisting of 12 gentlemen and 24 tradesmen; the former are called "twelves," the latter "twenty-fours;" the portrieve is elected annually from the "twelves." The corporation is entitled "the corporation of Beccles Fen;" they are trustees of a common which at one time comprised 1400 acres, but the greater part has been enclosed. A considerable trade is carried on here in corn and malt, and an extensive neighbourhood is supplied with coals, groceries, &c. A court of session is held here quarterly; and the earl of Gosford, as lord of the manor, also holds his court here. There is an annual fair in Whitsun week for horses; and a weekly market on Saturdays. Living a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BECCONSALE-WITH-HESKETH, or HZSKETH-CUM-BECCONSALE, chap. England, par. Croston, hund. Leyland, co. of Lancaster. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £1675. Pop. 523. Ormskirk (P. T. 232). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures.

BECEDE, tn. France, depart. of Aude, prov. of Languedoc; 24 m. from Carcassone. Quilan (P. T.).

BECERRIL, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Palencia, and prov. of Leon. Lat. 42. 6. N. Long. 4. 32. W. It stands on Lake Nava, 10 m. NW. of Palencia.

BECH TAMAK, dist. European Russia, in Caucasia, situated at the foot of mount Caucasus.

BECH TAV, mntns. in European Russia, in Caucasia. Here are celebrated hot wells.

BECH TCHINAR, tn. Turkey in Europe, dist. of Salonica, prov. of E. Macedonia. Lat. 40.

40. N. Long. 22. 55. E. It stands about one mile N. of the Gulf of Salonica.

BECHA, tn. Central Germany, in Saxony. Lat. 51. 9. N. Long. 13. 13. E. Situated about 10 m. W. of Meissen.

BECHAN, riv. North Wales; it is tributary to the Severn, into which it falls, about 3 m. SW. of Montgomery.

BECHBEL. See BECHEREL.

BEHEME, tn. Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, Lat. 49. 46. N. Long. 5. 35. E. It is situated on the post-road, about midway between Claremont and Luxembourg.

BECHERE GOL, lake, Turkey in Asia, prov. Caramania. Lat. 37. 50. N. Long. 32. 5. E. It stands about 40 m. W. of Konieh.

BECHEREL, small tn. France, depart. of Ille and Villaine, prov. Brittany. Pop. 655. A great part of the population is occupied in the manufacture of thread from flax, which grows in abundance in the surrounding country; 15 m. NW. of Kennes (P. T.).

BECHIN, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Tabor, in Bohemia. Lat. 49. 21. N. Long. 14. 25. E. This tn. was sacked and destroyed in 1619 by general Buquoy; and suffered much at other times during the thirty years' war. It stands on the riv. Luschnitz, and consists of about 200 houses. In the neighbourhood is found the singular mineral production called the Bechin-stone; 50 m. S. of Prague.

BECHKA, mntn. Turkey in Asia, the eastern end of the chain of the Oulung-Dagh mntns.

BECHOFEN, a parochial vil. and bailiwick Southern Germany, in the circle of Rezat, prov. Upper Maine, kingd. Bavaria.

BECHOFEN ZENT, mkt. tn. Southern Germany, circle of the Rezat, prov. Upper Maine, kingd. Bavaria. Pop. 520, of whom many are Jews. Lat. 49. 42. N. Long. 10. 57. E. It is situated upon the riv. Aisch; 5 m. NE. of Hochstadt.

BECHTHEIM, tn. Germany, duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. Lat. 49. 45. N. Long. 8. 15. E. Pop. 1250. 9 m. NW. of Worms.

BECHTOLSHEIM, par. and vil. of Central Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse. Pop. 850.

BECHTON, tnsbp. England, par. Sandbach, hund. Nantwich, co. Chester. Acres, 2830. Real prop. £3876. Pop. 81. Sandbach (P. T. 162).

BECK, riv. Southern Africa, in Fredericksburg; it discharges itself into the Indian Ocean, 12 m. SE. of the tn. of Fredericksburg. Lat. 33. 15. S. Long. 27. 40. E.

BECKBURY, par. England, hund. of Wenlock, co. Salop. Acres, 1640. Real prop. 2340. Pop. 307. Bridgnorth (P. T. 138). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Hereford.

BECKEN, or BECKUN, tn. Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1500; situated upon the riv. Wers, between Munster and Lippstadt; 12 m. N. of the former. Lat. 52. 10. N. Long. 7. 35. E. Here are two Augustine monasteries, and a collegiate church. This tn. was totally destroyed by fire in 1734, but rebuilt shortly afterwards.

BECKENHAM, par. and vil. England, hund. Bromley and Beckenham, lathe of Sutton at Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 3820. Real prop. £8060. Pop. 1288: dist. from London 9 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester.

BECKERMET ST. BRIDGET'S, par. England, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 4640. Real prop. £3554. Pop. 574. Egremont (P. T. 320). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

BECKERMET ST. JOHN'S, par. England, ward. of Allerdale, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 3030. Real prop. £1960. Pop. 397. Egremont (P. T. 320). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester.

BECKERMONT. See BECKERMET.

BECKET, tything, England, par. and hund. of Shrivensham, co. of Berks; 6 m. SW. from Farringdon (P. T. 72).

BECKET, vil. N. America, U. States, co. of Berks, and state of Massachusetts, near the source of Westfield riv. Pop. 1070; 17 m. SE. of Lenox.

BECKETT'S FALLS, New South Wales, situated upon the Ayrshire or Apsley riv. Lat. 31. 8. S. Long. 151. 38. E.

BECKEVOORT, tn. Belgium, prov. of S. Brabant. Lat. 50. 56. N. Long. 4. 58. E. 5 m. SW. of Diest.

BECKFORD, par. England, hund. Tibaldstone, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2650. Real prop. £2106. Pop. 433. Farringdon (P. T. 72). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

BECKHAM, East, par. England, hund. of North Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk. Acres, 790. Real prop. £450. Pop. 50. Cromer (P. T. 129). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BECKHAM, West, par. England, hund. of South Erpingham, and co. of Norfolk. Acres, 780. Real prop. £671. Pop. 156. Holt (P. T. 128). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BECKHAMPTON, tything, England, in the par. of Avebury, and hund. of Selkeley, co. Wilt. Marlborough (P. T. 78).

BECKHAUSEN, tn. Germany, in the duchy of Oldenburg. Lat. 53. 18. N. Long. 8. 13. E. 7. m. S. of Varez.

BECKINGHAM, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Khandesh, and in the Mahratta's country, situated upon a branch of the Nerbuddah riv. Lat. 21. 45. N. Long. 76. 0. E.

BECKINGHAM WITH SUTTON, par. England, wapentake Loveden, parts of Kesteven, and co. of Lincoln. Acres, 2200. Pop. 401. Newark (P. T. 122). Liv. a rect., with the chapelry of Stragglethorp annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BECKINGHAM, par. England, in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, co. Nottingham. Acres, 3010. Real prop. £4871. Pop. 481. Gainsborough (P. T. 162). Liv. a disch. vic., and a peculiar of Southwell college.

BECKINGTON, par. and vil. England, in the hund. of Frome, and co. Somerset. Acres, 1840. Real prop. £3387. Pop. 1340. Frome (P. T. 114). The pop. of this par. has decreased rapidly, in consequence, it is supposed, of the decline of the clothing trade in the West of England.

BECKLEY, par. England, partly in Bullington hund., co. Oxford, and partly in Ashendon hund., co. Bucks. Acres, 4370. Real prop. £1684. Pop. 776. Oxford (P. T. 57). Liv. a vic., with the chapelry of Studley annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford.

BECKLEY, par. England, in the hund. of Goldspur, rape Hastings, and co. of Sussex.

Acres, 5540. Real prop. £4193. Pop. 1477. Rye (P. T. 64). Liv. rect. dioc. Chichester. There are two cattle fairs held here annually; one on Easter Thursday, the other on 26th December.

BECKMANSVILLE, vil. N. America, U. S., co. Schoharie, and state of New York; 370 m. from Washington.

BECKMANSVILLE, or ROCKY MOUNT, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Chester, state of South Carolina, situated upon the riv. Wateree. Lat. 34. 25. N. Long. 80. 50. W. This place is famous for its shad-fishery.

BECKSBORO, tn. Ireland, co. Westmeath. Lat. 53. 30. N. Long. 7. 33. W. It lies between Ballimore and Mullingar (P. T.).

BECONAH, or BOOKNA, riv. S. Africa. It falls into the Southern ocean, in Lat. 33. 44. S. Long. 26. 44. E.

BECONTREE, hund. England, co. Essex. Acres, 35,950. Pop. 34,924. It contains nine parishes. The East and West India Docks in the neighbourhood afford employment to many of the inhabitants.

BECSE, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the right bank of the Danube. Lat. 45. 36. N. Long. 20. 8. E.

BECSKERK NAGY (THE GREAT), mkt. tn. Austrian empire, co. Torental, capital of the circle of Becskerk, in Hungary, seated on the riv. Bega. Lat. 45. 22. N. Long. 20. 35. E. The inhabitants choose their own magistrates.

BECSKERK KIS (LITTLE), tn. Austrian empire, in the co. of Temeswar, and circle of St. Andrew, in Hungary.

BECTIVE, par. and vil. Ireland, bar. Upper Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, situated upon the riv. Boyne. Pop. of par. 750. Trim (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. (impropriate) in the dioc. Meath. The ruins still remain here of the beautiful abbey of Bective, and also of Bective castle. The latter is one of the most ancient stone buildings in Ireland.

BEUR CAPE, Lower Egypt, 12 m. N.W. of Alexandria, extending into the Mediterranean sea. Lat. 31. 24. N. Long. 29. 56. E.

BEUVARITO, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Sinaloa, intendency of Durango, repub. of Mexico. Lat. 26. 10. N. Long. 107. 40. W.

BE CZKO, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the riv. Waag. Lat. 48. 45. N. Long. 17. 55. E.

BED, tn. Central Asia, dist. Choraut, in Cabool. Lat. 33. 55. N. Long. 67. 14. E. 80 m. SW. of Cabool.

BEDA, tn. Persia, prov. Fars. Lat. 31. 12. N. Long. 54. 7. E. 80 m. NE. of Moorghaub, and 160 NW. of Kerman.

BEDAGHUR, or VEDAGHAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gundwana. Lat. 35. 5. N. Long. 80. 10. E. 9 m. SW. of Gurrat.

BEDAHÖÖN, maritime tn. Persia, prov. Fars, seated on the Persian gulf. Lat. 27. 40. N. Long. 52. 42. E. It is distant about 20 m. NW. of cape Nabon.

BEDAJI, tn. E. Indies, island of Sumatra, near the NE. coast, which is washed by the straits of Malacca. Lat. 3. 25. N. Long. 99. 5. E.

BEDAKSHAN. See BADAESHAN.

BEDAL, riv. England, co. York; it falls into the Swale riv. near Morton.

BEDALE, mkt. tn. and par. England, wapentake Hang East. The par. also contains five

tnshps. in Hallikeld wapentake, N. Riding, co. York. Acres in par. 7070. Pop. 2707. Of the tn. real prop. £4666. Pop. 1266. Distant from London 224 m. The tn. is well built, in a beautiful and fertile valley, remarkable for a breed of excellent horses. The petty sessions are held here. There is a well supplied weekly market on Tuesdays, and six fairs annually; viz. on Easter Tuesday, Whitsun Tuesday, June 6 and 7; and July 5 and 6, for black cattle, horses, sheep, leather, &c.; Oct. 11 and 12, and the Monday week before Christmas, for cattle, sheep, &c. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chester. The church is built in so substantial a manner that it was used as a fortress by the inhabitants against the Scotch, whose predatory inroads had not ceased at the date of its erection.

BEDAMUNGAHUR, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, near the Palan riv., which at this place is rather shallow in summer, and only 14 yards in width. This tn. is not of as much importance now as formerly. The land in the neighbourhood is generally poor, low, wet, and impregnated with salt. Lat. 12. 59. N. Long. 78. 24. E.

BEDAN, small island, Asia, in the Indian sea. Lat. 5. 48. N. Long. 100. 7. E. It lies in the straits of Malacca, near the Malaya coast.

BEDANORE. See BEDNORE.

BEDAR, vil. Turkey in Asia, Palestine. Lat. 32. 52. N. Long. 35. 9. E. This was formerly a considerable tn., and was granted to the bishop of Bethlehem by Baldwin, first king of Jerusalem. It is within 2 m. of Acre.

BEDARIDES, tn. France, depart. Vaucluse, prov. Venaissin. Lat. 44. 3. N. Long. 4. 52. E. Pop. 1750. This tn., with the remainder of the prov., formerly belonged to the Papal states. Bedarides stands 5 m. N. of Avignon.

BEDARIEUX, BEDARRIEUX, or BEC DU RIOUX, tn. France, depart. of Hérault, prov. of Languedoc, seated upon the riv. Orbe. Lat. 43. 38. N. Long. 3. 14. E. Pop. 3360. Drugget and other woollens are manufactured here on an extensive scale, and exported to Germany. It is within 34 m. of Montpellier.

BEDAS, tribe and dist. E. Indies, in the island of Ceylon, in the NE. angle of the island.

BEDBURG, or BEBER, small tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Cleves-Berg, duchy of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1400. Lat. 50. 56. N. Long. 6. 32. E. It is situated 20 m. NE. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

BEDBURN, SOUTH, tnsbp. England, par. St. Andrew, Auckland, in the NW. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham. Acres, 7700. Real prop. £3123. Pop. 296. Bishop's Auckland (P. T. 259).

BEDBURN, NORTH, tnsbp. England, par. St. Andrew, Auckland, NW. div. Darlington ward, co. Durham. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £2324. Pop. 1529. Bishop's Auckland (P. T. 259).

BEDDAPOLLAN, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore country; 14 m. W. of Gurramaconda.

BEDDER, vale, Asia, in Arabia. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 11. 10. E. Within 20 m. of Mecca. Mahomet, in the first year of the Hejira, defeated the tribe of Koreith at this place.

BEDDGELART, BEDDGELERT, or BETHGELART, or BEDDCELERT, par. and vil. North Wales; the par. partly in hund. Evionydd, partly in Uwch-Gorfai hund., co. Caernarvon, and

partly in hund. Ardudwy, co. Merioneth. Real prop. £487. Pop. 1071. Caernarvon (P. T. 245). The vil. is situated at the conflux of the Colwyn and Gllaallyn rivs., in a romantic and sequestered valley, surrounded by lofty mntns. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor. A priory of Black Canons, one of the most ancient religious houses in Wales, formerly stood here. The name signifies *The grave of Gelart*; and Gelart is said to have been the name of a faithful dog that once belonged to Llewellyn, last prince of Wales, and killed too hastily by its master, after it had saved his infant son from the fangs of a wolf. A stone in the centre of the valley is still pointed to as the grave of the faithful but unfortunate favourite of his prince. The sublime defile called the "Pass of Aberglaallyn," is within a mile of the village.

BEDDIJAM, tn. India, island of Ceylon. Lat. 5. 58. N. Long. 80. 50. E. It is 80 m. s. of Candy.

BEDDINGHAM, par. England, hund. Totmore, rape of Pevensey, liberty of the duchy of Lancaster, co. Sussex. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £3561. Pop. 264. Lewes (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester.

BEDDINGTON, par. and tnsph. England, second div. hund. Wallington, co. Surrey. This par. includes the populous hamlet of Wallington. Acres, 3830. Real prop. £5992. Pop. 1429. Distant from London 12 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester. The first orange-trees reared in England are said to have been planted in Beddington park, in the reign of Elizabeth.

BEDDINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. Washington, and state of Maine, near to the source of Pleasant riv.; 34 m. wnw. of Machias.

BEDE, vil. Lower Egypt. Lat. 29. 46. N. Long. 32. 30. E. It is situated near the Red sea. Good water is found in the vicinity. 16 m. ssw. from Suez.

BEDE CAPE, or **BEDE POINT**, N. America, a high and rocky promontory on the W. coast of the Russian territory, and on the E. coast of Cook's inlet; 12 m. N. of Cape Elizabeth. Lat. 59. 22. N. Long. 151. 2. E.

BEDEE TERRITORY, W. Africa, in the prov. Bornou, and co. of Soudan. Lat. 12. 45. N. Long. 11. 46. E.

BEDEE, tn. France, depart. of Ille et Vilaine, prov. of Brittany; 15 m. from Montfort (P. T.).

BEDEGUNA, tn. Africa, prov. Bornou, co. of Soudan, situated upon the margin of lake Zum Bum. Lat. 12. 22. N. Long. 12. 40. E.

BEDEILS, tn. France, depart. of Bas-Pyrénées, prov. of Navarre and Bearn; 19 m. from Tarbes. Pau (P. T.).

BEDEKARFEE, dist. Africa, prov. Bornou, country of Soudan, on the borders of Sahara, or Great Desert. Lat. 12. 49. N. Long. 12. 52. E.

BEDENBOSTLE, tn. Germany, prov. Lunenburg, kingd. Hanover, seated upon a branch of the riv. Ocker; 13 m. NE. of Celle. Lat. 52. 40. N. Long. 10. 14. E.

BEDER, tn. Asia, in Arabia. Lat. 24. 18. N. Long. 38. 45. E. Near the coast of the Red sea; 80 m. sw. of Medina.

BEDER, **WADI RAS EL**, riv. of Turkey in Asia, Haouran country, in the pach. of Damascus. Lat. 32. 38. N. Long. 36. 33. E.

BEDERKESA, tn. Germany, prov. Bremen,

kingd. Hanover. Lat. 53. 38. N. Long. 8. 49. E. Situated upon the riv. Meden; 10 m. NE. of Lehe.

BEDEYAL, dist. Africa, Kordofan, in Nubia. Lat. 13. 45. N. Long. 30. 0. E. It is inhabited by a tribe of Indians of the same name.

BEDFIELD, par. England, hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £1748. Pop. 323. Framlingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BEDFONT, **EAST**, with **HATTON**, par. England, hund. of Spelthorne, and co. of Middlesex. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £3014. Pop. 968. Distant from London 13 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London. Situated on the great western road.

BEDFONT, **WEST**, ham. England, in the par. of Stanwell, and hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex. Staines (P. T. 19).

BEDFORD, co. England, Acres, 293,059. Pop. 95,383. This is an inland co., bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire; W. by Buckinghamshire; S. by Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire; and E. by Hertford and Cambridgeshire. Returns 4 members to Parliament, 2 for the co. and 2 for the bor. Contains 9 hunds, 124 pars., 1 borough, and 9 mkt. tns. Is included in the Norfolk circuit; dioc. Lincoln, and prov. Canterbury. This co. is watered by the Ouse, the Lea, and the Ivel, and is in general fertile and well cultivated. Its chief products are wheat, barley, green crops, vegetables, and butter. The surplus produce is for the most part conveyed to the port of Lynn, down the Ouse, which becomes navigable at Bedford. The Ivel also becomes navigable at Biggleswade, and contributes to the trade of the Ouse, into which it falls at Tempsford. In this co. are found limestone, coarse marble, a little coal, and fuller's-earth; the latter article is found abundantly in the vicinity of Woburn. The tribe of Britons called Catteuchlani, or Cassii, inhabited this part of the country at the time of the Roman invasion, and Cassibelanus, their chief, was elected generalissimo of the Britons, to oppose Julius Cæsar. Under the Romans this co. was included in the prov. of Flavia Cæsariensis; and during the Saxon Heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. The remains of a Roman amphitheatre are discernible at Bedford Magna, and of a Roman camp at Leighton Buzzard. Three Roman roads cross this co., viz. Ickenield-street, which enters at Leighton and crosses the Wardlaw hills; the Watling-street, which enters near Luton, goes N. of Dunstable, and intersecting the Ickenield-street, extends to Stony Stratford; and the third enters near Pottar, crosses the Ouse at Bedford, and leads to Newport-Pagnell.

BEDFORD, tn. England, a borough and the co. tn. of Bedfordshire. Pop. 6959. Dist. from London 51 m. There are two mkt. weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday, and six fairs annually, namely, 1st Tuesday in Lent, 21 April, 5 July, 21 Aug. 11 Oct. and 19 Dec. for cattle of all kinds. This tn. stands in the fertile vale of Bedford, on the riv. Ouse, over which there is a bridge of five arches, which was commenced in 1811. Lat. 52. 9. N. Long. 0. 28. W. It was, by the Britons, called Lettidur, and by the Saxons, Bedicanford, i. e. the Fortress on the Ford, from which the present name is derived. Offa king of Mercia was interred here, but his

tomb was carried away by an inundation of the Ouse. After the Norman conquest, Pagan de Beauchamp built a strong castle here, which, subsequently, fell into the hands of Falco de Brent, a brutal baron, who was a scourge to the country; in the reign of Henry III. the castle was taken and partly dismantled; a small part of one of the walls is still standing. Henry II. granted a charter to Bedford; and Charles II. granted the charter by which the tn. is now governed. The corporation consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, thirteen common councilmen, and an indefinite number of aldermen; all who have served the office of mayor becoming aldermen at the expiration of their year. The mayor and bailiffs, who are the returning officers, are elected annually from the body of freemen. There are a recorder, deputy recorder, and town-clerk; a session is held for the tn. separately. The manor of Bedford has been vested in the corporation since the 13th Henry II. This tn. has sent two members to parliament since the 23d Edward I. elected by all inhabitant householders, paying scot and lot, not receiving alms; nor was the constituency altered by the reform bill. There are five pars. viz. St. Cuthbert a disch. rect.; St. John a rect. not in charge; St. Mary a rect.; St. Paul a vic. and St. Peter a rect.; all in the dioc. of Lincoln. There are meeting-houses for Methodists, Moravians, and Independents; the famous John Bunyan was minister of the old meeting-house here. Sir William Harpur a native of Bedford and alderman of London, in the reign of Edward VI. obtained letters patent for the establishment of a free-school here, which he endowed with estates, that subsequently yielded £10,000 per annum. So great an augmentation of revenue excited the attention of parliament; and in consequence an act was passed, creating trustees to superintend the disbursement of the money and to carry the spirit of the donation into effect; which has been done by extending the advantages of a classical education to the sons of all the inhabitants of the tn. granting exhibitions at the universities, portioning off the daughters of freemen, supporting alms-houses, &c. There are many minor endowments, besides that of Sir William Harpur, including alms-houses, schools, &c. besides a lunatic asylum. The county-gaol and county-penitentiary stand here. The circumjacent country is remarkably fertile and yields much wheat and barley. A considerable trade in timber, iron, malt, and coals is carried on with Lynn, by means of the riv. Ouse. This tn. gives the title of duke to the noble family of Russel. The bar. of Bedford anciently belonged to the family of Beauchamps, to which was attached the office of hereditary almoner to the king, and this office was claimed at the coronation of George IV. by the marquess of Exeter, as the descendant of that ancient family.

BEDFORD, tnsbp. England, par. Leigh, hund. West Derby, co. Lancaster. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £6087. Pop. 3087. Newtown in Makerfield (P. T. 265). Cotton-factories in the neighbourhood afford employment to the inhabitants.

BEDFORD LEVEL, England, a large fenny tract of land, comprising about 300,000 acres in the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. It derives its name from William duke

of Bedford, who, during the protectorate of Cromwell, expended vast sums of money, and ultimately, succeeded in draining it to a great extent. A corporation has been chartered for the protection and preservation of the Level, under which charter 10,000 acres are reserved to the king, 83,000 acres were vested in the manor of East Greenwich, and 2000 in the earl of Portland. Nearly the whole of this extensive tract has been brought under cultivation; but there is still sufficient fenny land to yield a rich harvest of wild fowl in winter for the London market.

BEDFORD, SMALL, tn. England, co. Devon. Lat. 50. 56. N. Long. 4. 3. W. situated on the riv. Torridge; 10 m. S.E. of Bideford.

BEDFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Hillsborough and state of New Hampshire. Pop. 1560; 52 m. from Boston.

BEDFORD, borough, N. America, U. S., capital of Bedford co. state of Pennsylvania; 150 m. N.W. of Washington. Lat. 40. 3. N. Long. 78. 30. W. Pop. 950. This was constituted a county tn. in 1771. It is romantically situated amongst the mountains, and is much frequented in summer on account of much esteemed mineral waters in the vicinity.

BEDFORD, co. N. America, U. S., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 55,126; boundaries N.E. Huntingdon; N.W. Cambria; W. Somerset; S. Maryland; and S.E. Franklin. Contains 1600 square m. is 52 m. in length, and 31 in breadth; with a surface and soil much diversified; consisting of rocky barren mtns. and fertile, well watered valleys. The staple trade is in grain, flour, salt provisions, and whiskey. Some mineral coal is found here, and a great quantity of rich iron ore. This co. was divided from Cumberland, and erected into a separate co. in 1771.

BEDFORD, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Bedford and state of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1820, 1321.

BEDFORD, N.W. seaport tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Bristol, and state of Massachusetts. Pop. 7950. Lat. 41. 38. N. Long. 70. 3. W. It is pleasantly situated about 52 m. S. of Boston, on the W. side of a creek which runs in from Buzzard's bay. Fairhaven, at the opposite side of the creek, formerly constituted part of Bedford, but the two tns. are now separately incorporated. The harbour is safe and commodious, with upwards of 20 feet of water. Much shipping and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the whale fishery, upon which the prosperity of the tn. mainly depends, as the adjacent country does not furnish many articles of export. Ship-building and rope-making are carried on extensively; and whale-oil, sperm-candles, fish, and fish-oil, are exported extensively to Europe.

BEDFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Middlebury, and state of Massachusetts. Pop. 710. 16 m. N.W. of Boston.

BEDFORD, vil. N. America, co. Cuyahoga, state Ohio; 184 m. N.E. of Columbus.

BEDFORD, co. N. America, U. S., state Virginia; boundaries, S.W. Franklin; W. and N.W. Botetourt; N. Rockbridge; N.E. Amherst; S.E. Campbell; and S. Pennsylvania. It contains 660 sq. m. being 30 m. in length and 22 m. in breadth. Pop. 20,253, of whom nearly one-half were slaves. A part of this co. is mountainous, the Blue Ridge separating it from Bo-

tetourt co. but the soil is in general moderately fertile. Staple commodities are corn and tobacco. Liberty is the chief tn.

BEDFORD, East, N. America, U. S., part of Brooklyn, one of the suburbs of New York, city. Pop. 1390.

BEDFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of West Chester, and state of New York; 44 m. NNE. of New York. Lat. 41. 15. N. Long. 73. 50. W. Pop. 3010. A court-house, a gaol, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and an academy stand here. The courts of the county are held alternately at Bedford and at White Plains.

BEDFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., in the northern part of the co. of Henry, and state of Kentucky, seated at the mouth of Ken riv. 12 m. ss. from Port William. Lat. 38. 36. N. Long. 84. 55. W.

BEDFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., state Georgia; 4 m. s. of Augusta, near Savannah riv. Lat. 44. 17. N. Long. 69. 58. W.

BEDFORD CAPE, N. America, on the coast of Labrador, in Davis's straits. Lat. 67. 2. N. Long. 67. 51. W.

BEDFORD CAPE, Australia, on the northern coast of New South Wales. Lat. 15. 16. s. Long. 214. 46. W.

BEDHAMPTON, par. England, in the hund. and div. of Portadown, co. Southampton. Acres, 3260. Real prop. £3317. Pop. 537. Havant (P. T. 72). Living a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester.

BEDIAS, tn. of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Mingrelia.

BEDIDJE, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Gaza, and prov. of Palestine. Lat. 31. 56. N. Long. 34. 51. E. 3 m. from the coast of the Mediterranean sea.

BEDIGGA, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the pach. of Gaza, and prov. of Palestine. Lat. 31. 29. N. Long. 34. 34. E.

BEDIS DE GOMERA. See GOMERA.

BEDINGFIELD, par. England, hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £2062. Pop. 332. Eye (P. T. 90). Living, disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

BEDINGHAM, par. England, hund. Loddon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £1949. Pop. 380. Bungay (P. T. 106). Living, disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

BEDISA, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the pach. of Gaza, and prov. of Palestine. Lat. 32. 3. N. Long. 34. 55. E. 5. m. N. of Ramla.

BEDIS-BELEZ, tn. W. Africa, in the kingdom of Fes.

BEDLINGTON, par. England, Chester ward, E. div. co. Durham. Acres, 8910. Pop. 2120. Morpeth (P. T. 292). Situated between the riva. Blythe and Wausbeck. Here are considerable iron-works. Living, vic. dioc. Durham. This was formerly a liberty in itself, under its own court and officers, but was disfranchised in 27th Henry VIII.

BEDMINSTER, par. England, hund. Hartcliff with Bedminster, co. Somerset. Acres, 4180. Real prop. £19,014. Pop. 13,130. Bristol (P. T. 122). This forms one of the suburbs of Bristol, the gaol of which city stands in Bedminster par., and the petty sessions are held here. It stands on the Somersetshire side of the Avon. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal-pits.

BEDMINSTER, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Sussex, state New Jersey; 13 m. ss. of Morristown.

BEDMINSTER, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Somerset, state New Jersey.

BEDMINSTER, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Bucks, and state of Pennsylvania.

BEDNALL, chap. England, par. Baswick, hund. Cuttlestone E., co. Stafford. Acres, 970. Penkridge (P. T. 146). Living, a cur. dioc. Litchfield and Coventry.

BEDNALL, or **BETHNALL GREEN**. See **BETHNALL GREEN**.

BEDNORE, or **BIDDANORE**, dist. Hindoostan, territory of Mysore, on the summit of the Western Ghats, from 4000 to 5000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 13. 51. N. Long. 75. 2. E. The seasons are considerably later here, by means of its elevation, than on the coast. Cattle of a diminutive size are bred here and exported. Betel-nut, pepper, cardamoms, and sandal-wood are also exported; but as the roads are very bad, most of the exports are carried by porters to Mangalore. The rainy season here extends to 9 months in each year, for two-thirds of which time it is usual to lay in a store of provisions and other necessities, as for a ship proceeding on a long voyage.

BEDNORE, tn. Hindoostan, territory of Mysore, capital of the dist. of Bednore, and formerly capital of Canara. Lat. 13. 50. N. Long. 75. 2. E. 187 m. NW. from Seringapatam, 330 ss. from Bombay, and 445 W. from Madras. Bednore was originally called Bedirhully, or Bamboo village; but when the seat of government was transferred to it, from Ikerry, it was called Bideruru, or Bamboo place. After the transference of the government, Bednore became a city of considerable magnitude, and commercial as well as political importance. In 1763, when taken by Hyder, it was eight miles in circumference, defended by woods, hills, and fortified defiles: the plunder has been estimated at £12,000,000. Hyder changed the name to Hydernugger; but in 1783 it was taken and plundered by a British detachment from Bombay under general Matthews, when the place acquired its present name. Tippoo, assisted by his French auxiliaries, soon after retook the city, and destroyed its possessors; general Matthews was accused of a breach of faith, taken to Seringapatam in chains, thrown into prison, where he died: it is supposed he was murdered by his merciless conqueror. During the Ranny's government, a number of Concan Christians settled here, and erected distilleries, for the manufacture of spirituous liquor, but Tippoo removed them off to Seringapatam.

BEDOED LAKE, British N. America. Lat. 60. 20. N. Long. 109. 0. W., to the E. of the Chippewans' country.

BEDON, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Damascus, and prov. of Palestine. Lat. 31. 52. N. Long. 35. 18. E. 8 m. NE. of Jerusalem.

BEDOAVE, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the pach. Tripoli, and prov. of Palestine. Lat. 34. 28. N. Long. 35. 55. E. 3 m. NE. of Tripoli.

BEDOUINS, ANAGE, a tribe of wandering Arabs, which infest the desert between Syria and Arabia. Lat. 33. 0. N. Long. 39. 6. E. They never dwell in tents, and seldom have any fixed habitation, but live in tents, and migrate with their families in quest of a precarious sub-

sistence. They live very much by plunder, and frequently murder travellers who are so unwise or so unfortunate as to travel within their reach, without a sufficient force, or passports from some of their chiefs. They nevertheless hold sacred the rights of hospitality, and an asylum once granted by them proves a security to the most defenceless. They profess the Mohammedan religion.

BEDOUINS, **MAWALL**, a wandering tribe, which inhabits the kingdom of Syria, pachs. of Aleppo and Damascus, in Lat. 36. 0. N. Long. 38. 0. E. Their habits are similar to those of the Anase Bedouins, and of the Arabs generally.

BEDOUINS, **RAZZA**, a wandering tribe which inhabits the desert between Asia and Africa, that is, between Arabia, Syria, and Egypt. Lat. 31. 0. N. Long. 35. 0. E. Their habits are similar to those of the Anase Bedouins, and of the Arabs generally.

BEDOUS, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Pyrénées, prov. of Navarre and Bearn; 9 m. from Oleron (P. T.). Copper is found in the vicinity.

BEDOUT, island of New Holland; 56 m. from the continent, in Forrester's Archipelago.

BEDR, tn. Arabia. See **BADER**.

BEDR HUNEIN, tn. Arabia, prov. Hedjas. Lat. 24. 15. N. Long. 38. 45. E. Situated midway between Mecca and Medina. This is a station for pilgrims; and in a small plantation in the vicinity, belonging to a noble family of Arabs of the Beni Koreish tribe, the celebrated balsam of Mecca is found.

BEDRA, isle, Spain, one of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean sea. Lat. 38. 55. N. Long. 1. 15. E. off the sw. coast of Iviza.

BEDRAMANGOODY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore country; 40 m. N. E. of Seringapatam. Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 76. 46. E.

BEDRASHEIN. See **BEDROCHENE**.

BEDRETTO, tn. Switzerland, canton of Tessin, in the valley of Bedretto; watered by the Tessin, or Ticino riv. Lat. 46. 31. N. Long. 8. 30. E.

BEDRI, dist. and tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. Bagdad, and gov. of Irak-Arabi. It is a frontier tn. of the empire.

BEDROCHENE, tn. of Bahari or Upper Egypt, in the district of Ghizeh; situated on the left bank of the Nile; 19 m. s. of Cairo. Lat. 29. 50. N. Long. 31. 20. E.

BEDRULE, par. Scotland, dist. Jedburgh, co. Roxburgh. Real prop. £2222. Pop. 309. Jedburgh (P. T. 365). Lat. 55. 26. N. Long. 2. 40. W. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the rivs. Rule and Tiviot. Here are quarries of excellent freestone, and great quantities of marl are found throughout the par. The surface is much diversified. Living is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale. The road from London to Edinburgh, passes through Bedrule.

BEDSTONE, par. England, hund. Purslow, co. Salop. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1718. Pop. 159. Knighton (P. T. 163). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Hereford.

BEDUM, tn. Holland, prov. of Groningen. Lat. 53. 18. N. Long. 6. 36. E. It is situated 5 m. N. of Groningen.

BEDWAS, par. England and Wales, partly in the hund. of Wentloog, co. Monmouth, and partly in Caerphilly hund., co. Glamorgan.

Acres, 4340. Real prop. £1712. Pop. 756. Newport (P. T. 149). Living, a rect. dioc. Llandaff.

BEDWAS, **LOWER**, ham. England, par. of Bedwas, hund. of Wentloog, co. Monmouth. Pop. 269. Newport (P. T. 149).

BEDWAS, **UPPER**, ham. England, par. of Bedwas, hund. of Wentloog, co. Monmouth. Pop. 428. Newport (P. T. 149).

BEDWELTY, par. England, hund. of Wentloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 15,440. Real prop. £4967. Pop. 10,637. Newport (P. T. 149). Living a perpet. cur. dioc. of Llandaff. The Monmouthshire canal passes through this par. There are extensive iron works here, and important collieries in the vicinity, which together afford ample employment for a numerous population.

BEDWIN, **GREAT**, mkt. tn. and par. of England, hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts; situated on the banks of the Kennet and Avon canal. Acres, 10,420. Real prop. £1532. Pop. 2191. Distant from London 86 m. Previous to the passing of the reform bill, Bedwin, was deemed a borough by prescription, and sent two members to Parliament, but by that enactment it was wholly disfranchised. The market has been in a great measure superseded by that of Marlborough. This is a place of great antiquity; it is supposed to have been the Leucomagus of Ravennas; by the Saxons it was esteemed a city; and after the conquest it retained many of its ancient privileges. The tythings of Crofton, Martin, Wilton, Wixcombe, and Wolfhall, are included in this par. Living a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Sir John, the father of Lady Jane Seymour, lies buried here.

BEDWIN, **LITTLE**, par. England, hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, situated on the banks of a small stream which is tributary to the Kennet. Acres, 3170. Real prop. £968. Pop. 587. Hungerford (P. T. 68). Living a vic. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. The church is built of flint-stones, and is in the Anglo-Norman order of architecture.

BEDWIN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Canara. Pop. 700. Lat. 13. 49. N. Long. 74. 44. E.

BEDWORTH, par. England, in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 2240. Real prop. £5844. Pop. 3980. Nuneaton (P. T. 91). Living, a rect. dioc. of Coventry. The Holyhead road passes through this par. and the Coventry canal near to it. An extensive colliery in the vicinity affords employment to many of the inhabitants.

BEE LOCH, Scotland, an irregular and straggling inlet of the sea, at the northern extremity of South Uist, one of the Hebrides, or western islands. Lat. 57. 21. Long. 7. 23. W.

BEE LOUGH, a small lake, Ireland, in the centre of the co. Tyrone; its waters are carried by the riv. Onea and Awin Ea, into the Atlantic at Arda. Lat. 54. 47. N. Long. 8. 4. W.

BEEANA, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Ajmeer, or Rajpootana. Lat. 26. 50. N. Long. 77. 14. E.

BEEANS, Hindoostan, a small district in the Hindoo Khoo, or Himmaleh mntns., bordering on the Nepaul country. Lat. 30. 0. N. Long. 80. 0. E. It is situated on the E. side of the Cali riv.

BEEAWUL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Can-

deish, in the Deccan, under the British government, situated at the confluence of the Soornuddy and Arkye riva., at the NW. angle of which stands a small fort. In 1820 it was at the head of a purgunnah, containing 184 villages.

BEEBAN, *HILLS* or, Central Africa, in the Tibboos' country, on the E. of the route from Mourzuk to the S. countries. Lat. 23. 10. N. Long. 15. 18. E.

BEEBAN PASS, N. Africa, state of Algiers, hewn out of the rocks, in the road between Constantinople and Algiers; 5 m. from Accaba. Beeban signifies a gate or entrance.

BEEBY, par. England, hund. of Goscote East, co. of Leicester. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £2090. Pop. 120. Leicester (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Annual val. £107.

BEECH, riv. N. America, U. S., in Kentucky; it is a tributary to the Rolling Fork riv. Lat. 37. 35. N. Long. 86. 0. W.

BEECH. See BRACH.

BEECH GROVE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the par. of East Feliciana, and state of Louisiana.

BEECH HILL. See BRACH HILL.

BEECH HILL, tn. N. America, in the co. of Jackson, and state of Tennessee; 70 m. NE. from Nashville.

BEECH PARK, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Gallatin, and state of Kentucky, distant from Frankfort, 48 m.

BEECH, or BEACH POINT, N. America, in the Polar seas, situated upon the S. side of Repulse bay, which is an inlet on the S. of Melville peninsula. Lat. 66. 10. N. Long. 86. 20. W.

BEECHINGSTOKE, par. England, hund. of Swanborough, co. of Wilts. Acres, 740. Real prop. £1529. Pop. 187. Devizes (P. T. 92). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BEECHY POINT, N. America, in the Russian ter. the extreme W. point reached by navigation in the North Polar seas. Lat. 70. 20. N. Long. 150. 0. W.

BEEDER, *BEDER*, or *BIDER*, prov. Hindoostan, dominions of the Nizam, in the Deccan; boundaries, N. Aurungabad and Berar; S. prov. of Hyderabad; E. Hyderabad and Gundwana; W. Aurungabad and Bejapoor; between Lat. 17. 0. and 20. 0. N. The land, well watered by several small streams, is fertile, and the surface irregular but not mountainous. The principal tns. are Beeder, Calliany, Nandere, and Calberga. The prov. is subdivided into seven divisions, namely, Calberga, Naldroog, Akulcotta, Calliany, Beeder, Nandere, and Patree. The principal riva. are the Godavery and Manjera. Under the old Hindoo government this prov. was thickly populated; but, under the Mohammedan yoke, population has decreased so much that the prov. is now, comparatively, thinly peopled. Although Beeder has been governed by Mohammedan princes since the year 1347, and was for nearly 400 years the seat of empire, yet the Hindoos exceed the Mohammedans three to one. Three different languages are spoken in this prov. namely, the Maharratta, the Telinga, and the Canarese, the junction of these three takes place near the capital. Beeder, together with the other provs. of the Deccan, were subjugated by the Moguls towards the close of the seventeenth century, in the reign of Aurungzebe, from whose successors it was

wrested, by Nizam ul Mulk, the Nyzan of Hyderabad, in 1717: in the occupation of whose successors it has since remained. The Peshwa's claims on this territory for choute, yielded 17 lacs of rupees annually; but these claims were not regularly discharged, and in 1820, when the Maharratta claims devolved on the British government, the arrears amounted to 2½ crores of rupees.

BEEDER, *BEDER*, or *BIDER*, city, Hindoostan, prov. Beeder, dominions of the Nizam, in the Deccan. Lat. 17. 49. N. Long. 77. 46. E. 73 m. NW. of Hyderabad; 430 m. NW. from Madras; 980 m. NNE. from Calcutta; capital of the prov. of the same name; the tn. is fortified by a stone wall, a ditch, and round towers; it stands on an open plane, and is 6 m. in circumference. Beeder was anciently celebrated for works of tutanag inlaid with silver. Calberga was formerly the seat of government.

BEEDEING, *UPPER*, par. England, hund. of Burbeach, rape of Bramber, co. of Sussex. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £3917. Pop. 589. Steyning (P. T. 67). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester.

BEEDEING, *LOWER*, par. England, hund. of Burbeach, rape of Bramber. Acres (with Upper), 3500. Real prop. £1930. Pop. 533. Steyning (P. T. 67). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chichester.

BEEDON, par. England, hund. of Faircross, co. of Berks. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £1751. Pop. 306. Illey (P. T. 58). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BEEF ISLAND, W. Indies, one of the Virgin group, it is 5 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, and lies between Tortula and Dog isles.

BEEFORD, tnsbp. England, wapentake of Holderness, north div. co. of York, E. Riding. Acres, 3470. Real prop. £5177. Pop. 731. Driffield (P. T. 201).

BEEFORD, par. England, wapentake of Holderness, north div. co. of York, E. Riding. Acres, 5270. Pop. 894. Driffield (P. T. 201). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

BEEJAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, situated at the confluence of the riv. Scind and Sandwooa; 12 m. NW. from Kuchnal-Serai.

BEEJAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Chwoal, prov. of Gujerat; 50 m. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 23. 35. N. Long. 72. 45. E. The turbulent and intractable spirit of the natives of this district continued in unabated activity up to the year 1817, when the purgunnah was exchanged with the Guicowar for less troublesome territories.

BEEJALPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, in the purgunnah of Indore, and prov. of Malwa. Pop. 750. It is distant 4 m. from the city of Indore, and 9 m. NE. from Mhow.

BEEJANON, tn. Asia, prov. of Kathreeshan, in the Birman empire, near the riv. Mogaun, a tributary to the Erawadi; 50 m. NW. from Mogaun. Lat. 25. 45. N. Long. 93. 49. E.

BEEJNOTE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer; 20 m. from the tn. of Jesselmere.

BEEKBERGEN, tn. Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, on the post road between Arnheim and Deventer, and 10 m. W. from Zutphen. Lat. 52. 9. N. Long. 5. 58. E.

BEEKMAN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Duchess, and state of New York; 10 m. E. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1584.

BEEKMANTOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. Clinton, and state of New York; 173 m. from Albany.

BEEL, tn. Austrian empire, co. of Bihar, in Hungary, situated upon a tributary to the Koros riv. 40 m. NE. from Arad. Lat. 46. 28. N. Long. 122. 0. E.

BÉELAY, or **BEELAY**, chap. England, in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, and co. of Derby. Real prop. £882. Pop. 441. Bakewell (P. T. 154.) Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield.

BEELGUM, tn. Holland, in the prov. of Friesland; 5 m. NW. from Leuwarden. Lat. 53. 14. N. Long. 5. 41. E.

BEELICH, tn. Prussia, in the duchy of Westphalia; 10 m. NE. from Arensburg. Lat. 51. 29. N. Long. 8. 26. E.

BEELINGS FERRY, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Cumberland, and state of Pennsylvania.

BEELSBY, par. England, wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, and co. of Lincoln. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £3760. Pop. 158. Caistor (P. T. 174.) Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BEEMA, riv. Hindoostan, rising in the mtns. 50 m. N. from Poonah, and after a tortuous course of 400 m. falls into the Krishna, or Kistna, at Kadloor. Lat. 17. 30. N. Long. 75. 50. E. On the banks of this riv. is found a breed of small, active, hardy horses, much esteemed by the Mahrattas, and designated by the natives "Beemarledies."

BEEMER, island, Scotland, situated in the Firth of Forth, immediately opposite to Queen's-ferry.

BEEMSTE, Ds, dist. of Holland, prov. of North Holland, on the W. shore of the Zuyder Zee; bounded on the S. by the canal from Amsterdam to the Helder. Lat. 52. 33. N. Long. 4. 55. E.

BEENHAM, par. England, hund. of Reading, co. of Berks. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £2516. Pop. 360. Reading (P. T. 42.) Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. Lat. 51. 26. N. Long. 1. 9. W.

BEENISHEHR. See **MALEBUM**.

BEER, chap. England, par. of Seaton, hund. of Colyton, co. of Devon. Pop. 600. Colyton (P. T. 151.) Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter.

BEER, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Damascus; 7 m. N. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31. 54. N. Long. 35. 20. E.

BEER, or **BEERJICK**, or **BIR**, or **BIARDSCHIK** (anc. Thiar, or Barsampse), tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the sandj. of Orfa, and gov. of Algezira, seated upon the left bank of the Euphrates; 100 m. SW. from Ishenderoon, or Scanderoon. Lat. 37. 0. N. Long. 38. 5. E. It is placed on an eminence overlooking the riv., which is here 120 yards wide, and across the deep and rapid current there is a floating bridge, or ponton, by which the caravans from Aleppo pass into Algezira. The citadel is commanding from its position, but is contemptibly weak, although displaying a show of cannon, and military accoutrements. The carrying trade in this vicinity is considerable. Caravans cross the riv., and there is considerable passing of merchant boats downwards to Bagdad. The sufficient breadth and

depth of the riv. at this place, as well as the convenient relative position to the ports of the Levant, would render Beer an advantageous packet station for steamers, auxiliary to a quick passage from Europe to the Indies. Here is the tomb of Soliman Shah, who was drowned in the Euphrates.

BEER EL JAHOUSH, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the pach. of Acre, situated at the S. extremity of the plains of Acre; 10 m. S. of Acre. Lat. 32. 47. N. Long. 35. 11. E.

BEER-EMIR, vil. of Palestine, pach. of Damascus, 4 m. from Nazareth.

BEER-FERRIS, or **FERRERS**, par. England, hund. of Roborough, co. of Devon. Acres, 5850. Real prop. £25,559. Pop. 1876. Saltash (P. T. 217.) Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter. The par. takes its name from the ancient family of Ferrers, many members of which lie interred beneath the ancient monuments in the parish church.

BEER- HACKET, par. England, hund. of Sherborne, co. of Dorset. Acres, 450. Pop. 110. Sherborne (P. T. 119.) Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BEER-HEAD, cape, England, par. of Seaton, hund. of Colyton, co. of Devon, on the coast of West Bay, in the English channel. Lat. 50. 41. N. Long. 3. 5. W.

BEER-REGIS, tn. and par. England, hund. of Beer Regis, Blandford div. north co. of Dorset, situated upon the riv. Beer. Acres, 8150. Real prop. £1993. Pop. 1170. 112 m. from London; 8 m. from Blandford. Lat. 50. 46. N. Long. 2. 12. W. Mkts. held on Wed. Fairs (on Woodbury hill, half a mile from the tn.), on the 18th Sept., and three following days. Here are a par. church, two meeting-houses, and a free-school, and several charitable institutions. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bristol. Beer-Regis is believed to be identical with the Roman Ibernium, and Roman circumvallations may still be traced on Woodbury hill. It derives its affix of Regis from having anciently been a royal demeane. Elfrida retired here after the murder of her son-in-law, Edward the Martyr. King John granted a charter to the place, and erected it into a borough. The inhabitants of the vicinity are occupied in agriculture and fagot-cutting.

BEERALSTON, tn. England, par. of Beer-Ferris, hund. of Roborough, and co. of Devon. Pop. 700. Tavistock (P. T. 207.) Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 4. 11. W. This was formerly a borough, sending two members to parliament, but disfranchised by the reform bill. In the vicinity are lead mines, the ore of which includes a large per centage of silver.

BEERANAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer; 60 m. S. from Hansi. Pop. 3000.

BEERAT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra; 50 m. from Jeypoor. Lat. 27. 40. N. Long. 75. 58. E.

BEERCROCOMBE, par. England, hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, co. of Somerset. Acres, 770. Real prop. £1334. Pop. 182. Ilminster (P. T. 143.) Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £150.

BEERE KASHIFERY, **WELLS** OF, W. Africa, in the country of the Tibboos, in Soudan, on the route of Denham and Clapperton, the British travellers, a few leagues S. of the limits of tropical rains. Lat. 15. 45. N. Long. 14. 0. E.

BEERESNAIT, tn. Palestine, in the pach. of Gaza, and 5 m. E.N. from Gaza, the capital. Lat. 31. 27. N. Long. 34. 37. E.

BEERFELDEN, vil. Germany, in the co. of Erbach, and circle of Franconia, kingd. of Bavaria. Cloth is manufactured here.

BEERGUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer, seated upon the Cuggur riv., 4 m. from Futtehbad.

BEERING'S BAY, or **ADMIRALTY BAY**, N. America. Lat. 59. 30. N. Long. 140. 0. W. It is situated on the W. coast of N. America, and was so named by Vancouver, in honour of Vitus Beering, or Behring, who anchored here in 1740. There is no other bay between Cape Suckling and Cape Fairweather, in which Beering could have found shelter, which disposes of the difficulty into which Cook fell as to the position of this remote asylum.

BEERING'S ISLAND, N. Pacific ocean, in the Aleutian Archipelago, at the s. of the Kamtschatka sea. Lat. 55. 0. N. Long. 167. 0. E. It extends about 100 m. in length, by 20 in breadth, and is sterile and hilly; the highest elevations, called Hanavoy Ridges, are of granite and sandstone formation, and the summits covered with eternal snows. Copper ore has been found at the base of this range, and along the coast of the island; and many streams descending from the hilly country, form pools and reservoirs of fresh water near to the shore. Numerous plants appear to flourish in this rigorous climate, but no trees have been seen here. There are two secure bays on the coast, where vessels engaged in the fur trade occasionally seek shelter. The island is not inhabited by human beings, but its shores and encircling seas are frequented by myriads of living creatures, amongst them are ice-foxes, otters, seals, sea-bears, sea-cows, sea-lions, and phocæ. Whales also abound in the surrounding seas. Vitus Beering, a Dane, and commodore in the Russian service, discovered this island, which now bears his name, in the year 1740. His vessel was wrecked upon its shores, and here Orayere, a French astronomer, and the intrepid Beering himself, fell victims to the severity of the climate, and to disease occasioned by excessive hardships.

BEERING'S SEA, N. Pacific ocean, between Beering's straits and the sea of Kamtschatka. Lat. 62. 0. N. Long. 175. 0. W.

BEERING'S STRAITS, the narrow sea between the NW. coast of N. America, and NE. coast of Asia; 39 m. wide in the narrowest part, i. e. between Capes Prince of Wales and Tchukotskoi. Lat. 65. 46. to 65. 52. N. Long. 168. 15. to 169. 20. W. There is an obvious similarity between the portions of both continents, that are situated to the N. of the strait; they are both without wood, the coasts of both are low, but, at a distance from the sea rise into considerable elevations. The depth of the strait, in the middle, varies from 29 to 30 fathoms. There is little effect of tide experienced here; toward the land, the water on the Asiatic side is deeper. This narrow sea has been also called Cook's straits, but its present name, which was first applied to it by Vancouver, in honour of the intrepid Beering, seems now unalterably established. There are two islands in Beering's straits, called by the Russians, Imaglim and Igellin, inhabited by the Achootlach tribe, a race of hardy fisher-

men, who dwell in the cavities of the rocks, and cook their food over lamps, lighted with rushes fed with oil.

BEROO, dist. W. Africa, N. of Bambarra, and on the s. border of the desert. Chief tn. Walet, said to exceed Timbuctoo in size and population. Lat. 16. 10. N. Long. 2. 40. E.

BEERS, EAST, tn. Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, upon a branch of the riv. Aa; 12 m. NW. from Eindhoven. Lat. 51. 59. N. Long. 5. 16. E.

BEERS, MIDDLE, tn. Holland, prov. of North Brabant, seated upon the right bank of the Little Aa riv. 14 m. W. from Eindhoven. Lat. 51. 28. N. Long. 5. 15. E.

BEER'S WATER, tn. Holland, prov. of N. Brabant, situated upon the left bank of the little Aa riv. 15 m. W. from Eindhoven. Lat. 51. 26. N. Long. 5. 12. E.

BEER'S VALLEY, S. Africa. in the Graff Reinett dist. on the left bank of the Karroeka riv. Lat. 33. 8. E. Long. 23. 54. E.

BEERSE, tn. Belgium, prov. of Antwerp; 9 m. NW. from Turnhout. Lat. 51. 20. N. Long. 4. 51. E.

BEERSHEBA, tn. Palestine, of the Rasse Bedouins, in the pach. of Gaza; 25 m. SE. from Gaza, the capital of the dist. Lat. 31. 17. N. Long. 34. 55. E.

BEERST, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, situated upon the right bank of the Yperlee riv. 8 m. SE. from Nieuport. Lat. 51. 4. N. Long. 2. 53. E.

BEERSTALL, tn. N. Africa, in the state of Algiers; 20 m. SW. from Constantina.

BEERTA, tn. Holland, prov. of Gelderland, containing a pop. of 1500 souls.

BEERWALLA, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, seated on the sea coast, with a strong fortification, and near the s. point of the entrance into the gulf of Cutch; 75 m. NW. from Junaghur. Lat. 22. 17. N. Long. 69. 14. E.

BEES, Sr. tshp. and par. England, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Acres, 69,260. Pop. of par. 20,013, of tshp. 517. Real prop. £2084. Egremont (P. T. 320). Lat. 54. 30. N. Long. 3. 36. W. The par. includes four chapelries, nine tshps. and part of Whitehaven, and extends along the shore of the Irish sea. A religious house was founded here, in the year 650, by St. Bega, a devout female from Ireland. This was destroyed by the Danes, but revived by Henry I. for Benedictine monks. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. The free grammar school, called sometimes the college of St. Bees, was founded by archbishop Grindal, in the reign of Elizabeth. It should impart classical instruction to 100 boys, gratuitously. The same benevolent individual founded one fellowship and two exhibitions, at Queen's college, Oxford; and two exhibitions at Pembroke college, Cambridge, for pupils educated at St. Bees school. The election to the mastership is vested in Queen's college, Oxford.

BEES HEAD, Sr. promontory England, par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale, above Darwent, co. Cumberland, projecting into the Irish sea, and forming a remarkable sea-mark. A light-house erected upon its extremity exhibits a steady bright light. Lat. 54. 31. N. Long. 3. 41. W. Egremont, distant 3 m. Whitehaven, distant 4 m. It is the resort of myriads of sea-birds.

BEESEY, or **BEELSEY**, par. England, wap.

of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres (with Hawley), 870. Real prop. 653. Pop. 66. Louth (P. T. 154). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BESBY IN THE MARSH, par. England, hund. of Calceworth, Wold div. parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1684. Pop. 159. Alford (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BEESENS, tn. Prussia, in Saxony, seated near the left bank of the riv. Saale; 7 m. E.N. from Eisleben. Lat. 57. 34. N. Long. 11. 46. E.

BEEKOW, tn. Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, situated upon the riv. Spree; 48 m. from Berlin. Lat. 52. 7. N. Long. 14. 13. E. Pop. 3054. The post road between Vienna and Berlin passes through this place. Manufactures, clothes, linens, &c.

BESLAND, tn. N. Germany, of Schwerin in Mecklenburg, situated near the left bank of the riv. Trebel; 30 m. S.E. from Rostock. Lat. 53. 52. N. Long. 12. 55. E.

BESLEY'S TOWN, N. America, U. S., in the co. of Cape-May, and state of New Jersey; 105 m. S. of Trenton.

BEESTEN, vil. N. Germany, in the co. of Lingen, and kindg. of Hanover, situated upon the riv. Aa, a tributary to the Ems; 4 m. S. from Freren. Lat. 52. 26. N. Long. 7. 29. E.

BEESTER ZWANG, tn. of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland; 15 m. S.E. from Leuwarden. Lat. 53. 4. N. Long. 6. 3. E.

BEESTON, ham. England, in the para. of Northill and of Sandy, hund. of Wixamtree, co. of Bedford. Acres, 210. Pop. 258. Biggleswade (P. T. 46).

BEESTON, tnsph. England, par. of Bunbury, hund. of Eddisbury, co. of Chester. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £2690. Pop. 434. Nantwich (P. T. 170). In this tnsph. are the remains of the once splendid structure of Beeston castle. It was built of red sand stone, occupied an area of five acres, stood on the summit of a steep rock, and its loftiest tower attained a height of 366 feet. It was erected in the year 1288, by Kanulf earl of Chester, and in the Cromwellian wars sustained a lengthened siege, after which it was dismantled. It commands from its ruined tower a most extensive view of the fertile plains of Chester, with the estuaries of the noble rivs. Dee and Mersey.

BEESTON, par. England, hund. of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Acres (with Bittering), 3100. Real prop. £2535. Pop. 702. Swaffham (P. T. 97). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BEESTON, par. England, wapentake of Brixton, S. div. co. of Nottingham. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £4139. Pop. 2530. Nottingham (P. T. 125). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Here are lace manufactures and silk mills.

BEESTON, chap. England, liberty of Leeds, wapentake of Morley, and co. of York, West riding. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £6046. Pop. 2128. Leeds (P. T. 190). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York. There are extensive collieries in the vicinity.

BEESTON ST. ANDREW, par. England, hund. of Taverham, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 920. Real prop. £803. Pop. 49. Norwich (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BEESTON ST. LAWRENCE, par. England, hund. of Tunstead, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 450.

Real prop. £499. Pop. 52. Colthall (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BEESTON REGIS, par. England, hund. of Erpingham, (North) co. of Norfolk. Acres, 740. Real prop. £833. Pop. 216. Cromer (P. T. 129). Living a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BEETEESIE, or **BETEPIER**, tn. Central Asia, in the prov. of Jhalawar, Beloochistan, on the road between Kelat and Gundava. Lat. 28. 17. N. Long. 67. 3. E.

BEETHAM, or **BETHOLM**, tnsph. England, par. of the same name, in Kendal ward, co. of Westmorland. Acres, 4420. Real prop. £3945. Pop. 855. Kirby Lonsdale (P. T. 256). Lat. 54. 13. N. Long. 2. 46. W.

BEETHAM, par. England, in Kendal ward, and co. of Westmorland. Acres, 12,850. Pop. 1639. Kirby Lonsdale (P. T. 256). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chester.

BETLEY, par. England, hund. of Launditch, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £2302. Pop. 381. Dereham (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. Lat. 52. 45. N. Long. 0. 55. E.

BETZ LAKE, Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, not far from the tn. of that name and near to the Lake Breiting.

BEFFORT, tn. Belgium, in the prov. Luxembourg, situated near the S. bank of the Our riv. and 16 m. N. from Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 6. 18. E.

BEFORT, or **BELFORT**, tn. France, arrond. of the same name, depart. of the Upper Rhine, prov. of Alsace. It is situated upon the riv. Ill at the intersection of seven principal lines of road between France, Switzerland, and Germany, and was formerly strongly fortified by Vauban; distant from Paris 300 m. from Colmar 45 m. from Bale 36 m. Lat. 47. 37. N. Long. 2. 52. E. Belfort is a (P. T.) a sub-prefecture, and seat of a tribunal of justice. Its commerce is considerable; brass, steel, wire, and many varieties of metallic work are conducted here; powder mills established; mines, fisheries, and forests in the vicinity; and a very extensive trade in Burgundy and Champaign wines. The soil of the surrounding country is rather poor. The tn. and canton of Belfort were ceded to France, by Austria, in 1648, given to Cardinal Mazarin by Louis XIV. in 1659, acquired by the Duke of Valentino in 1781, and held by him until the first French revolution.

BEG, **AMER**, tn. Central Asia, in Budakshan, situated upon the left bank of the Bolor, one of the sources of the Oxus, in the district of Durwaz, which is inhabited by people claiming descent from Alexander the Great. Lat. 37. 29. N. Long. 69. 33. E.

BEG-KELA-BURAT, tn. Central Asia, in Budakshan, situated at the confluence of the Bolor and Budakshan riv. 35 m. W. from Kurgan-Tippa. Lat. 37. 27. N. Long. 67. 8. E.

BEG-KUNDUN-ALEE, tn. Central Asia, in Budakshan; 20 m. SW. from Ameer Beg, and on the left bank of the riv. Oxus. Lat. 37. 16. N. Long. 69. 5. E.

BEG, **LALA**, tn. Central Asia, in Cabool, situated upon the right bank of the Cabool riv. 20 m. E. Julladabad. Lat. 34. 4. N. Long. 70. 49. E.

BEG, **MAHATESI**, tn. Turkey in Europe, on the road between Carnabat and Eski-Djuma;

10 m. s. from the latter. Lat. 43. 7. N. Long. 26. 32. E.

BEG, *Lough*, Ireland, co. Antrim and Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, formed by an expansion of the riv. Bann upon its exit from Lough Neagh. Lat. 54. 47. N. Long. 6. 20. W.

BEG OF RATH, vil. Ireland, par. of Tullaghallen, bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 128. Collen (P. T. 38).

BEGA, tn. W. Indies, in the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo; 20. m. W. from Savanna.

BEGA, riv. Austrian empire, rising in the co. of Temeswar, watering a considerable part of the circle of Bannat, and falling into the Danube; it is crossed by the Bega Schiffant canal at Nagy Beckerk. Lat. 45. 30. N. Long. 20. 38. E.

BEGA-HOLTZSCHWEM, canal. Austrian empire, circle of Bannat, extending from Wall-Eacsel to Temeswar, where it joins the Bega Schiffant navigation. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 21. 50. E.

BEGAH, UL, tn. Arabia, in the div. of Nedjed el Aredh; 150 m. NW. from Lahsa. Lat. 25. 10. N. Long. 42. 0. E.

BEGARD, tn. France, depart. of Côte du Nord, prov. of Flanders; 12 m. NW. from Valenciennes.

BEGARMEE, or BEGHARME. See BEGHARME.

BEGARVE, dist. W. Africa, to the SE. of the kingd. of Bornou.

BEGBROOK, par. England, hund. of Wootton, co. of Oxford. Acres, 480. Real prop. £1280. Pop. 102. Woodstock (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford. Annual val. £105.

BEG-CHEHER, sandj. Turkey in Asia, gov. of Karamania, to the N. of that of Ichil.

BEG-CHEHER, tn. Turkey in Asia, the capital of the sandj. of the same name, in the gov. of Karamania.

BEGELLY; tn. S. Wales, in the par. and hund. of Narbeth, co. of Pembroke. Real prop. £1981. Pop. 996. Narbeth (P. T. 246). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Coal-pits are worked here.

BEGEMDER, prov. of Abyssinia, E. of Gojam, extending about 200 m. in length by 50 in breadth. Lat. 11. 35. N. Long. 38. 0. E. It is the central and most valuable prov. of Abyssinia. From this the principal supplies are afforded in time of war. It is said that on one occasion it furnished 40,000 cavalry. The surface is less mountainous than the other provinces, and rears a much larger number of black cattle, horses, and sheep. The name Begemder signifies "the sheep country." The district of Lasta is more rugged and mountainous than the remaining parts of the prov., and contains valuable mines of iron. At Weckneh, in this prov. is the state-prison or valley of concealment, where all the relations of the royal family, whom it is probable ambition might influence, are confined, and whence they are sometimes called by the grantees to the throne of Abyssinia. Amba Gesen was formerly the site of this infamous tomb of the living.

BEGEREN, tn. of Norway, in the dist. of Salten, situated upon the Begeren riv. in Lat. 66. 58. S. Long. 14. 0. E.

BEGEREN, riv. of Norway, in the dist. of Salten, falling into the North Sea, to the S. of the West Fiord. Lat. 69. 50. N. Long. 14. 15. E.

BEG-ERIN, islet in St. George's Channel,

situated off the E. coast, and at the entrance of Wexford Haven. Lat. 52. 22. N. Long. 6. 29. W.

BEGGAR'S BRIDGE, vil. Ireland, par. of Castlelost, bar. of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 150. Tyrrell's Pass (P. T. 51). Lat. 53. 25. N. Long. 7. 18. W.

BEGGAR'S INN, ham. and tn.-land, Ireland, bar. of Galmoy, co. Killkenny, prov. of Leinster. Johnstown (P. T. 80). Lat. 52. 46. N. Long. 7. 34. W. Ballyspellan mineral-spring is near this place.

BEGGE, Muxood, or MEXOOD BEGGY, tn. Persia, prov. of Ispahan; 65 m. SSE. from Ispahan, visited by Burnes, the traveller, on his route to Bombay. Lat. 31. 47. N. Long. 52. 8. E.

BEGGENRIED, vil. of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, seated on the margin of lake Lucerne; 5 m. from Stantz.

BEGGINGEN, vil. of Switzerland, in the dist. of Schleithem, and canton of Schaffhausen.

BEGHARMI, or BEGHARME, ter. W. Africa, in Soudan; it is watered by the riv. Shary, which falls into lake Tchad, through many mouths, in the N. of this county. Lat. 10. 0. N. Long. 17. 40. E. It is bounded on the W. by Bornou, to which it is supposed to be subject; and on the N. by lake Tchad and the dist. of Kanem.

BEGHNI, tn. N. Africa, in the state of Tunis, about 20 m. dist. from Cabes.

BEGIE, vil. N. Africa, in the state of Tunis, the vicinity of which is wonderfully productive of corn.

BEGINISH, or LITTLE ISLAND, Ireland, off the coast of the co. Kerry, one of the Blasquets or Ferriters group. Dingle (P. T. 215). Lat. 52. 11. N. Long. 10. 18. W.

BEGLAISEH, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Kirabehr, and gov. of Karamania; 10 m. to the N. of Kir-shehr, the capital.

BEGLE, vil. France, depart. of Gironde, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; situated upon the Garonne riv. 2 m. from Bordeaux. Pop. 920.

BEGNEZZEEN, tn. Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, seated in the valley of Mushed; 35 m. W. from Radcan. Lat. 36. 59. N. Long. 58. 35. E.

BEGNINS, vil. Switzerland, dist. of La Cote, canton of Vaud; 5 m. to the W. of Rolle, which is on the N. shore of the lake of Lausanne. Lat. 46. 25. N. Long. 6. 13. E.

BEGOMBAH, COUNTRY OF, W. Africa, in the interior of Guinea. The inhabitants are more intelligent and energetic than the negroes of the surrounding countries, and have made some efforts to tame and employ elephants.

BEGOULIEST, tn. France, arrond. of Rodez, depart. of Aveyron, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 15 m. from Rodez (P. T.).

BEGOW ISLET, Indian ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, and to the southward of the Poggy islands. Lat. 3. 3. S. Long. 99. 48. E.

BEGSTRUP BAY. See BENDSTRUP BAY.

BEGU, CAPE, Spain, on the coast of Gerona, in Catalonia; 3½ m. NE. from Cape St. Sebastian. Lat. 41. 36. 38. N. Long. 3. 9. 30. E. The land about this cape is very high, and on the N. side is the cove of Agua-Fria, or Begu, having a depth of 9 to 13 fathoms, with shelter from the W. and SW. winds; there is a

rock, under water at the entrance. Here is a remarkable tower, with a few houses adjacent.

BEGUILDY, par. S. Wales, hund. of Knighton, co. of Radnor, distinguished into Upper and Lower Sections. Real prop. £4124. Pop. of Lower, 452; of Upper, 591. Knighton (P. T. 163). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David. Annual val. £142.

BEGUMABAD, vil. Hindoostan, dist. of Meerut, prov. of Delhi; 20 m. N.E. from Delhi, the capital.

BEGUM-SOMROV. See **SEERDHUNA**.

BEGZAM, tn. Central Africa, in the country of Kassina.

BEHABAN, or **BARAHAN**, tn. Persia, in the prov. of Fars, seated upon the left bank of the Jerahee riv. and in a valley amidst the branches of the Baktani mntns.; it is the chief tn. of the dist. and about 160 m. S.W. from Isfahan. Pop. 11,000. To the W. of the tn. at the base of the Zeitoon hills, are the ruins of the city of Rhugian. Lat. 30. 23. N. Long. 50. 22. E.

BEHAN, tn. S. America, in the intendency of Charcas, and repub. of Bolivia, or Upper Peru; 60 m. S.W. from San Bernardo de Tarija, and near the frontier of La Plata. Lat. 21. 58. S. Long. 65. 20. W.

BEHAR, **KATRA**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, upon the left bank of the Parbutty riv. Pop. 1200. It is defended by a fort of little strength, and there is a tank here protected by an ancient wall that crosses the defile.

BEHAVOLHOUR, tn. Central Asia, in the ter. of Afghanistan, Cabool.

BEHBER, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Calenberg, kingd. of Hanover; 18 m. S.W. from Hanover. Lat. 52. 13. N. Long. 9. 21. E.

BEHBEYT (anc. Anysis), tn. Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Gerbyeh. Here are the ruins of a once magnificent temple to Isis.

BEHDUROO, dist. Hindoostan, dist. Khoistan, prov. of Lahore, to the N. of Chamba.

BEHENESE, tn. of Vostani, or Central Egypt, situated upon Bahr Youseff, a branch of the Nile; 23 m. N. from Minieh. Lat. 28. 25. N. Long. 30. 41. E.

BEHERUS, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the pach. of Bagdad, and 25 m. from Bagdad the capital.

BEHESNA, tn. Turkey in Asia, about midway between Aleppo and Malatia, on the frontiers of both pachas.; it is a fortified place, but was taken by Tamerlane about the year 1400.

BEHIRAT EL MERDJI. See **BAHR EL MARDJI**.

BEHIU, tn. of Said, or Upper Egypt, seated upon the left bank of the Nile; 20 m. S.E. from Girgeh.

BEHLULIA, vil. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Aleppo; 35 m. S.W. from the tn. of Aleppo.

BEHM'S CANAL, N. America, on the W. coast; it is a narrow strait flowing between the island of Revillagada, in King George the Third's Archipelago and the mainland. Lat. 55. 30. N. Long. 131. 29. W.

BEHNAU, tn. Prussia, in the duchy of Saxony. Pop. 800. Manufacture, linen.

BEHNECE (anc. Oxyrynchus), tn. of Vostani, or Central Egypt, in the prov. of Benisouef, and on the route from the capital of that prov. to the Little Oases, distant from Beni-

souef, 16 leagues. Lat. 28. 46. N. Long. 29. 7. E.

BEHNESE. See **BEHNECE**.

BEHONE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad; 18 m. N.W. from Punnah. Lat. 25. 0. N. Long. 80. 0. E.

BEHORRO, tn. island of Bouru, Indian seas seated upon the W. coast. Lat. 3. 25. S. Long. 126. 0. E.

BEHREE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra; 20 m. S.E. from Kalpee. Lat. 25. 55. N. Long. 79. 55. E.

BEHRENDT, tn. Prussia, gov. of Dantzic, prov. of West Prussia, upon the riv. Ferse. Pop. 1200. 25 m. S.W. from Dantzic, the capital of the government. Lat. 54. 7. N. Long. 18. 0. E. Breweries of beer have been long established at this place.

BEHRIM, riv. Hindoostan, prov. of Bahar, a tributary to the riv. Soan. Lat. 24. 5. N. Long. 82. 55. E.

BEHRINGEN, tn. Central Germany, in the duchy of Gotha; 10 m. N.E. from Eisenach in Weimar. Lat. 51. 2. N. Long. 10. 31. E.

BEHRING'S STRAITS, **BEHRING'S ISLES**, and **BEHRING'S SEA**. See **BEHRING'S**, &c.

BEHRUNGEN, tn. Central Germany, co. of Henneberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, near the Bavarian frontier. Pop. 800.

BEHUT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad; 18 m. from Jeilpoor. Lat. 25. 25. N. Long. 79. 17. E.

BEHUT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi; 16 m. from Saharunpoor.

BEHUT, or **JHYLUM**, riv. Hindoostan, prov. of Lahore, one of the chief supplies of the riv. Indus. It rises in the Hindoo Khoo mntns. Lat. 32. 25. N. Long. 72. 20. E.

BEI-SHEHR, a sandj. Turkey in Asia, in the gov. of Kharidi, and prov. of Karamania. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 32. 20. E.

BEI-SHEHR (anc. Isauria), tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of the same name, and prov. of Karamania, seated upon the E. shore of a spacious lake; 50 m. S.W. from Konieh. Lat. 37. 36. N. Long. 32. 8. E.

BEIAD, or **BEXADIE**, tn. of Said, or Upper Egypt, in the district of Thebes, seated upon the right bank of the Nile; 8 m. S.E. from Thebes, which lies on the opposite bank of the riv. Lat. 25. 38. N. Long. 32. 38. E.

BEIAD, tn. of Vostani, or Central Egypt, upon the left bank of the Nile; 20 m. N.E. from Benisouef.

BEIBAN, **ABOU HEREGI**. See **ABOU HEREGI BEIBAN**.

BEIBAZAR, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Angora, gov. of Anadolia, situated upon the riv. Kirmir, a tributary to the Sakaria; 50 m. W.N. from Angora. Lat. 39. 44. N. Long. 31. 58. E.

BEICHENHALL, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Isar, kingd. of Bavaria, seated upon the right bank of the Saala riv. 10 m. S.W. from Saltzburg. Lat. 47. 41. N. Long. 12. 50. E.

BEICHLINGEN, co. of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony; 20 m. from Weimar, and the same distance from Erfurt.

BEICHLITZ, tn. Prussia, in Saxony; 8 m. W. from Halle. Lat. 51. 27. N. Long. 11. 56. E.

BEID tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of

Karahissar, and prov. of Anadolía; 50 m. SE. from Kutaiah. Lat. 38. 56. N. Long. 31. 1. E.

BEIDA, dist. of Abyssinia, enclosed between the Bahar-el-Azergue and the Dender riv. Lat. 12. 8. N. Long. 34. 40. E.

BEIDA, DAR EL, tn. N. Africa, in the state of Morocco. Pop. 500. It is seated upon the sea-coast, and surrounded by a country remarkably fertile in corn.

BEIDAH, tn. of Bahara, or Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Mansoura, and 20 m. SE. from Mansoura, the capital. Lat. 30. 53. N. Long. 31. 37. E.

BEIDHAN, or BETDAN-WADI, riv. Palestine, in the pach. of Damascus, a tributary to the riv. Jordan. Lat. 32. 11. N. Long. 35. 35. E.

BEIGHTON, par. England, hund. of Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Acres, 3070. Real prop. £5736. Pop. 980. Chesterfield (P. T. 151). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BEIGHTON, or BORROW, par. England, hund. of Walsham, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1257. Pop. 262. Acle (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BEIGHTON, par. England, hund. of Thedwestry, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 550. Real prop. £940. Pop. 330. Bury (P. T. 76). Liv. rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £81.

BEIHARING, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Isar, and kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon a branch of the riv. Glon; 10 m. NW. from Rosenheim. Lat. 47. 54. N. Long. 12. 0. E.

BEIHINGEN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Lower Neckar, and kingd. of Wirtemberg, situated upon the riv. Neckar; 3 m. from Louisbourg. Pop. 1000.

BEIKEM, riv. Russia in Asia, in Siberia. In conjunction with the Sisket it forms the noble riv. Yenisei, or Genisei, which falls into the Arctic ocean.

BEIKERMAN, tn. of European Russia, in the gov. of Taurida, inhabited by Turks and Tartars. Much soap is made here.

BEIKIRI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Bei-shahr, gov. of Karamania; 50 m. WBS. from Konieh. Lat. 37. 40. N. Long. 31. 45. E.

BEILA. See BELA.

BEILAN. See BAILAN.

BEILBY, or BIELBY, tnsnp. England, par. of Hayton, wapentake Harthill, Holme-Beacon, div. co. York, East Riding. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1146. Pop. 248. Pocklington (P. T. 210). Here is a chapel of ease to Hayton parish.

BEILD, or BIRLD, ham. Scotland, par. of Tweedsmuir, co. of Peebles, 55 m. from Edinburgh, and on the post-road between Edinburgh and Dumfries.

BEILEN, tn. Holland, in the prov. of Dreuthe, seated upon the S. bank of the Havelto riv., and 11 m. S. from Assen. Lat. 52. 52. N. Long. 6. 31. E.

BEILKIRA, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Candesh; 50 m. SW. from Boorhampoor. Here is a fortress, built of stone.

BEILLE, tn. France, depart. of Sarthe, prov. of Maine and Perche. Conners (P. T.).

BEILNGRIES, or BARNGRIES, tn. S. Germany, circle of Upper Danube, kingd. of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Altmühl and Sultz rivs. Pop. 750. 15 m. from Eichstadt.

BEILORE, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter.; 5 m. to the southward of Bednore.

BEILSINAGUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Bahar, having a fort; 70 m. NW. from Harrioor. Lat. 22. 48. N. Long. 85. 15. E.

BEILSTEIN, tn. Central Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Lahn, 10 m. NW. from Weilburg. Lat. 50. 32. N. Long. 8. 10. E.

BEILSTEIN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Lower Neckar, and kingd. of Wirtemberg; 16 m. W. from Stutgard. Celebrated for its mineral waters. Lat. 49. 4. N. Long. 9. 18. E. Pop. 1100. This place was taken by the Duke of Weimar in 1643. and occupied by the French 50 years afterwards.

BEILSTEIN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon the riv. Cham; 15 m. from Furth, and 30 m. E. from Ratisbon. Lat. 49. 6. N. Long. 12. 35. E.

BEIN-CHONZIE, mntn. Scotland, par. of Monivaird, sh. of Perth. Its summit is elevated 2922 feet above the sea.

BEIN-DEIRG, mntn. Scotland, in Athol, dist. and sh. of Perth; the summit of which stands 3550 feet above sea level.

BEIN-DORAN, mntn. Scotland, par. of Glenorchy, sh. of Argyle. It is the loftiest in the E. div. of the county.

BEIN EN TURK, mntn. Scotland, dist. of Cantyre, sh. of Argyle; 10 m. N. from Campbell-town, and a conspicuous land-mark. Lat. 55. 34. N. Long. 5. 31. E.

BEIN-GLO, mntn. Scotland, dist. of Athol, sh. of Perth. Its most elevated point, called "Cairn-angour," is 3725 feet above the surface of the sea.

BEIN-NABAIRD, mntn. Scotland, in the SW. dist. of Aberdeenshire, to the N. of the riv. Dee. Lat. 57. 4. N. Long. 3. 25. W.

BEINA, or REMA, riv. of Norway, in the dioc. of Aggerhuys. Lat. 60. 30. N. Long. 10. 0. E.

BEINAC, tn. France, arrond. of Brives, depart. of Correze, and prov. of Limousin. Pop. 1500. Distant from Brives (P. T.) 12 m.

BEINASCIO, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont, situated upon the Sangona riv.; 5 m. SW. from Turin. Lat. 45. 2. N. Long. 7. 37. E.

BEINDER, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Aidin, and gov. of Anadolía; 30 m. SE. from Smyrna. Lat. 38. 15. N. Long. 27. 46. E.

BEINDER, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Kiangari, and gov. of Anadolía, situated upon the Olu or Barton riv.; 50 m. E. from Boli. Lat. 40. 38. N. Long. 32. 37. E.

BEINE, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Alps, prov. of Provence; 9 m. from Digne (P. T.).

BEINE, tn. France, in a canton of the same name, depart. of Marne, and prov. of Champagne; 9 m. from Rheims (P. T.).

BEINHEIM, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Rhine, and prov. of Alsace; 30 m. N. from Straabourg.

BEINSTEIN, vil. S. Germany, bail. of Waiblingen, kingd. of Wirtemberg.

BEINT, or BUNTH, tn. Central Asia, in the prov. of Mukran, Beloochistan, seated at the source of the riv. Bunth; 50 m. W. from Gaih. Lat. 26. 26. N. Long. 59. 14. E.

BEINUM, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick; 12 m. N. from Goslar. Lat. 52. 4. N. Long. 10. 26. E.

BEINWEIL, vil. of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne.

BEINWEIL, vil. of Switzerland, in the free bail. of the same name, and canton of Argau.

BEINWEIL, vil. of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure; 15 m. NW. from Arwangen. Lat. 47. 23. N. Long. 7. 36. E.

BEIRA, prov. Portugal, bounded on the N. by the riv. Douro chiefly; on the E. by Spain; on the S. by the riv. Tagus and Spanish Estremadura; and on the W. by the Atlantic. It occupies an area of 11,000 square miles; extends 130 m. in length by 90 in breadth; and sustains a pop. of 922,500. Lat. 40. 30. N. Long. 7. 42. E. It is divided into eleven comarcas or districts; includes seven episcopal cities, and above 200 minor places. Lamego, Aveiro, Viseu, Pinhel, Almeida, Guarda, and Castelo-Branco are the most populous, and Coimbra is the capital. The surface presents an infinite diversity, varying from the elevated and rugged mountain, to the level, fertile, and watered plain. Many rivers, such as the Vouga and Ponsul, rise in the Sierra del Estrella mtns., and intersect the prov., but the Mondego, which nearly bisects it, is the most important. The productions of the dist. are various; amongst them are corn, millet, rye, olives, honey, and cheese: excellent wines are made here; salt-pits opened; iron-ore and beautiful marble found; and rich silver-ore in the mtns. between Viseu and Lamego.

BEIRA, AGUIAR DE. See AGUIAR DE BEIRA.

BEIRA, FRA. DO PRINCÍPIO DE, tn. S. America, prov. of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, situated upon the right bank of the Itenez, or Guapore riv. having a strong fortress: distant 100 leagues from Villa Bella. Lat. 12. 20. S. Long. 64. 55. W.

BEIRA, MONUMENTA DE, vil. of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira; 25 m. NW. from Pinhel. Lat. 41. 5. N. Long. 7. 22. W.

BEIRAGUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Oriassa; 15 m. from the tn. of Boad.

BEIRAMITCHI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Karassa, gov. of Anadolia, situated upon the Mendere riv. near the base of the Caz-Dagh mtns. 25 m. NW. from Adramyti. Lat. 39. 45. N. Long. 28. 38. E.

BEIRAMKEUI, tn. Turkey in Asia, sandj. of Karassa, prov. of Anadolia, seated on the N. side of the gulf of Adramyti, and 10 m. W. of the Adramyti tn. Lat. 39. 31. N. Long. 26. 24. E.

BEIRE, tn. France, depart. of Côte d'Or, prov. of Burgundy; 9 m. from Dijon (P. T.).

BEIRIS, vil. of Said, or Upper Egypt, in the great Oases, on the caravan route from Darfur to Es-Siout; 70 m. S. of El-Kargeh. Lat. 25. 25. N. Long. 29. 34. E.

BEIROUHNGHUR, fort. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, on the Sipra riv. The buildings are very extensive, and include an ancient pagoda.

BEIROUT. See BAIROUT.

BEIROUT, or BAIRUT, RAS EL, cape, Syria, pach. of Acre, extending into the Levant, and forming the W. side of the bay of Beirut: it is 20 m. SW. from Cape Madonna. Lat. 33. 49. 45. N. Long. 35. 27. 45. E.

BEIROUT, or NAHR-EL-SALIB, riv. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Acre, in Palestine. It rises on

the west side of the Libanus chain, and after a course of about 50 m. in length, falls into the Levant at the tn. of Beirut. Lat. 33. 49. N. Long. 35. 40. E.

BEISAGOLA, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Wilna; 45 m. NW. from Wilkomirz. Lat. 55. 40. N. Long. 23. 45. E.

BEISHE, tn. Arabia, in the dist. of Hedjas, in Arabia Felix; 50 m. SE. from the seaport of Gofode, on the Red Sea. Lat. 19. 5. N. Long. 42. 20. E.

BEISHEHRI. See BEI-SHEHR.

BEISK, tn. Asiatic Russia, prov. of Kholyvan, in Siberia, situated upon the riv. Byia; 150 m. S. from Kholyvan, the capital of the prov. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 84. 50. E.

BEISSOUS, tn. of Bahari, or Lower Egypt; 5 m. N. of Grand Cairo.

BEISTON, or BORESTON, tnsbp. N. Wales, par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh. Pop. 106. Wrexham (P. T. 181).

BEISTRUSS, tn. Denmark, prov. of Jutland, on the N. bank of the Liim Fiord; 30 m. westward of Aalborg. Lat. 57. 1. N. Long. 9. 18. E.

BEIT, tn. Persia, prov. of Khorassan; 20 m. E. from Yezel, the capital of the dist. of the same name.

BEIT ABUFARRA, vil. Arabia, about 30 m. N. from Wadej.

BEIT EL ADHAM, tn. of Arabia, distant from Sanaa about 50 m.

BEITJEL DJANNE, or HOUSE OF PARADISE, vil. of Palestine, in the dist. of Haouran, and pach. of Damascus, situated near the fountain of the Reybarany riv. and 30 m. SW. from Damascus. Lat. 33. 19. N. Long. 35. 57. E.

BEIT EIBA, vil. of Palestine, in the dist. of Belaa Harthe, pach. of Damascus, situated upon the right bank of the Nahr-el-Arsouf; 5 m. W. from Neapolis. Lat. 32. 13. N. Long. 35. 17. E.

BEIT EL FAKAH, or FAKIH, tn. of Arabia, in the district of Yemen, situated upon the south bank of the Wady-Abassi, about 70 m. NE. from Mokha. This place is visited by merchants from Persia, Russia, and Turkey, who travel in one united company, for better protection of their property and assistance to each other in the hardships to be sustained. They pay in specie for the goods purchased here, the most important of which is coffee, known in Europe and elsewhere as Mokha coffee, which is grown in the vicinity of this tn. Lat. 14. 31. N. Long. 43. 41. E.

BEIT EL KADI, tn. of Arabia, in the district of Yemen; 35 m. N. from Chamir.

BEIT EL MA (anc. Daphne), vil. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Aleppo, gov. of Syria. Here are splendid remains of aqueducts, palaces, &c.

BEIT EL MELEK, vil. Central Africa, in Darfur; 100 m. S. from Cobbe, and on the route to the celebrated copper-mines of Dar el Nahas. Lat. 12. 59. N. Long. 27. 50. E.

BEIT EL NAUM, vil. Arabia, in the district of Yemen; 25 m. SE. from Sanaa.

BEIT EL RAS, tn. Palestine, in the district of Belad Erbad, and, pach. of Damascus, near the source of the Wady-el-Arab; 5 m. from Erbad. Lat. 32. 36. N. Long. 35. 55. E.

BEIT EL WEIL, tn. Arabia, in the district of Yemen, distant from Den 5 m.

BEIT GUBRIN, vil. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Gaza, situated upon the N. bank of the Wady

Majumos, 12 m. N. from Gaza. Lat. 31. 36. N. Long. 34. 35. E.

BEIT IBN MERI, tn. Arabia, in the district of Yemen; 40 m. from Jerim.

BEIT IBN NASR, tn. Arabia, in the Yemen district; 35 m. from the tn. of Jerim.

BEIT IBN SHEMSKAR, tn. of Arabia, in the Yemen district; 30 m. E. of Abu-Arisch.

BEIT ILTOBA, vil. of Arabia, and district of Yemen, situated 30 m. southward of Sada.

BEIT-JOLLAH, vil. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Damascus, in Palestine, situated near the source of the Wady Majumos; 10 m. SW. from Jerusalem. Lat. 31. 44. N. Long. 35. 12. E.

BEIT KERM, vil. Palestine, in the district of Kerem, and pach. Damascus; 13 m. E. from the shore of the Dead Sea. Lat. 31. 26. N. Long. 35. 54. E.

BEIT LEHEM. See BETHLEHEM.

BEIT RODSJE, tn. of Arabia, in the Yemen district; 35 m. to the E. of Abu-Arisch.

BEITH, tn. Scotland, par. of the same name, in the district of Cunningham, and sh. of Ayr, situated upon an eminence, commanding a magnificent prospect of the surrounding country. Distant from Edinburgh 62 m. and 11 m. from Paisley. Lat. 55. 46. N. Long. 4. 37. W. Mkt. on Friday. Fairs, 30 Aug. The church is modern, handsome, and adorned with a spire; the town-house is well built: the Dissenters have several chapels here: the parish school is well attended: and a reading room is sustained here by subscriptions. Two branch-banks are established in the tn.: white thread, and muslin weaving are the chief occupations.

BEITH, par. Scotland, district of Cunningham, partly in the sh. of Ayr, partly in that of Renfrew. Real prop. £10,054. Pop. 5113. Distant from Edinburgh 62 m. It is bounded on the W. by the Rye Water; on the S. by Dunlop: it extends 5 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth. The soil is fertile, and its dairy-produce much esteemed. Liv. in the synod of Ayr. Muslins and threads are manufactured here: freestone, marble, coal, and iron-stone raised: and a valuable supply of fish in Loch Kilborne. Harness-loomers are worked here by children called Drawboys, only 7 years of age.

BEITIMA, tn. Turkey in Asia, district of El Ghoutta, prov. Haoura, pach. Damascus, in Palestine. Lat. 33. 23. N. Long. 36. 6. E. In a mountainous district; 6 m. N. of Sasa.

BEITLOT, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Acre, in Palestine. Lat. 33. 14. N. Long. 20. 0. E. It is situated 6 m. from Soor, on the shore of the Mediterranean.

BEITTOOL, tn. Hindoostan, British territory. Lat. 21. 50. N. Long. 78. 0. E. on the riv. Towa; 90 m. NW. from Nagpoor.

BEJA, or BEXA, Portugal, a district in the prov. of Alentejo. Lat. 38. 3. N. Long. 7. 50. W. It contains 1 city, 3 tns. and 21 pars. The city of Beja is situated on a rising ground in a beautiful tract of country, and contains 6000 inhabitants. It is the see of a bishop who is suffragan of Compostella; and was raised to the rank of a duchy by John II. It is an appanage of the queens of Portugal.

BEJA, BAZA, BODHA, or VEGJA, country of Central Africa, separated from Nubia by a chain of mountains, rich in the precious metals. There are not any satisfactory accounts of this country. The inhabitants live a nomade and savage life,

subsisting on the milk and flesh of camels, black cattle, and sheep. They are hospitable to strangers, and friendly towards each other, but rob their neighbours, and the travelling caravans. Their sheep are spotted, and the cattle are encumbered with remarkably large horns. They have no form of national government, but every father governs his own family.

BEJA, tn. Northern Africa, state of Tunisia, situated at the foot of the mountains, in Lat. 36. 38. N. Long. 9. 20. E. 50 m. W. from Tunis.

BEJAGHUR, dist. of Hindoostan, prov. of Candeish. Lat. 21. 36. N. Long. 75. 30. E. between the rivs. Nerbuddah and Taptee, 150 m. in length, and from 20 to 36 m. in breadth. This district takes its name from a large hill-fort situated in the Saatpoora range of mtns. which was formerly the capital of the Hindoo prov. of Nemaaur, but it has long been neglected. Kurgoon is now the capital. The circar of Bejaghur comprises nearly the whole of Southern Nemaaur.

BEJAN, tn. Turkey in Asia, country of Kurdistan, pach. of Bagdad; 65 m. E. from Erbel.

BEJANAGUR, tn. Hindoostan, ceded dist. of Balaghaut, in the Mysore territory. Lat. 15. 14. N. Long. 76. 30. E. 52 m. S. of Moodgull.

BEJAPPOOR, prov. Hindoostan, Mysore territory, in the Deccan, between the 15th and 18th degrees of N. Lat. Boundaries, N. Aurungabad; E. Aurungabad and Hyderabad; S. Wurda Toombuddra, and Canara district; and W. the Indian ocean. It is 320 m. in length, and 200 in breadth. It is subdivided into 16 districts, viz.: the Concan, Colapoor, Mortizabad, Amadnagur, Bejapoor, Sackur, Raichoor, Mudgal, Gujunderghur, Annagoondy. The principal tns. are Bejapoor, Satara, Goa, Bijanagur, or Annagoondy, Warree, Colapoor, Darwar, Shahnoor, Hoobly and Meritch. The chief rivs. are the Krishna, Toombuddra, Beema, and Gutpurba. The Krishna and Canara are the dialects generally spoken in the prov. The western districts of this prov. include part of the Ghaut chain of mtns. which abound with fortresses of great natural strength. The country to the E. of the Ghauts, although less mountainous, stands at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea. Along the courses of the principal rivs. and other arable tracts, the black soil is prevalent. The Ramoozes, a numerous community who are thieves by profession, are spread over the prov. but their principal strong holds are in the hills adjoining the Ghaut mtns. SW. of Satara. This prov. cannot properly be said ever to have formed part of the kingdom of Delhi, as the destruction of the Bejapoor empire occurred about the era of the rise of the Maharrattas, but it is enumerated in the list of Solahs. The Maharrattas possessed the greater part of this prov. until the year 1818, when, with the exception of the territory reserved for the Satara rajah, the whole of it came under British government; which remodelled its political arrangements, and established the district of Darwar.

BEJAPPOOR, or VIZIAPPOOR, city Hindoostan, the ancient capital of the prov. of Bejapoor, Mysore territory, in the Deccan. Lat. 16. 46. N. Long. 75. 47. E. Until 1818, this city belonged to the Poona Maharrattas, and the ruins were infested by thieves, who have since been extir-

pated. The Canarese joined the British under Sir Thomas Munro, and assisted in driving out their ancient Mahratta rulers, who, however, had not constituted more than one-tenth of the whole population, and were chiefly Brahmins and soldiers. In 1689, Aurungzebe captured this city, which was then very extensive, but after its surrender the wells and reservoirs in the fort decreased, and the surrounding ter. for a considerable distance, became waste. At present it exhibits a vast extent of ruins. Bejapoor as it now exists may be described as the ruins of two large cities adjoining each other, that, which is called the fort lying on the E. and the old city on the W. The remains of some of the mosques and mausoleums exhibit specimens of elaborate architectural elegance; but the prevailing character is rather solid and massive, and but little wood appears to have been used in their construction. The great dome of Mahommed Shah's tomb is visible 14 m. distant, at the village of Kunnoo, and numerous spires, cupolas, and minarets are still standing. The fretwork on ceilings and verandas, panels covered with passages of the Koran in bas-relief, stone trellices pierced with a meshwork of Arabic characters, are all in the highest style of oriental sculpture. The rich overlapping cornices and small minarets, terminating in a globe or pinnacle, instead of square, open turrets, are peculiar and remarkable features of the ruins of Bejapoor. In the fort several buildings still remain in a good state of preservation. There is one entire and very regular street nearly three m. in length, 50 feet wide, paved throughout, presenting many stone-buildings, both public and private. The military khajoo, said to have been built by a sweeper, is a great curiosity, on account of the massy stone-chains that hang from its angles, in the links of which no joinings are perceptible. There are some enormous guns, proportionate to the magnitude of the fort. Formerly there were twelve, but in 1820 only two remained, one of brass, cast in 1549, which is adapted for an iron ball weighing 2646 lbs. There were formerly seven gates to this city.

BEJAPPOOR, Hindoostan, a large subdivision of Bejapoor prov., Mysore territory, in the Deccan, bounded by the Beema, Maun, Angurri, and Krishna riva. The principal tns, are Bejapoor, Huttang, and Mangulwara.

BEJAR, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Salamanca, and prov. of Leon; 36 m. N. from Placentia. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 5. 47. W. It is situated amidst the Sierra de Bezar mtns., is strongly fortified, and has three parish churches. Cloth is manufactured here, and the mineral waters of Bejar have long been celebrated.

BEJAR, or BIGAR, isle, N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Mulgrave group. Lat. 12. 0. N. Long. 170. 0. E.

BEJAREN, isle, N. Pacific Ocean, situated about 15 leagues to the northward of Gilolo isle. Lat. 3. 5. N. Long. 127. 45. E.

BEJAWUR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Bundelcund, prov. of Allahabad; 25 m. from Chatterpoor. Lat. 34. 36. N. Long. 79. 30. E.

BEJETSK, tn. Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Iver, situated near the source of the Mologa riv. 60 m. NE. from Iver, the capital of the prov. 250 m. SE. from Petersburg. Lat. 57. 49. N. Long. 36. 58. E. Pop. 3000. Iron, silks, stuffs, and corn, are disposed of here at the annual fairs.

BEJIGHUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra, situated upon the Kohung riv. 80 m. from Agra, the capital. Lat. 26. 5. N. Long. 77. 20. E.

BEJIPOORAM, tn. Hindoostan, in the northern circars; 40 m. from Bajahmundry. Lat. 17. 59. N. Long. 82. 5. E.

BEJKE, tn. Denmark, in the co. of Colding, in Jutland; 20 m. SW. from Veile. Lat. 55. 35. N. Long. 9. 5. E.

BEJOUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad; 20 m. from Chatterpoor. Lat. 24. 39. N. Long. 79. 30. E.

BEJUCAL, tn. W. Indies, in the island of Cuba; 20 m. from Havannah.

BEK, riv. Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Semendria, and gov. of Servia, a tributary to the Danube. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 21. 40. E.

BEKAA, dist. of Palestine, in the pach. of Acre, extending along the left bank of the El Casmia riv. Lat. 33. 43. N. Long. 66. 0. E.

BEKENRIED, vil. Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lat. 46. 58. N. Long. 7. 28. E.

BEKES, or BAKESCH, tn. Austrian empire, county of Bekesch, in Hungary, situated at the confluence of the riva. Fehes Koros, and Fekete Koros, in a fertile district; 40 m. SW. from Great Wardein. It was formerly strongly fortified. Lat. 46. 44. N. Long. 21. 8. E.

BEKES, or BAKESCH, co. Austrian empire, in Hungary: boundaries, on the N. Bihar and Kumania; on the E. Zarand; on the S. Arad; and on the W. Solnok and Czongrad: area, 460 square miles. Pop. 50,000. No. of para. 24; tns. 5; vila. 15.

BEKGOOREM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Hyderabad, on the frontier of Gundwana, in the Deccan, situated on the left bank of the Godavary riv. 40 m. NE. from Warandol. Lat. 18. 38. N. Long. 80. 34. E.

BEK-HISSAR. See BALI-KESRI.

BEKIA, or BECQUA, island, W. Indies, one of the chief of the Granadines, or Granadillos, lying between the isles of Granada and St. Vincent. Lat. 13. 1. N. Long. 61. 15. W. On the W. side of the island is a good, sandy asylum for shipping, called Admiralty Bay. Wood may be had here, and also plenty of fish, but there is no riv. It is inhabited, and produces cotton, coffee, indigo, maize, yams, potatoes and plantains.

BEKTASH, HADJI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Kaisaria, and gov. of Karamania, upon a tributary to the riv. Tum; 25 m. ESE. from Kir-Shehri. Lat. 38. 54. N. Long. 34. 28. E.

BEL, vil. of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault; 9 m. NE. from Roelux, on the borders of S. Brabant. Lat. 50. 33. N. Long. 4. 18. E.

BEL, Str., tn. France, depart. of Bas Rhone, prov. of Lyonnais and Bresse, upon the Brevenne riv. near Larbresie (P. T.); 12 m. from Lyons. Here are copper-founderies.

BEL, HUSSIN ALL. See ALI BEL HUSSIN.

BEL ALCAZAR, or BELALCAZAR, tn. Spain, dist. of Cordova, prov. of Andalusia. It is situated between Truxillo and Cordova, 34 m. from the latter, and is the chief place of a dist. of the same name. Pop. 3000.

BEL-AIR, or BELLAIR, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Hereford, and state of Maryland. It is the capital of the co., is distant from Baltimore NE. 23 m., and from Washington 68 m. It possesses a court-house, jail, Methodist chapel, and academy.

BELA. See **BAILAN.**

BELA, tn. Austrian empire, co. of Zips, in Hungary. Trades in wine, tobacco, and iron.

BELA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Roustchuk, and gov. of Bulgaria, situated upon the right bank of the riv. Vode, 50 m. W. from Basgrad. Lat. 43. 29. N. Long. 25. 37. E.

BELA, or **BEILA,** or **BAYIA,** tn. Central Asia, in the dist. of Lus, in Beloochistan. It is situated upon the Poorally riv., is the capital of the dist., and is distant from the sea about 50 m., and from Lyaree 40 m. Lat. 26. 17. N. Long. 66. 34. E.

BELA-ARABI, vil. of Nubia, situated upon the riv. Nile, 150 m. SW. from El-Souan, in Upper Egypt.

BELABRE, tn. France, in the arrond. of Chateaufort, depart. of Indre, and prov. of Berri; 9 m. from Le Blanc (P. T.). There are iron-works here. Lat. 46. 35. N. Long. 1. 10. E.

BELAD-BAALEBEC. See **BALBEC.**

BELAD-ERBAD, dist. of Palestine, in the country of Haouran, and pach. of Damascus. Chief tn. Erbad. Lat. 32. 35. N. Long. 36. 0. E.

BELAD-HARTHE, dist. Palestine, extending across the frontier of the pachs. of Acre and Damascus. It is wholly mountainous: includes the tns. of Neapolis, Sannoon, and Jennir, and the rivs. Wady-Mejadda, and Nahr-el-Arsouf rise here. Lat. 32. 25. N. Long. 35. 23. E.

BELAGHSTOWN, tn. Ireland, bar. of Clane, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster. Naas (P. T. 19). Lat. 53. 19. N. Long. 6. 43. E.

BELAGNI, tn. Turkey in Europe, div. of Scutari, prov. of N. Albania, situated upon the Bojana riv.; 10 m. from Scutari, and 8 m. from the sea. Lat. 41. 54. N. Long. 19. 27. E.

BELAH, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Agra; 20 m. SW. from Kanoje. Lat. 26. 45. N. Long. 79. 34. E.

BELAIA, riv. of European Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg. It rises in the Ouralian mtns., and after a course of 630 m. falls into the Kama riv.

BELAIE, tn. France, in the depart. of Lot, and prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 15 m. from Cahors (P. T.).

BELAKAN, or **BELAKANI,** tn. Russia in Asia, on the borders of the prov. of Georgia and Chirvan, situated upon the Alazani riv., at the foot of mount Caucasus; 80 m. SW. from Derkond, and 100 m. EBS. from Teflis. Lat. 41. 15. N. Long. 46. 47. E.

BELALEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi, situated upon the boundary of Ajmeer, 40 m. W. from Delhi. It is strongly fortified. Lat. 28. 45. N. Long. 76. 7. E.

BELALGUR, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Khandesh, 12 m. S. from Damoun, near the coast of the gulf of Cambay. Lat. 20. 13. N. Long. 73. 7. E.

BELALKASAR. See **BUL-ALCAZAR.**

BELAME BAHAR. See **BAHAR-BELA-ME.**

BELAMONT, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. of Anatolia; 30 m. N. from Magnisa.

BELAN, ham. Ireland, par. of the same name, bar. of Killkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster. Ballytore (P. T. 35). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin. The castle of Belan was occupied successively by king James II. and William III.

BELAN, tn. France, arrond. of Chatillon

sur Seine, depart. of Cote d'Or, prov. of Burgundy; 17 m. from Dijon, and 6 m. from Chatillon sur Seine (P. T.).

BELANGARE, vil. Ireland, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Elphin (P. T.). Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 8. 20. W.

BELANGUE, or **BALANGUE,** tn. of Abyssinia, in the dist. of Dembea; 20 m. W. from Gondar, and the same distance from the N. shore of lake Tzana, or Dembea. Lat. 12. 31. N. Long. 37. 22. E.

BELAPOOR, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Arunachal, at the entrance of the riv. Pan. Here are the remains of an ancient fort.

BELARA, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Rajpootana, situated upon the left bank of the Banass riv.; 45 m. S. from Ajmeer. Lat. 25. 12. N. Long. 74. 55. E.

BELASORE. See **BALASORE.**

BELASPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Moradabad, and prov. of Delhi. Lat. 28. 54. N. Long. 79. 10. E.

BELASPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, ter. of Calcutta, seated on the left bank of the riv. Sutuleje, which, when lowest, is 300 feet wide at this place. Belaspoor is the capital of a district, is elevated about 1500 feet above the sea; is the residence of the chief, and is well built, the houses being mostly of stone. Pop. 3500. Lat. 31. 15. N. Long. 76. 45. E.

BELASS MOUNT, Turkey in Asia, in the pach. of Damascus, gov. of Syria. A conspicuous eminence. Lat. 34. 35. N. Long. 37. 50. E.

BELATRE, vil. Ireland, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, situated upon the shore of Donegal bay, Ballyshannon (P. T. 127). Lat. 54. 31. N. Long. 8. 7. W.

BELAUGH, par. England, hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 810. Real prop. £986. Pop. 151. Norwich (P. T. 117.) Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BELAULGHUR. See **BELALGUR.**

BELAWAN, isle, N. Pacific ocean, in the Sooloo Archipelago, situated between the islands of Sooloo and Basilan, in Lat. 6. 5. N. Long. 122. 0. E.

BELBA, riv. N. Italy, rising in the maritime Apennines, and falling into the Tanaro 6 m. W. from Alessandria. Lat. 44. 34. N. Long. 8. 15. E.

BELBAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the dist. of Shahrassour, and gov. of Kourdistan; 50 m. S. from Erbel.

BELBANK, tnsbp. England, par. of Bewcastle, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Pop. 485. Brompton (P. T. 310). There are iron-works and coal-pits in this tnsbp.

BELBANK, tnsbp. England, par. of Stapleton, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £1706. Pop. 127. Brompton (P. T. 310).

BELBELS (anc. Bubaste or Pharoetus), tn. of Bahari or Lower Egypt; 42 m. from Grand Cairo. Pop. 4800. Lat. 30. 26. N. Long. 31. 34. E. It was formerly a fortified place, and still further strengthened by Napoleon Bonaparte, in the year 1798.

BELBO. See **BELBA.**

BELBROUGHTON, par. England, hund. of Halfshire, lower div. co. Worcester. Acres, 5350. Real prop. 7535. Pop. 1489. Bromsgrove (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester. Fairs are held at the hamlet of Belbroughton, on the first Monday in April, Monday before St. Luke's day, and 18 Oct.

BELBY, tnsbp. England, par. of Howden, wapentake Howdenshire, co. of York, East riding. Acres, 440. Real prop. £1255. Pop. 44. Howden (P. T. 196.).

BELCAIRES, tn. France, depart. of Aude, prov. of Languedoc, in the arrond. and 24 m. sw. from Carcassonne. Quillan (P. T.).

BELCAIRES, tn. France, depart. of Lot, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 9 m. W. from Villefranche. Lauzerte (P. T.).

BELCARRA, vil. Ireland, par. of Beafy, bar. of Carra, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Ballyglass (P. T. 147). Fairs, 2 Feb. 4 June, 10 Nov.

BELCASTLE, tn. France, depart. of Aveyron, prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 12 m. from Villefranche. Rignac (P. T.).

BELCASTRO, tn. S. Italy, prov. of Calabria Ultra, situated upon the riv. Crocchio, which falls into the gulf of Squillace; 13 m. N.E. from Catanzaro. It is a bishop's see. Lat. 39. 5. N. Long. 16. 50. E.

BELCELLE, vil. Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders; 27 m. sw. from Ghent.

BELCHALWELL, par. England, hund. of Cranborne, Shaeton, West div. co. of Dorset. Acres, 950. Real prop. £1913. Pop. 205. Blandford (P. T. 107). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bristol.

BELCHAMP OTTEN, par. England, hund. of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £2187. Pop. 397. Hedingham (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

BELCHAMP ST. PAUL'S, par. England, hund. of Hinckford, co. of Essex. Acres, 2270. Real prop. £2722. Pop. 808. Clare (P. T. 70). Liv. a vic. and peculiar of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, in the dioc. of London.

BELCHAMP WALTER, par. England, hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £2903. Pop. 670. Sudbury (P. T. 60). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London.

BELCHEN, tn. S. Germany, in the Black Forest, and duchy of Baden, situated upon a mtn. of the same name; 12 m. s. from Friburg. Lat. 47. 49. N. Long. 7. 49. E.

BELCHER, tn. N. America, U. S., state of Massachusetts; 85 m. w. of Boston. Lat. 42. 25. N. Long. 72. 25. W.

BELCHER PORT, N. America, a natural harbour on the N. coast of the Russian ter. nearly 300 m. N. of Kotzebue's sound. Lat. 70. 27. N. Long. 170. 0. W.

BELCHER'S ISLES, British, N. America, a cluster of small islands in Hudson's bay, and the Richmond gulf. Lat. 56. 0. N. Long. 81. 0. W.

BELCHERTOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Hampshire, state of Massachusetts. Pop. 2491. 15 m. ss. from Northampton, and 80 m. w. from Boston. Lat. 42. 24. N. Long. 7. 20. W.

BELCHFORD, par. England, wapentake of Gartree, N. div. parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2390. Real prop. £2399. Pop. 517. Horncastle (P. T. 156). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

BELCHITE, tn. Spain, prov. of Arragon, situated on the riv. Almonacid. Lat. 41. 20. N. Long. 0. 46. W. 25 m. s. from Saragozza, and 43 m. s. from Calatayud.

BELCLARE, par. Ireland, bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 2371. Tuam

(P. T. 126). Liv. a vic. in the archd. of Tuam. Lat. 54. 3. N. Long. 8. 49. W.

BELCOE, or **Belcoo**, tn. Ireland, bar. Glenawley, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, situated on the banks of Lough Nilly. Florence Court (P. T. 108). Five fairs are annually held here, namely, on 5 April; 5 June, 5 August, 6 October, and 26 November. The lake is so narrow here that a bridge has been erected over it.

BELCZ, or **Belz**, tn. Austria, circle of Zolkein, prov. of Galicia and Lodomer. Lat. 50. 26. N. Long. 24. 8. E. 40 m. N. from Lemberg. Belcz belonged formerly to Poland, and was the capital of a circle in Red Russia. It is large and populous but not rich, nor does it enjoy any commercial advantages; the houses are principally built of wood; the tn. is surrounded by an extensive plain, which is bounded by a morass. The inhabitants make a considerable quantity of potash, for which the extensive oak forests in the vicinity afford the material.

BELDIALO, tn. Western Africa, in the country of Footatorra, in Senegambia, on the left bank of the riv. Senegal. Lat. 15. 12. N. Long. 12. 28. W.

BELDOMIE CASTLE, Scotland, sh. of Banff, on the riv. Doveran. Lat. 57. 23. N. Long. 2. 57. W.

BELEAGHTER, tn. Ireland, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Lat. 52. 59. N. Long. 8. 56. W. 9 m. N. from Ennis (P. T. 142).

BELECKE, tn. of Prussia, in Germany, in the Prussian states; 15 m. from Arensburg.

BELED CAROON. See **Caroon**.

BELED DJERADEK, tn. of Egypt, at the s. side of the valley of Mokarrah, in the route from Cairo to Syoah. Lat. 29. 53. N. Long. 28. 52. E.

BELED EL HAREM, dist. of Arabia, prov. of Hedjaz, extending about 57 leagues in length from ss. to NW. by 28 leagues in breadth. This is a very mountainous and ill-watered tract of country, commencing at the port of Araboss, 21 leagues N. of Jeddah, and terminating at Almassa Ibrahim; 32 leagues ss. of Jeddah. Mohammedan pilgrims on their way to Mecca perform certain ceremonies here, such as clothing themselves in a garment without a seam, &c.

BELED EL NOSARA, seaport tn. of Arabia, on the gulf of Suez. Lat. 28. 13. N. Long. 33. 41. W.

BELED MOUSA. See **Arment**.

BELEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Lahore, on the riv. Chumau. Lat. 32. 52. N. Long. 74. 20. E. 100 m. N. of Lahore.

BELEIBEL, tn. Asiatic Russia, prov. of Orenburg. Lat. 54. 6. N. Long. 53. 41. E. 65 m. NE. from Borgorolan.

BELEM, tn. S. America, repub. of Paraguay. Lat. 23. 26. S. Long. 57. 8. W. On the riv. Belem.

BELEM, riv. S. America, repub. of Paraguay, Lat. 23. 0. S. Long. 57. 0. W.

BELEM, **BELLEM**, or **Berlem**, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, on the riv. Tagus; 3 m. W. of Lisbon, of which it may be said to form one of the suburbs. Lat. 38. 43. N. Long. 9. 13. W. A royal palace, an hospital for decayed noblemen, a church, within whose precincts many princes of the blood royal have been interred, and other considerable buildings, stand here. King Joseph narrowly escaped assassination

in the neighbourhood of Belem, sin the year 1758.

BELEMCHEROO, fortress in Hindoostan, div. of Cornoul, in the Balaghaut ceded dists. A compact work situated on an eminence; 50 m. NE. from Gooty.

BELEMTAN, tn. Central Asia, in the country of Bokhara, independent Tartary; 60 m. E. of Termed.

BELEN, tn. S. America, prov. of Apure, in the repub. of Venezuela, on the riv. Manapure. Lat. 8. 45. N. Long. 66. 30. W.

BELEN, tn. S. America, in the repub. of Paraguay, on the right bank of the riv. Ipane. Lat. 23. 30. S. Long. 57. 0. W.

BELEN, riv. S. America, isthmus of Panama, which discharges itself into the bay of Guatimala, in the Caribbean sea, in Lat. 9. 0. N. Long. 80. 50. W.

BELEN POINT, S. America, on the S. coast of Cuyo, or Mendoza. Lat. 41. 2. S. Long. 63. 50. W. 50 m. W. of the mouth of Rio Negro.

BELENA, tn. Spain, prov. of Salamanca, in the Sierra de Gata, near the riv. Tormes. Lat. 40. 58. N. Long. 5. 36. W. 10 m. N. of Salvatierra.

BELENGER, tn. N. America, Lower Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lat. 47. 6. N. Long. 70. 16. W.

BELENO, riv. S. America, which rises on the E. side of the Andes, depart. div. of Imbubura, intendency of Del Escudor, repub. of Colombia, and joins the riv. Napo S. of Archdona.

BELENYES, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, on the Fekete-Koros riv.; 20 m. W. from Clausenburg. Lat. 46. 40. N. Long. 22. 18. E.

BELERAN ISLAND, one of the Pityusæ islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. Lat. 38. 46. N. Long. 1. 35. E. Off the tn. of Iviza.

BELES. See **BALIS**.

BELES RIVER. See **BALIS RIVER**.

BELESE, riv. of Central Asia, prov. of Seistan, which falls into the Hermund or Helmird; 15 m. SW. of Giarura.

BELESER, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Damascus. Lat. 32. 3. N. Long. 35. 15. E. 14 m. N. of Jerusalem.

BELESME, or **BELIEME**, tn. France, depart. of the Orne, prov. of Normandy. Pop. 3220. Lat. 48. 22. N. Lat. 0. 32. E. A considerable trade is carried on here in coarse cloths. Salubrious mineral-springs arise here; 10 m. W. from Nogent.

BELESTIN, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Trikala; it is the capital of a jurisdiction, and is seated on the W. bank of Lake Carlas. Lat. 39. 40. N. Long. 22. 45. E. It is built on the site of the ancient city of Phæræ.

BELFAST, seaport tn. Ireland, par. and bar. of Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster; situated at the mouth of the riv. Lagan, and at the extremity of Carrickfergus bay. Pop. 48,224. Distant from Dublin, 102 m. Lat. 54. 34. N. Long. 5. 54. W. Two fairs are held here annually, one on 12 August, the other on 8 November. This is the largest and most flourishing tn. in the prov. and the third tn. in Ireland. Its wealth and commercial importance arose about the year 1750, since which time the tn. has increased rapidly. The bridge, built in 1682,

across the Lagan, connects this tn. with the co. of Down; it consists of 21 arches, and is 2562 feet in length. The merchants of Belfast trade extensively with N. America, the W. Indies, Holland, and the Mediterranean. The principal exports are agricultural produce, as butter, pork, and oatmeal; a considerable trade is also carried on in linen and cotton goods, which are manufactured here; here are likewise factories of glass, vitriol, sugar-refineries, breweries, potteries, distilleries, &c. An extensive commerce exists with the interior of the country, this is carried on by Lough Neagh, which will be connected with Lough Erne by means of the Ulster canal, now in progress. James I. incorporated Belfast, investing the franchise in a sovereign, twelve burgesses, and a commonalty, with the privilege of sending two members to Parliament. At the time of the legislative Union between England and Ireland, this franchise was restricted to one member; but on the passing of the Reform Bill the right of sending two members to Parliament was restored again. The houses here are of brick, the streets regular and well built; it is well sheltered on the W. by the lofty mtn. of Divis, which attains an elevation of 1475 feet above the sea. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Connor and archdioc. of Armagh. The Belfast Academical Institution, founded in 1810, and built by subscription, is supported partly by a grant from Parliament, and possesses a collegiate character, supporting professors in the separate branches of science, classics, and general literature. The Belfast Academy is of more ancient origin, and has acquired a high literary character. Here are several public schools and other charitable institutions, as a poor-house and infirmary, a dispensary, fever-hospital, school for industrious blind, and a lunatic asylum, occupying 13 acres of land. The noble family of Chichester derives the title of earl from this tn.

BELFAST CANAL, cos. of Down and Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland; forming a communication between the sea, at Belfast, with Lough Neagh. Lat. 54. 28. N. Long. 6. 0. W. Several marble quarries are on this line of navigation.

BELFAST LOUGH, or **CARRICKFERGUS BAY**, Ireland, co. Antrim, a spacious bay on the NE. coast of Ireland, it is 5 m. in breadth at the entrance, and 12 m. in length. Lat. 54. 35. N. Long. 5. 46. W. The mtn. of Divis protects the harbour from the prevalent westerly winds; and in the pool of Garmoyle, vessels ride afloat at low water, with good anchorage within a cable's length of the shore. This pool is 6 m. from the tn. and the channel from thence to Belfast is intricate, but well defined by buoys, and a depth of 13 feet water is constantly maintained by dredging.

BELFAST, seaport tn. N. America, U. S., co. Waldo, on the SE. coast of the state of Maine. Pop. 3077. Lat. 44. 20. N. Long. 69. 5. W. 12 m. NW. from Castine; 224 m. NE. from Boston. This is a good tn. possessing a commodious harbour and other maritime advantages. It is well situated at the mouth of a small riv. of the same name, on the NW. side of Penobscot bay.

BELFAST, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Bedford, in the state of Pennsylvania.

BELFAST, tn. N. America, U. S., in Laurens'

dist. state of S. Carolina; 560 m. sw. from Washington.

BELFAST, N. America, Prince Edward's island, New Brunswick. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 62. 40. W.; at the s. side of the island on the shore of Northumberland strait.

BELFAST BAY, N. America, U. S., on the coast of the state of Maine, at the mouth of the riv. Pemissisagewakea. Lat. 44. 22. N. Long. 68. 48. W.

BELFONTAINE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Logan, state of Ohio. Lat. 40. 21. N. Long. 83. 44. W. 18 m. N. from Urbana. Here is the seat of justice for the co.

BELFONTE, or **BEI FORTE**, N. Italy, in Macerata, one of the States of the Church, on the riv. Ghienti. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 13. 13. E. 12 m. NE. of Camerino, surrounded by a fertile territory.

BELFORD, mkt. tn. England, N. div. of Bamborough ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £5755. Pop. 1354; distant from London 326 m. Lat. 55. 36. N. Long. 1. 50. W. Mkt. day, Tuesday; two fairs annually, namely, Tuesday before Whitsunday, and August 23d. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Durham. Annual val. £95. Coal, limestone, and freestone, abound in this par.

BELFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Nash, and state of North Carolina.

BELFORTE, tn. France, depart. of Tarn and Garonne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord.

BELFORTE, tn. N. Italy, Urbino, in the States of the Church; 11 m. W. from Urbino. Lat. 43. 43. N. Long. 12. 21. E.

BELFORTE, tn. Italy prov. of Calabria Ultra, kindg. of Naples.

BELFORTE, tn. N. Italy, in the duchy of Parma, situated upon the riv. Taro; 20 m. from Parma, the capital.

BELG, tn. Denmark, in the island of Sylt, which is situated in the North Sea, off the coast of Sleswick. Lat. 54. 47. N. Long. 8. 26. E.

BELGARD, tn. Prussia, in the circle of Belgard, and state of Pomerania, seated at the confluence of the Persante and Leibnitz rvs. Pop. 1800. 15 m. sw. from Coalin. Lat. 54. 0. N. Long. 16. 0. E.

BELGARD, vil. Turkey in Europe, in the gov. of Romania; 12 m. NW. from Pera.

BELGAUM, dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Bejapoor, and formerly included within the Canara ter. Lat. 15. 55. N. Long. 74. 40. E. The Canarese, as well as the Mahratta, language is still spoken here. The soil is barren in dry weather, but extremely verdant and fertile in the rainy season. At the depth of a few feet from the surface a valuable tenacious clay, called here "ochry gravel," is found, which is capable of being moulded into regular forms as soon as raised, and which hardens immediately after its exposure to the air. Of this useful and convenient material the houses here are chiefly built, and present the appearance of stone-work. The pop. exceeds 7500, most of whom are occupied about the various mosques and temples of the district; amongst them are found Mahrattas, Mohammedans, Jains, Brahmins, and those belonging to the Jungum or Lingayut sect. The rains fall here with much violence, and for rather long periods; this circumstance limits the dealings of the merchants to the six fair

months of each year. The chief bankers and merchants reside at Shakpoor, but Belgaum, as it is by much the oldest, so it is still considered the capital of the district.

BELGAUM, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Darwar, prov. of Bejapoor; 115 m. from the tn. of Bejapoor, the capital, and 45 NW. from Darwar. Pop. 5000. The situation of the tn. is elevated and salubrious, and the supply of water abundant, and of a pure quality. The fortifications that encircle the tn. are extensive and complete. They are faced with stone, flanked by bastions, and protected by a wet ditch cut in the rock. The inner area is much encumbered by ruinous dwellings; and here also stand two ancient temples. In the year 1818 this fort and town were taken by the British, after a brave resistance on the part of the natives. The garrison consisted of 1600 effective men. It has since been adopted, from the salubrity of its climate, as a cantonment for troops.

BELGAUTCHY, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Rajshahy, and prov. of Bengal; 45 m. E. from Nattore.

BELGER, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Konieh, and gov. of Karamania; 12 m. S. from Erkli, or Erekli.

BELGERN, tn. Prussia, on the frontier of Saxony; situated upon the left bank of the riv. Elbe, 8 m. SE. from Torgau; 35 m. NW. from Dresden. Lat. 51. 28. N. Long. 13. 8. E. Pop. 2000. It is an ancient tn., enjoys a small trade; but is situated rather low, which subjects it to frequent inundations.

BELGIOJOSO, tn. N. Italy, duchy of Milan, in the Lombardo-Venetian ter.; situated upon the riv. Po, 6 m. from Pavia. Here is a splendid aqueduct, erected by Galeazzo II.; and here, in a situation exquisitely beautiful, is the palace in which Francis I. passed the night that succeeded the famous battle of Pavia.

BELGIRATE, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont, upon the left shore of lake Maggiore; 5 m. from Arona. Lat. 45. 52. N. Long. 8. 34. E.

BELGIUM, kindg. Europe, bounded on the N. by Holland and the North Sea; on the E. by Germany; on the SW. by France; and NW. by the German ocean or North Sea. It extends from Lat. 49. 25. to 51. 30. N.; and from Long. 2. 40. to 6. 30. E. Area, 14,459 square miles. Pop. 4,000,000. The general aspect of this country is varied and agreeable; in one direction plains of vast extent and remarkable fertility are spread out, comprising luxuriant meadows, and the sweetest pastures covered with cattle; in the distance appear gently swelling hills, clothed with forests, in the valleys between which are placed many beautiful seats, on the banks of the fine rivers, that subsequently wind through the rich plains below, in seeking their destination. The Scheldt (L'Escaut), the Meuse, and the Our, are the principal rvs., but there are many minor streams that contribute both to the beauty and fertility of the country. There are no lakes here. A marsh called the Peel, in the prov. Limburg, occupies an extensive area. The eminences of Belgium, and the aspiring chain of French Alps, are not entitled to the designation of mtns.; they belong to three ranges, namely, the Ardennes, the Cevenno-Vosgian, and the Franco-Celtic. In the duchy of Luxemburg are found slatestone, surrounded by gra

nite, and also stratified limestone, including organic remains. Towards Brussels the Schisti form a vast basin filled with limestone, and containing anthracites, sandstone, and carbonized earth. These rocks are in vertical strata, which has occasioned the necessity of working the coal-pits near Namur and Mons by means of shafts. Considerable supplies of the best stone for road-making, are had from the quartzose districts. An endless variety of marbles is obtained in the region of the anthracites, one, called "*petit granite*," is particularly valued: here also lead and iron are found. The hot wells near Liege are situated in the same region, and the famous waters of Spa spring in a slaty soil. The soil, particularly in Flanders, Brabant, and Hainault, is fertile, and highly cultivated; and the agriculture of Belgium has been celebrated for more than 600 years, and the skill, industry, system of manuring, and disuse of fallows, have been frequently noticed favourably by British agriculturists. Corn, hemp, madder, tobacco, and flax, are the principal riches of the country; and hops are raised in large quantities. The Belgian horse is too dull for any other than agricultural employment, but the black cattle here are of approved breeds, and fed upon the richest pastures as well as upon turnips and clover. Amongst the numerous manufactures are iron, which employs about 100 furnaces, 200 forges, with many hammering and rolling houses. Axletrees and machinery of all kinds are made here; steel, copper, and bronzes worked; excellent cutlery made at Namur; and Liege is famous for its hardware. Woollen cloths are exported hence to various parts of Europe and America. Linen, sail-cloth, ticken, thread for sewing, and lace, cottons and mixed stuffs are manufactured in Brabant and Flanders. The most improved machinery is adopted here, and few countries surpass Belgium in the early perception and adoption of scientific and mechanical improvements. In Ghent alone there are 70 steam-engines employed in spinning and weaving, although the first was erected so late as the year 1805. The extensive breweries of Louvain, Brussels, and Mechlin, may be mentioned here in the recapitulation of Belgium industry. The manufacturing industry of Holland and Belgium is valued at £28,125,000 annually, of which 184 millions of francs constitute the profit of the manufacturers. Foreign trade is almost wholly conducted through the port of Antwerp, and in some articles it exceeds the imports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Communication and transport are facilitated by the construction of excellent roads, as well as by the opening of numerous canals. Besides the old canals of Bruges, of Brussels, and others, which cross the country in every direction, there are new lines formed, from Ghent to Terningen, another from Charleroi to Brussels, a third from Liege to Wasserbillig, fifty leagues in length, connecting the Meuse and Moselle. The predominating religion of Belgium is Roman Catholic, but all religions are tolerated. The territorial division includes 9 prov. namely, Antwerp, Brabant, West Flanders, Liege, East Flanders, Hainault, Limburg, Namur, and Luxembourg; in these the chief places are Brussels the capital, Antwerp on the Scheldt, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Liege, Namur, Maastricht, Louvain, Luxembourg, Spa, famous for its waters, Genappe, and Waterloo,

celebrated in the military history of Europe. The climate of Belgium is in general salubrious, but in the vicinity of the Poldres, a marshy district near the sea, periodical fevers arise, of a dangerous character, called here *fièvres des Poldres*. The government is monarchical, the executive power being vested in the king, but in legislation he is assisted by the chamber of representatives and by the senate. Belgium was anciently part of Gaul, conquered by Julius Cæsar, about 50 years B. C. It was united to France in the seventh century, and held by the descendants of Charlemagne. It was afterwards divided into petty states, and came by marriage to the house of Bourgogne, and was again, by similar circumstances, transferred to the house of Austria. In 1555, Charles V. granted the Belgian states to his son, Philip king of Spain, and they bore the Spanish yoke unwillingly until 1714, when they exchanged it for Austrian domination once more. In this state they continued until Napoleon appeared, who conquered the country, disposed it into departments, and annexed it to France, in 1795. Upon the fall of Napoleon, the Belgian states were by the Congress of Vienna annexed to the new kingdom of the Netherlands, from which power they revolted in 1830, and in 1831 chose for their king Leopold George Christian Frederick, prince of Saxe-Cobourg. Belgium is the country of Rubens, Teniers, Vandyke, and other painters of the highest fame, and amongst its numerous literary characters, are Philippe de Comines, Ortelius, Gregory the mathematician, Van Heumont, Torrenius, and many others.

BELGOROD, tn. Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kurak, formerly the capital of the government, and containing a pop. of 8000 souls.

BELGRAD, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Roumelia; 24 m. from Constantinople. Here are the noble aqueducts erected by the Greek emperors, for supplying Constantinople with water.

BELGRADCHIK, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the div. of Widchin, and prov. of Roumelia; 25 m. sw. from Widin or Vidin. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 22° 23. E.

BELGRADE, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Kennebeck, and state of Maine; 13 m. NW. from Augusta, and 172 m. NE. from Boston. Pop. 1375.

BELGRADE (anciently Singidunum, Alba Græcorum, Griechich Weissenburg, of the Germans,) tn. Turkey in Europe, and the capital of Lower Servia, situated at the confluence of the Save and the Danube; 27 m. from Semendria; 540 from Constantinople. Lat. 44. 50. N. Long. 20. 37. E. It is one of the most important places in the north of the Turkish empire, contains a pop. of 30,000 souls, and is strongly fortified. It is divided into four parts or quarters. First the citadel or fortress, which occupies the summit of a precipitous rock, and commands a prospect of the riv. Danube, and the other portions of the tn. It is surrounded by lofty curtains, with flanking towers and a triple ditch. It includes the chief mosque, the residence of the Pacha of Servia, and is separated from all other parts of the tn. by an ambulatory of 400 paces broad. The second div. is called "The Town of Water," it is also surrounded with lofty walls, extends along the Danube, and is the most respectable and best built quarter. The third is the "Town

of Raitses," or Servians, which is situated on the riv. Save, and enclosed with walls and palisades; and lastly the Palanka or suburbs, on the s.e. of the citadel. The streets are not paved, the houses, in general, badly built, the number of mosques amount to fifteen. The situation on the frontier of Hungary, is of the utmost consequence, here two noble rivers unite, and at the mouth of the Save is the island of the Gipsies, and in the Danube, at a little distance, are three islets, near which is safe anchorage. Belgrade has borne a conspicuous part in almost every contest between the two great powers of Austria and Turkey. It has been occupied successively by the Visigoths, Huns, Goths, Greeks, and Austrians; and in 1442 and 1456, it was besieged by the Turks, and in 1521, taken by Solyman II. In 1668 it was seized by the Imperialists, but wrested from them by the Turks in 1690. Prince Eugene made himself master of Belgrade in 1717, and at the peace of Passarowitz it was allowed to remain in the hands of the Austrians, who, however, were unable to hold it longer than after the year 1739. By the conditions of the peace of Belgrade, made in the same year, the Porte was permitted to retain the possession, provided the fortifications erected during Austrian occupancy were immediately demolished, which was accordingly done, after the constant exertion of nine months on the part of as many persons as could be conveniently occupied at the task. In 1789, it was taken by general Laudon, but restored to the Porte at the peace of Sistow, in 1791. In 1806, it was seized by the revolutionary Servians, but upon their suppression it was re-occupied by the Turks.

BELGRADO, tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian states, near Udine, and 25 m. from Treviso. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 12. 55. E.

BELGRAM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Oude; 60 m. NW. of Lucknow. Lat. 27. 7. N. Long. 80. 5. E. It was anciently a place of some importance, as the many interesting remnants of Mogul architecture here sufficiently attest. The dwellings of the present inhabitants are of the meanest description, and built either of mud or timber.

BELGRAVE, par. England, hunds. E. and W. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 3450. Real prop. £5022. Pop. 2329. Leicester (P. T. 99). Living, a vic. dioc. Lincoln. The greater part of this par. is in E. Goscote hund. It includes the chapelries of Thurmaston and Birstall.

BELGRIFFIN. See **BALGRIFFIN**.

BELGROVE, tn. Ireland, in the Queen's co. prov. of Leinster. Lat. 53. 6. N. Long. 7. 11. W. 4 m. SW. from Monastereven. (P. T. 38).

BELHAVAL, tn. Ireland, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught. Lat. 54. 11. N. Long. 8. 9. W. 11 m. S. from Manor Hamilton. (P. T. 145).

BELHAVEN, vil. Scotland, par. and royalty of Dunbar, sh. of Haddington. Dunbar (P. T. 371). It is situated one mile W. from Dunbar burgh, of which it is in fact a suburb. Belhaven stands at the head of a small bay of the sea, and was formerly the haven of Dunbar. The noble family of Hamilton takes the title of Baron from this place.

BELHELVE, maritime par. Scotland, dist. of Aberdeen, sh. of Aberdeen. Pop. 1621. Aberdeen (P. T. 536). This is an extensive par. on the shore of the German Ocean, and except along the coast the land is flat, rocky, and barren.

Living, in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen.

BELIAMEH, tn. Said, or Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 7 m. E. from Girgeh, or Djirgeh. Lat. 26. 18. N. Long. 32. 0. E.

BELIAN, riv. Central Asia, in Bokhara. It is tributary to the Harrat, with which it unites, 60 m. WSW. of Budakshan.

BELICE RIVER. See **BALICI**.

BELIENE, or **BELLIENE**, tn. of Said, or Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. Lat. 26. 6. N. Long. 32. 2. E. This tn. was formerly of considerable importance, but is now much decayed; it is situated 12 m. S. of Girgeh. The remains of a brick wall of great dimensions are visible here.

BELIJOS, tn. S. America, depart. div. of Truxillo, intendancy of Zulia, republic of Colombia. Lat. 8. 50. N. Long. 7. 12. W. on the riv. Motatan; 20 m. SSW. from Truxillo.

BELILLE, tn. S. America, republic of Cuzco, in repub. of Peru. Lat. 14. 40. S. Long. 71. 20. W. Situated in the Andes mtns. on a tributary of the riv. Apurimac.

BELIM, or **BALIM**, tn. France, department of the Gironde, prov. of Guienne and Perigord. Pop. 1285. Lat. 44. 25. N. Long. 1. 2. W. Situated 40 m. SSW. from Bourdeaux.

BELINA, tn. Turkey in Europe, div. of Novi Bazaar, prov. of Servia. Lat. 43. 22. N. Long. 20. 13. E. Situated on the Morava riv. 26 m. NW. from Novi Bazaar.

BELINA, tn. Turkey in Europe div. of Bosna Serai, prov. of Bosnia. Lat. 44. 45. N. Long. 19. 14. E. situated 27 m. N. of Zwornik.

BELINAS, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Tripoli, gov. of Syria. Lat. 35. 3. N. Long. 35. 56. E. Situated 25 m. S. of Latakia, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

BELINDA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad. Lat. 25. 53. N. Long. 80. 49. E. Situated 66 m. S. from Lucknow.

BELIRA, riv. of Spain, sub-div. of Lerida, prov. of Catalonia. It rises in the Pyrenæan mtns. and is tributary to the riv. Segre, into which it falls, 5 m. SW. of Urgel.

BELITZ, tn. Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, on the riv. Neiplitz. Pop. 1480. Lat. 52. 14. N. Long. 12. 50. E. The manufacture of cloth employs many of the inhabitants, and the adjacent country produces considerable quantities of flax. This was formerly a fortified tn. 13 m. SSW. from Potsdam.

BELITZ, tn. Prussia, prov. of Pomerania, Western div. Lat. 53. 13. N. Long. 14. 35. E. Situated on a tributary of the Oder; 17 m. S. from Stettin.

BELITZ, tn. Prussia, grand duchy of Mecklenburg. Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 12. 29. E. Situated 15 m. ENE. from Gustrow.

BELK, island, E. Indies, the most northern of the Serangani islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 5. 13. N. Long. 125. 15. E. Situated 12 m. S. of the island of Mindanao. The N. coast is bold and rocky. The island is partially cultivated, and yields abundance of cocoa-nuts and yellow wax.

BELKA, **DJEBEL EL**. See **DJEBEL EL BELKA**.

BELKANI tn. Turkey in Asia, in the gov. of Anadolia; 14 m. N. of the city of Satalia. Lat. 37. 3. N. Long. 30. 46. E.

BELKI, tn. Hindoostan, in the country of Candeish; 21 m. S. from Baranay.

BELKIN, tn. Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Garbieh, in the interior of the Delta. Lat. 31. 10. N. Long. 31. 12. E. 11 m. N. from Mehallet el Kebir.

BELL-BROOK, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Green, and state of Ohio.

BELL MOUNT, seaport tn. Turkey in Asia, dist. of El Kella, pach. of Tripoli. Lat. 34. 25. N. Long. 35. 49. E. 3 m. sw. from Tripoli.

BELL POINT, Australia, on the sw. coast of New Holland, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 32. 30. S. Long. 133. 20. E. It is situated 3 m. SE of Fowler's Bay.

BELL ROCK, or **INCH CAPS ROCK**, Scotland, sh. of Forfar. Lat. 56. 29. N. Long. 2. 22. W. Situated 12 m. SE. from Arbroath, in the German Ocean. On this rock, an abbot of the monastery of Arbroath formerly affixed a bell, which was rung at high water, when the rock was nearly covered by the sea. It is nearly 1000 feet in length, and consists of a shelving reef of red sand-stone, which at spring tides exposes a surface of 427 feet in length, by 230 in breadth. This rock, standing in the way of coasting vessels, particularly those about to enter the Firths of Tay and Forth, has been the cause of numberless melancholy wrecks. In the year 1803, a bill was brought into Parliament by the commissioners of the Northern light houses, to empower them to erect a light house on this rock, which act having passed, a site for the foundation was cut, at great expense, in the rock, and the first stone of the building laid, 10 July, 1808. The work was completed at an expense of £60,000, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stevenson, civil engineer, Edinburgh, on a plan of Mr. Rennie's; and this beacon was first lighted on the 1st Feb. 1811. A wooden tower, several stories high, was erected on the rock, as a refuge for the workmen, in case of any accident, and to which they could retire when the tide rose so high as to oblige them to discontinue their work. The light house is a circular building, the foundation nearly level with the low water mark at ordinary spring tides. The ground course is 42 feet in diameter, and the top of the building 13 feet in diameter; height of tower, 100 feet, lantern 15, total height 115 feet. The building is solid to a height of 30 feet. It is divided into six stories. The lantern is of an octagonal form, 12 feet in diameter, and 15 feet in height, covered with a dome roof of copper. The light revolves once in six minutes, during one half of which period it appears of a red colour, and during the other half a plain bright light. During foggy weather two large bells are tolled, day and night.

BELL SENYER, tn. empire of Austria, in Hungary. Lat. 46. 40. N. Long. 21. 55. E. Situated 21 m. S. from Great Wardein.

BELL SOUND, island of Spitzbergen, on the W. coast, in the Arctic sea. Lat. 77. 40. N. Long. 13. 0. E.

BELLA-POULA, or **Belo-Poulo**, isle, in the Grecian Archipelago; 10 m. NW. from Caravi, and 26 m. SE. from Morvemnesia. It is 2½ m. in length, from SE. to NW. appears in two round hills like separate islands, and is so bold that vessels may pass close to the shore. Lat. 36. 57. 15. N. Long. 23. 26. 35. E.

BELLA VILLA, tn. S. America, prov. of Matto Grosso, Brazil. Lat. 15. 0. S. Long. 16. 30. W. On the right bank of the Itenez or

Guapore riv. at the foot of the Serra Parica, or Parexis mtns.

BELLABRE. See **BELABRE**.

BELLAC, or **BLAC**, tn. France, depart. of the Upper Vienne, prov. of Poitou. Pop. 3290. Lat. 46. 7. N. Long. 1. 7. E. It is situated near the junction of the Vincon and Gardempe rvs. 20 m. NW. from Limoges. Here is a tribunal of justice. Manufactures, lace, hats, paper, iron, &c.

BELLACO ISLES, S. America, a group of small islands in the S. Atlantic ocean. Lat. 48. 44. S. Long. 66. 0. W. Off the eastern coast of Patagonia.

BELLAD EL, tn. Nubia, prov. of Darshaygi, on the left bank of the Nile. Lat. 18. 31. N. Long. 32. 6. E. 18 m. NE. from Merawe.

BELLADAC, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Diarbekir, gov. of Algezira. Lat. 38. 5. N. Long. 40. 0. E. 40 m. W. of Rabba.

BELLADRUM, tn. Scotland, sh. Inverness. Lat. 57. 26. N. Long. 4. 26. W. Situated on a tributary of the riv. Affarie.

BELLAGAN, vil. Ireland, par. of Carlingford, and bar. of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, situated on the sea-coast, at the entrance of Carlingford Lough. Carlingford (P. T. 75). Lat. 52. 59. N. Long. 6. 5. W.

BELLAGHY, tn. Ireland, bar. Loughisholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster. Castle-Dawson (P. T. 122). Lat. 54. 48. N. Long. 6. 32. W. There is a handsome church here, and an interesting seat of the Spottiswood's near to the village.

BELLAGIO, tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian ter. and duchy of Milan, seated on the S. shore of the lake of Como; 14 m. from the tn. of Como. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 9. 15. E.

BELLAIR, tn. N. America, U. S., in the dist. of Lancaster, and in the state of South Carolina; 470 m. from Washington.

BELLAIR, tn. N. America, U. S., in the state of Maryland, and 85 m. SW. from Philadelphia. Lat. 39. 35. N. Long. 76. 25. W.

BELLA ISOLA. See **BORROMEI ISLANDS**.

BELLA-LOIN, vil. Scotland, dist. of Badenoch, shire of Inverness, situated upon a rivulet that falls into Loch Ness, and near to the S. shore of that lake; 10 m. NE. from Fort Augustus. Lat. 57. 11. N. Long. 4. 16. W.

BELLAMONT, tn. Ireland, par. of Drumgoon, bar. of Tullaghglarvey, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster. Cootehill (P. T. 74). The noble park at this place, called Bellamont forest, is the seat of the ancient family of Coote. Lat. 54. 5. N. Long. 6. 58. W.

BELLAMORESKOY, or **BIELOMORESKOV**, dist. (Europe, in Russian Lapland, extending along the shore of the Bielo-more, or White sea.

BELLAMY, island, in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of South Carolina, in N. America. Lat. 33. 50. N. Long. 78. 35. W.

BELLAMY BANK, riv. N. America, U. S. New Hampshire, it rises in the co. of Barrington, and falls into the Piscataqua, in the south part of the co. of Dover.

BELLAMY PASS, Hindoostan, island of Ceylon, on the road from Columbo to Candy, the capital of the island, from which it is distant 10 m. The summit of Bellamy mtns. is elevated 2200 feet above sea level.

BELLANO, tn. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian

states, in the Valteline, seated upon the coast of lake Como; 20 m. N.W. from Como. Lat. 46. 4. N. Long. 9. 20. E.

BELLANTRE, tn. N. Italy in the Sardinian state of Savoy; 39 m. from Chamberry.

BELLARIA, tn. N. Italy, Forlì, in the states of the Church, situated upon the coast of the Adriatic sea; 10 m. E. from Cesena. Lat. 44. 9. N. Long. 12. 25. E.

BELLARY, dist. Hindoostan, in the ceded district of Balaghaut, including the div. of Adoni, Harponelly, Raidroog, Gooty, and several others, the chief tns. of which are called by the same names. It is well watered by the Krishna, Toombuddra, and many minor rivers. Some cotton is cultivated, but the quantity raised here, annually, may yet be considerably augmented.

BELLARY, tn. Hindoostan, in the div. of the same name and Balaghaut ceded dist. Lat. 15. 8. N. Long. 76. 57. E. Here are both civil and military establishments, and a strong fort, placed upon the summit of a lofty rock with precipitous sides. The cantonment bazaar here is open, clean, and adorned with trees; it presents an appearance of neatness, and possesses a real advantage in the preservation of the health of its occupants.

BELLARY, (anc. Valahari), tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Bendelker, prov. of Allababad; 30 m. from Gurrah. Lat. 23. 45. N. Long. 80. 20. E. Here are several splendid Hindoo temples, and the ruins of an once extensive town.

BELLAS, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura. Pop. 1500. Distant from Lisbon, 9 m. Lat. 38. 47. N. Long. 9. 17. W. Here are mineral waters much esteemed.

BELLAS AGOAS RIVER. See AGOAS BELLAS RIVER.

BELLASIZE, tushp. England, in the par. of Eastington, wapentake and liberty of Howdenshire, co. York, East riding. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £1672. Pop. 189. Howden (P. T. 196).

BELLASPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi, upon the Sutlege riv. It is tolerably built, and is generally the residence of a native chieftain. Lat. 31. 35. N. Long. 76. 20. E.

BELLATA, tn. Egypt, in the Western Oasis; at this remote place indigo is manufactured.

BELLAVISTA, tn. S. America, in the intendancy of Truxillo, and repub. of Peru, situated upon a tributary to the riv. of Moyobambas; 30 m. S.E. from the tn. of that name, in Lat. 7. 15. S. Long. 75. 50. W.

BELLAVISTA CAPE, island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean sea, situated in the Cagliari div. and on the E. coast. Lat. 40. 0. N. Long. 9. 47. E.

BELLAY, tn. France, depart. of Ain, prov. of Burgundy, situated near the left bank, of the Rhone; 20 m. N.W. from Chamberry. Lat. 45. 46. N. Long. 5. 41. E.

BELLAY, tn. France, depart. of Vienne, prov. of Poitou, situated upon the riv. Drine; 9 m. N. from Loudun. Lat. 47. 7. N. Long. 0. 0.

BELLE, riv. of Belgium, rising in the prov. South Brabant, a few leagues to the N. of Brussels, and falling into the Seine below Alost. Lat. 50. 53. N. Long. 4. 7. E.

BELLE, riv. N. America, U. S. in Michigan, falling into the channel of communication between lake Huron and lake St. Clair. Lat. 42. 50. N. Long. 82. 40. W.

BELLE ALLIANCE, LA, a vil. of Belgium, Vol. I.

prov. of S. Brabant, about 10 m. S. from Brussels. This was the precise turning point of the bloody struggle between Napoleon and Wellington, in the decisive field of Waterloo, on the 18th June, 1815. The Russians still designate that eventful contest by the name of La Belle Alliance; the French call it from St. Jean, the chief point of attack, while the English have given it the memorable name of the "Battle of Waterloo." Lat. 50. 42. N. Long. 4. 25. E.

BELLE BAY, N. America, situated upon the N. coast of Newfoundland, a few leagues N. of Fortune bay.

BELLE DEFENSE, tn. France, in the depart. of Côte d'Or, and prov. of Burgundy, containing a pop. of 2000 souls.

BELLE FONTAINE, tn. Belgium, prov. of Luxemburg, in the skirts of the Forest of Ardenne, near the S. bank of the riv. Semoy; 9 m. N.E. from Montmedy. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 5. 29. E.

BELLE FONTAIN, vil. N. America, in the Missouri ter. situated upon the S. bank of the Missouri riv.; 4 m. from its mouth, and 16 m. N. from St. Louis. This is a military station affording accommodation to 500 men. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 83. 52. W.

BELLE-FONTE, tn. N. America, U. S. in Centre co. and state of Pennsylvania; 3 m. from Milesburg; 238 m. N.W. from Philadelphia, and 190 from Washington. Lat. 40. 55. N. Long. 77. 50. W. It occupies an elevated site at the head of the boat-navigation on Spring creek, is regularly laid out, and here are a bank, an academy, and the various county offices. The surrounding country is fertile and beautiful.

BELLE ISLE, or BELLE-ISLE-EN-MER, (anc. Vindilis,) France, belonging to the depart. of Morbihan, prov. of Brittany, situated in the bay of Biscay, and between Vannes and Lorient, on the mainland, and is one of the principal of those islands called by Pliny *Insula Venetica*. It is both the largest and richest of the number, extending 12 m. in length, by 6 m. in breadth, and yielding the richest pasturage. It is distant from the French coast 18 m., and contains a pop. of 8000 souls. Chief tn. Palais, besides which it includes three smaller tns. and four villages. Lat. 47. 20. N. Long. 3. 10. W. At Palais, Sauzon, and Goulfard are situated the only landing-places on the island, and these neither convenient nor safe. The shores in all other places are precipitous, or defended with sharp unapproachable crags. The fertility of the soil admits of a considerable export of grain and oatmeal; and every year upwards of 800 draught horses, held in the highest estimation, are transmitted hence to the coast of France. The inhabitants also possess a large share in the coasting trade, inexhaustible salt-pits, and a very valuable fishery of sardels. An engagement took place off this island in the year 1759, between the English fleet, under Hawke, and the French, commanded by Conflans, when the latter were defeated. It was taken by the English in the year 1761, but restored to France at the peace of Fontainebleau.

BELLE ISLE, tn. France, in the arrond. of Guingamp, depart. of Côtes du Nord, and prov. of Brittany, a P. T. Pop. 900. 9 m. W. from Guingamp. Lat. 48. 32. N. Long. 3. 25. W.

BELLE ISLE, an island, N. America, at the N. entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence. It is 21

m. in circumference, has one roadstead on the NW. coast, within a little inlet that lies close to the shore, and called Lack harbour. On the E. end there is a second small cove for shallops. Distant from the coast of Labrador 16 m. Lat. 52. 0. 33. N. Long. 55. 11. 20. W.

BELLE ISLE, strait of, N. America, between the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, and the north entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 56. 0. W.

BELLE ISLE, N. America, off the coast of New Iberia, in the state of Louisiana, between the bay of Atchafalaya and Vermilion bay. Lat. 29. 30. N. Long. 90. 0. W.

BELLEAU, par. England, hund. of Calceworth, Marsh div., parts of Lindsay, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 430. Real prop. £1156. Pop. 107. Alford (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. This par. is supposed to derive its name from the numerous wells of clear water which abound here.

BELLECHASSE, co. N. America, Lower Canada. Bounded on the NE. by the co. of Islet; on the SW. by Lauzon and Jolliat; NW. by the riv. St. Lawrence, all the islands in which, adjacent to this co., are considered as belonging to it. The territorial div. of the co. includes ten seigniories and two townships. Its extreme length on the St. Lawrence is 19 m.; its average breadth 17 m., and depth 35 m. The soil is uneven, approaching in some places to mountainous, but everywhere susceptible of cultivation. Lat. of the centre of the co. 46. 27. N. Long. 70. 25. W. It is watered by the rivs. Du Sud, Boyer, Bellechasse, and other tributaries to the St. Lawrence; and in the front of the co. is a chain of prosperous settlements. Two members are sent to the Provisional Parliament from this co. Places of election, St. Vallier and St. Gervais.

BELLECHASSE, riv. N. America, Lower Canada. It rises in the seigniory of St. Michael, in the co. of Bellechasse, and traversing the seigniory of St. Vallier to the NE. angle, falls into the riv. St. Lawrence.

BELLEDEFENSE. See **BELLE DEFENSE**.

BELLED EKSALL, tn. Palestine, in the pach. of Acre; 4 m. W. from Nazareth. Lat. 32. 42. N. Long. 35. 25. E.

BELLED EL SHEIK, tn. Palestine, in the pach. of Acre, situated on the Nahr el Makatta; 8 m. S. from Acre. Lat. 32. 47. N. Long. 35. 6. E.

BELLED EL SHEIK MOOSA, vil. of Palestine, pach. of Gaza, situated near the S. bank of the Nahr el Arsouf, and 3 m. from the sea-coast. Lat. 32. 23. N. Long. 34. 56. E.

BELLED EL NAZARA, tn. of Arabia, near to the coast of the Red Sea, and a few miles distant from Tor.

BELLEEK, vil. Ireland, par. of Loughgilly, bar. of Lower Fews, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, situated upon the outlet of Lough Cam. Pop. 129. Newton-Hamilton (P. T. 67).

BELLEEK, vil. and par. Ireland, in the bar. of Lurg, co. of Fermanagh, and prov. of Ulster, situated at the outlet of Lough Erne, where the surplus water of that great lake falls down a ledge of limestone-rock, forming cataracts of inexpressible grandeur. The riv. Erne is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. of vil. 260; of par. 2702. Ballyshannon (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, having 490 acres

of glebe. Belleek is distant 5 m. from the sea at Ballyshannon; and a canal or rail-road, of this length only, is required to complete a cheap and expeditious line of communication from Belturbet to the sea. Lat. 54. 27. N. Long. 8. 0. W.

BELLE-FLEUR, riv. N. America, Lower Canada, falling into the Saguenay below Ha-ha bay, where its breadth is 66 feet.

BELLEGARDE, tn. France, arrond. of Montargis, depart. of Loiret, prov. of Orléannois; 5 m. SE. from Boiscommun (P. T.).

BELLEGARDE, tn. France, in the depart. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and prov. of Roussillon, situated amongst the mntns., a little above the Col-de-Pertuis, a Spanish fort, and on the Spanish frontier, between Jonquieres and Ceres (P. T.). Pop. 800. Lat. 42. 27. N. Long. 3. 54. E. This is a fortified port, of considerable strength, yet taken by the Spaniards in 1674, who were expelled again the following year. In 1679 the present complete and noble fortress was constructed, but this also was taken by the Spaniards in 1793. The republican army, however, sat down before the place, and after a lengthened siege recovered possession from the Spanish in 1794.

BELLEGARDE, tn. France, in the depart. of Ain, and prov. of Burgundy; one mile from the banks of the Rhone. Châtillon de Michaille (P. T.).

BELLEGARDE ST. SILVAIN, tn. France, arrond. of Aubusson, depart. of Creuse, prov. of La Marche; 9 m. from Aubusson. Pop. 1200.

BELLEGARDE, vil. France, depart. of Gard, and prov. of Languedoc; 5 m. from Nîmes. Pop. 500.

BELLEGHEN, tn. Belgium, prov. of West Flanders; 4 m. SW. from Courtray, and near the French frontier. Lat. 50. 47. N. Long. 3. 17. E.

BELLEIL, tn. France, depart. of Ain, prov. of Burgundy. It is a subprefecture, a P. T. and the seat of a tribunal of justice. Pop. 3773. Fairs held for three days, commencing on the 9th of November. Distant from Lyons 48 m. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 5. 41. E.

BELLEISLE, riv. N. America, Lower Canada. It rises in the seigniory of Deschambault, passes into La Chevotrie seigniory, and falls into the St. Lawrence on the N. side.

BELLENAVE, tn. France, depart. of Allier, prov. of Auvergne; 12 m. from Gannat (P. T.). Pop. 800. Corn and wine are produced in the vicinity, which also abounds in excellent pasture and extensive woods.

BELLENCOMBRES, tn. France, in the arrond. of Dieppe, depart. of the Lower Seine, and prov. of Normandy; 15 m. from Dieppe. St. Saen (P. T.).

BELLERBY, chapelry, England, par. of Spennithorn, wapentake of Hang West, co. York, North Riding. Acres, 2540. Real prop. £2815. Pop. 417. Leyburn (P. T. 232). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

BELLE-RIVER, N. America, Upper Canada, a tributary to the St. Clair, into which it falls to the E. of the Aux-Puces riv. It is navigable by boats for a considerable distance.

BELLE-RIVIERRE, N. America, Lower Canada, falling into lake St. John, on the St. The soil on both sides of the riv. is rich, and improves gradually as the riv. is ascended. The various hills, that rise at a distance from the

banks, are clothed with elm, pine, alders, spear, ash, poplar, and some cedar. About 6 m. from its mouth it is contracted to a breadth of only ten yards, and the water precipitated over a rock 75 feet in depth, forming part of one of the most sublime scenes in Canada. A portage of a quarter of a mile, on the N. bank, leads to another level, where the bounding land is also of good quality. Three miles further the riv. expands into a basin, having an island in the centre; and here, upon the NE. side, is the mouth of the Aulnais riv. The Belle-rivierre is navigable by large batteaux for many leagues, and further on by canoes.

BELLEROCHÉ, tn. France, in the depart. of the Rhone 12 m. from Beaujeu (P. T.).

BELLERSHEIM, tn. Prussia, in Westphalia; 3 m. Arensburg. Lat. 51. 25. N. Long. 8. 1. E.

BELLESINE, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Geneva, situated upon the E. shore of lake Lausanne, near the Piedmontese frontier; 7 m. NE. from Geneva. It is strongly fortified. Lat. 46. 15. N. Long. 6. 12. E.

BELLESTA, tn. France, depart. of Ariège, prov. of Languedoc; 12 m. from Mirepoix (P. T.). Pop. 750. Near to this place is the singular intermitting spring called Fonte Estorbe.

BELLESTER. See **BELLISTER**.

BELLESVEVRE, tn. France, arrond. of Louhans, depart. of Saone-et-Loire, near to Verdun-sur-Saone (P. T.).

BELLEVERNON, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Fayette, and state of Pennsylvania; 8 m. from Uniontown, and 195 m. SW. from Harrisburg.

BELLEVUE, settlement, N. America, U. S., in the dist. of Maine, co. of Washington, and state of Missouri. Pop. 1200. Lat. 37. 45. N. Long. 90. 52. W.

BELLEVUE, fief, N. America, in the co. of Surrey, Lower Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence; 22 m. NE. from Montreal.

BELLEVILLE, tn. France, in the depart. of the Rhone, and prov. of Lyonnois and Bresse, seated upon the W. bank of the Saone riv. It is a P. T.; 9 m. N. from Villefranche. Pop. 2500. Lat. 45. 5. N. Long. 4. 46. E. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity.

BELLEVILLE, vil. France, in the depart. of Vendée, prov. of Poitou; 45 m. from Fontenai, near to Bourbon-Vendée (P. T.), the capital of the prov.

BELLEVILLE, tn. France, depart. of the Seine, prov. Isle of France, in the *banlieue* of Paris. Pop. 3500. Here are quarries of gypsum; some cutlery also is manufactured here. In the vicinity of this place an engagement took place, on 30th March, 1814, between the French and the allied armies.

BELLEVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the state of Illinois; situated upon a rivulet that falls in the Mississippi at St. Louis. Lat. 38. 32. N. Long. 89. 52. W.

BELLEVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Essex, state of New Jersey, situated on the Passaic riv.; 5 m. above Newark; printing, bleaching, and dyeing establishments are formed here, and upwards of 8,000,000 yards of calico are made here annually.

BELLEVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Wood, state of Virginia, situated upon

the left bank of the Ohio riv. at the mouth of Lee's creek.

BELLEVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Logan, and state of Ohio.

BELLEVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Richland, state of Ohio, situated upon the W. bank of the Mohicon creek.

BELLEVILLE, vil. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Hopkins, and state of Kentucky, seated upon the Trade water; 200 m. SW. from Frankfort.

BELLEVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Cuneah, and state of Alabama; 70 m. NE. from Pensacola, and 100 m. S. from Cahaba.

BELLEVILLE, par. N. America, U. S., in the tnsph. of Newbury, and state of Massachusetts; 1 m. from Newburyport.

BELLEVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of St. Clair, and state of Illinois; 18 m. from the Mississippi, situated in a fertile dist. It is 15 m. from Cahokia, and 992 from Washington.

BELLEVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Mifflin, and state of Pennsylvania; 140 m. from Washington.

BELLEVUE, ham. Ireland, in the co. of Wexford, and prov. of Leinster, situated upon the riv. Slaney. Enniscorthy (P. T. 82). Lat. 52. 25. N. Long. 6. 34. W.

BELLEVUE, fief of N. America, co. of Vercheres, Lower Canada, between the seigniories of Contrecoeur and Vercheres. It is well cultivated, but not watered by any riv.

BELLEVUE, vil. France, depart. of Seine, prov. of Isle of France; 6 m. from Paris. Here is a splendid castle.

BELLEVUE, Missouri. See **BELLEVUE**.

BELLEW, ham. Ireland, par. of Abbey, bar. of Tyaquin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Castleblakeney (P. T. 105). Lat. 53. 27. N. Long. 8. 26. W.

BELLEW-BRIDGE, ham. Ireland, par. of Abbey, bar. Tyaquin, co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught. Castleblakeney (P. T. 105). Lat. 53. 27. N. Long. 8. 24. W.

BELLEW-NEWTOWN. See **NEWTOWN-BELLEW**.

BELLEWSTOWN, ham. Ireland, par. of Killsharvan, bar. of Duleek, co. Meath. Drogheda (P. T. 30). There is a plateau or table land, forming the summit of a hill here, on the estate of the ancient family of Hamilton, where annual races are held.

BELLEY, or **BELLAY**. See **BELLEY**.

BELFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Greene, and state of Virginia, situated on the Meherrin riv. opposite to Hicksford, and 45 m. S. of Petersburg.

BELGREEN, ham. Ireland, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster. Cootehill (P. T. 74). Lat. 54. 1. N. Long. 6. 56. W.

BELGRIFFIN. See **BALGRIFFIN**.

BELLHEIM, tn. Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, kingd. of Bavaria. Pop. 1800.

BELLIE, par. Scotland, partly in the shire of Banff and partly in that of Elgin, extending along the banks of the riv. Spey, which is crossed here by a stone-bridge and affords a valuable fishery: it measures 6 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth. Real prop. £11,242. Pop. 2432. Fochabers (P. T. 159). The Romans had a military station at a place called Tesis, in this vicinity.

BELLIGAM, tn. Hindoostan, in the island of Ceylon, situated on the sea-coast. The inhabitants rent the privilege of fishery off the coast here from the government.

BELLIN, dist. of Prussia, in the duchy of Brandenburg, occupying an area of 50 square miles.

BELLIN, tn. Prussia, in the circle of Haveland, duchy of Brandenburg; 30 m. from Custrin. Pop. 1000.

BELLING, vil. Denmark in the bail. of Odensee and island of Funen, and 4 m. s. from the tn. of Odensee. Lat. 55. 11. N. Long. 10. 19. E.

BELLING, tn. Palestine, in the pach. of Acre; 12 sg. from Acre. Lat. 32. 48. N. Long. 35. 15. E.

BELLINGHAM, par. England, Tindale ward, NW. div. co. of Northumberland. Acres, 16,050. Pop. 1460. Distant from London 295 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Durham. This is one of six pars. into which the extensive par. of Simonburn was divided by an act passed in 51st of Geo. III. It was formerly the estate of the earl of Dumbarton, and upon his attainder granted to Greenwich hospital, the gov. of which is patron of the benefice.

BELLINGHAM, tn. England, in tnsbp. and par. of the same name, Tindale ward, NW. div. and co. of Northumberland, situated on the N. bank of the Tyne. Pop. 464. Distant from London 295 m. Market on Tuesdays. Fairs, Saturday after 15th Sept. Here are a church, Roman Catholic chapels, and meeting-house of seceders; besides a free-school, with a small endowment. Lat. 55. 8. N. Long. 2. 16. W.

BELLINGHAM, Ireland. See CASTLE BELLINGHAM.

BELLINGHAM BAY, N. America, on the W. coast, in the gulf of Georgia. It is about 10 m. in length and affords secure anchorage, with a constant supply of fresh water, at a convenient distance from the beach. Lat. 48. 37. N. Long. 237. 49. E.

BELLINGHAM, tn. N. America, in the co. of Norfolk, and state of Massachusetts; 25 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1000.

BELLINGHAUSEN, cape, island of Saghalien, Chinese empire, in the sea of Okotsk, situated upon the E. coast. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 144. 15. E.

BELLINGWOLDER, tn. Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, on the border of Friesland; 8 m. from Winscoten. Pop. 1500. Here is a fortress, erected in 1592.

BELLINO, Sr., tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian ter.; 9 m. from Rovigo.

BELLINZONA, (*Bellinz*), tn. Switzerland, canton of Tesin, situated upon the Ticino riv.; 8 m. N. from lake Maggiore, and 25 m. from Como. Pop. 1200. It is seated upon a lofty rock, and lies on the road to St. Gothard from the Italian side, is tolerably built, and adorned with a handsome collegiate church and four convents. Lat. 46. 12. N. Long. 859. E.

BELLILQUO, riv. S. America, repub. of the Banda Oriental or Cis Platina: it is a tributary to the riv. La Plata, with which it unites at Colera de Barquir, in Lat. 31. 45. S. Long. 57. 50. W.

BELLISTE, vil. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Lat. 53. 37. N. Long. 8. 50. W. Tuam (P. T. 126).

BELLISTER, tnsbp. England, par. of Halt-

whistle, W. div. of Tindale ward, co. of Northumberland. Pop. 120. Hexham (P. T. 268).

BELLNHAUSEN, tn. Germanv. electorate of Hesse-Cassel. Lat. 50. 41. N. Long. 8. 39. E. situated on the riv. Dill; 10 m. s. from Marburg.

BELLNO, tn. Prussia, prov. of W. Prussia, Lat. 53. 22. N. Long. 18. 25. E. situated on the riv. Wasser; 8 m. from Culm.

BELLO, tn. Austrian empire, on the confines of Tyrol and Lombardy; 35 m. N. from Belluno. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 12. 20. E.

BELLO, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Catayud, in the prov. of New Castile. Lat. 40. 57. N. Long. 1. 34. W. situated 60 m. SW. from Saragosa.

BELLO MONTE, tn. Italy, prov. of Sannio, kindg. of Naples. Lat. 43. 2. N. Long. 14. 47. E. situated on the riv. Merola; 15 m. from Termoli.

BELLOCHIO TOWER, tn. Italy, Ravenna, in the states of the Church. Lat. 44. 36. N. Long. 12. 12. E. situated on the coast of the Adriatic sea; 12 m. from Ravenna.

BELLOED, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gaudwana, in the Deccan. Lat. 20. 45. N. Long. 81. 7. E. situated 30 m. s. from Ryepoor.

BELLOIL, seignory, N. America, co. of Vercheres, Lower Canada, situated between the riva. St. Lawrence and Richelieu, two leagues in front and 1½ leagues in depth; the augmentation is nearly as extensive as the original seignory. Pop. 1788. The soil is in general light, but in some parts it is rich and fertile. The seignory is well watered by the riv. Belleil and other streams; and several good roads lead through it. Many of the houses are well-built but unconnected and scattered over the seignory.

BELLOIL, riv. N. America, co. of Vercheres, in Lower Canada. It rises in the seignory of the same name, and running in a NE. course falls into the Richelieu opposite to the Isles au Cerf.

BELLOI, tn. France, depart. of Oise, prov. of Isle of France; 12 m. from Compiègne.

BELLOMER, tn. France, arrond. of Chartres, depart. of Eure-et-Loire, prov. of Isle of France, 9 m. from Champrond (P. T.).

BELLON. See BELLON.

BELLONA, tn. and arsenal, N. America, U. S., co. Chesterfield, state of Virginia, situated 10 m. NE. from Lexington. Lat. 37. 45. N. Long. 79. 35. W.

BELLONA, island, Australasia, S. Pacific ocean, SW. of Christoval, one of the islands forming Solomon's Archipelago.

BELLONA SHOAL, Australasia, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 21. 0. S. Long. 16. 0. E. situated between New S. Wales and New Caledonia.

BELLONES CAPE, Africa, cape, on the E. coast of the island of Madagascar, in the Indian ocean. Lat. 16. 5. S. Long. 50. 20. E. It forms the S. extremity of Antongil bay.

BELLOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Salem, in the Mysore ter. Lat. 11. 44. N. Long. 78. 27. E. situate 10 m. E. from Salem.

BELLORO, tn. France, depart. of Bas-Pyrénées, prov. of Navarre and Bearn, seated upon the Gave de Pau; 9 m. from Orthez (P. T.).

BELLOU, or **BELLON**, tn. France, depart. of the Orne, prov. of Normandy. Pop. 1800. Lat. 48. 30. N. Long. 0. 45. W. situated 10 m. NE. from Domfront.

BELLOVAR, tn. Austrian empire, a well-built, fortified place, in Croatia. Pop. 1830. The

convent of Piariata, the Greek church, and government offices are handsome buildings. The fortifications were commenced in 1756. It is situated within 12 m. of the frontiers of Slavonia.

BELLOWS FALLS, N. America, U. S., a cataract on the Connecticut riv. consisting of several falls in a narrow strait of the riv. between Walpole and Rockingham. A bridge has been built over these falls, and the navigation is carried past there by means of a canal. The riv. which forms the boundary between the states of Vermont and New Hampshire, is here divided into two channels by a large rock; in winter, these channels are each 90 feet wide, but when the water is low, the current is thrown into the Western channel, which contracts to 16 feet in width, and the water rushes down with very great velocity.

BELLOWS FALLS, tn. N. America, U. S., in the tnshp. of Rockingham, state of Vermont, opposite the cataract of Bellows Falls. Lat. 43. 4. N. Long. 72. 31. W. This is a good tn. containing an episcopal church, several mills, &c. situated 26 m. S. from Windsor, and 452 m. from Washington.

BELLPUCH, or **BELPING**, tn. Spain, prov. of Catalonia. Pop. 1250. Lat. 41. 31. N. Long. 0. 54. E. situated in a fertile tract of country abounding in corn, wine, oil and almonds; 16 m. E. from Lerida. Here is a Franciscan convent worthy the attention of the traveller; it is built in the Gothic style; one of the cloisters is of white marble. The mausoleum of Raymond of Cardona, the founder, erected in the church, is an exquisite piece of sculpture.

BELLRINNESS, mntn. Scotland, partly in the par. of Aberlour, in Banffshire, on the side of the Spey. The battle of Glenlivet was fought at the foot of this hill in 1595, between the government forces under the earl of Argyle, and the Roman Catholic lords, Huntly, Errol, and Angus.

BELLSHILL, tn. Scotland, in the co. of Lanark; 3 m. NNE. from Hamilton.

BELLS MILLS, vil. Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith, near the city of Edinburgh. Several flour-mills have been erected here.

BELLUMCONDAH, tn. Hindoostan, district of Guntoor, in the Northern circars. Lat. 16. 31. N. Long. 80. 3. E. situated 36 m. NW. from Guntoor, in a hilly, unproductive country. The soil is black and stony, but produces cotton and Indian corn. Saltpetre is manufactured in the adjacent villages.

BELLUNA, MONTX, tn. empire of Austria, in Lombardo-Venetian ter. Lat. 45. 46. N. Long. 12. 1. E. situated 14 m. NW. from Treviso.

BELLUNESE, l., empire of Austria, in Lombardy, dist. N. Italy, and in the Venetian ter. A mountainous, but fertile and populous district, bordering on the Tyrol, Friuli, Feltre, and Cornegiano; 28 m. in length, and 20 in breadth. Pop. 48,410. It contains upwards of 200 tns. and villages, and produces cattle, corn, wine, oil, and a great abundance of various fruits. Its principal riches consist in extensive forests on the sides of the hills, the wood of which is transported in floats on the riv. Piave to the gulf of Venice. Mines of iron, lead, and copper, are worked in the hills. Previous to the peace of Campo Formio, this district belonged to the republic of Venice; but on that occasion it was

transferred, with the rest of the Venetian territory, to Austria.

BELLUNO, city, empire of Austria, capital of the district of Bellunese, in the Lombardo-Venetian ter. North Italy. Situated on a hill between the rivs. Ardo and Piave. Lat. 46. 8. N. Long. 12. 15. E. Pop. 8000. It contains 14 churches and 5 cloisters. Water is conveyed to the tn. by a large aqueduct, across a wide valley. The principal trade is in wool. The members of the tn. council all rank as noblesse. Bonaparte created Marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, with a revenue of £2500 per ann. The tn. is situated 43 m. N. from Venice.

BELLVILLE, N. America, U. S., co. of Rockbridge, state of Virginia; 10 m. NE. from Lexington. Lat. 37. 45. N. Long. 79. 35. W.

BELLVUE, N. America, U. S., an extensive prairie, in the state of Louisiana, in the Opelousas. It is situated between the waters of the Vermilion and Teche, and those of the Mermentau.

BELMONT, tn. France, depart. of the Loire, prov. of Orleannois. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 5. 7. E. Pop. 1750. Situated 32 m. NE. from Lyons.

BELMONT, tn. of France, depart. of the Aveyro, prov. of Guienne and Perigord. Pop. 1560, situated on the riv. Abrance. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 2. 48. E. 12 m. SW. of St. Afrique.

BELMONT, seaport tn. of Palestine, pach. of Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Lat. 34. 10. N. Long. 150. 2. E. 8 m. S. of Tripoli.

BELMONT, vil. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Tuam (P. T. 126). Lat. 53. 36. N. Long. 8. 51. W.

BELMONT, vil. Ireland, co. Down, prov. of Ulster. Belfast (P. T. 102).

BELMONT, vil. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster. Clones (P. T. 85).

BELMONT, tn. Switzerland, canton of Vaud, or Leman. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 6. 37. E. 3 m. SW. of Yverdon.

BELMONT, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Hancock, state of Maine; 97 m. NE. from Portland.

BELMONT, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Wayne, state of Mississippi; 168 m. from St. Charles.

BELMONT, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Waldo, state of Maine. Pop. 1024. 20 m. W. from Castine.

BELMONT, co. N. America, U. S., state of Ohio. Boundaries, on the N. cos. Harrison and Jefferson, E. Ohio riv. S. Monroe co. W. Guernsey. Pop. 24,412. The staple commodities are grain and salted provisions. The chief tn. is Woodfield.

BELMONT, tn. N. America, in the state of Pennsylvania. Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 75. 30. W. situated upon a tributary of the Susquehanna riv. 102 m. SW. from Albany.

BELMONT, tn. S. America, Dutch Guiana. Lat. 5. 10. N. Long. 55. 0. W. situated on the riv. Surinam; 50 m. SW. of Paramaribo.

BELMONT, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. Lat. 47. 8. N. Long. 7. 15. E.; one m. S. of Nydau, and a like distance E. of lake Bienne.

BELMONT, tn. of France, depart. of the Loire, prov. of Orleannois. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 2. 48. E.

BELMONTE, tn. S. Italy, prov. of Lower Calabria. Lat. 39. 11. N. Long. 16. 5. E. situated at the embouchure of a small riv. on the shore of the Mediterranean; 11 m. sw. from Cosenza. There are fine marble quarries in the vicinity.

BELMONTE, tn. S. Italy, in the prov. of Terra di Lavoro, and kingd. of Naples. Lat. 41. 37. N. Long. 13. 47. E. it is situated on a tributary of the riv. Garigliano; 8 m. s. of Alivito.

BELMONTE, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Cuenca, and prov. of New Castile. Lat. 39. 32. N. Long. 2. 38. W. situated 16 m. WNW. from St. Clemente.

BELMONTE, tn. Portugal, prov. of Beira. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 7. 10. E. situated 15 m. NW. from Penamacor.

BELMONTE, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura. Lat. 38. 48. N. Long. 8. 38. W. situated 18 m. s. from Salvaterra, near the riv. Almansor.

BELMONTE, tn. S. America, prov. of Seguro, Brazil. Lat. 16. 15. S. Long. 39. 0. W. situated at the embouchure of the riv. Grande do Belmonte, on the coast of the Atlantic ocean, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Porto Seguro.

BELMONTE, RIO GRANDE DO, riv. of S. America, which discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean in Lat. 16. 30. S. Long. 41. 0. W. It constitutes the boundary between the prov. of Seguro, and those of Minas Geraes and Bahia.

BELMOUNT, vil. Ireland, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Lat. 52. 49. N. Long. 6. 50. W. situated 2 m. s. from Carlow (P. T. 49).

BELMOUNT, vil. Ireland, co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster. Lat. 53. 33. N. Long. 6. 49. W. Trim (P. T. 32).

BELMULLET, tn. Ireland, par. of Kilcommon, bar. of Erris, co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, situated upon the Peninsula of the Mullet, and connected with the main land by the narrow isthmus which separates the bay of Broadhaven from that of Black-sod. Pop. 385. Distant from Dublin 189 m. This tn. arose in the course of a very short period, in consequence of the construction of a small fishing harbour, and of the formation of a road from thence to Castlebar, the co. tn. A considerable traffic is carried on with Liverpool and other places. Corn and kelp are the principal exports.

BELNEDA, tn. N. Italy, dist. of Friuli, in the Lombardo-Venetian states; 4 m. N. of Udine.

BEOLOGOLOVOI, riv. of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Kamtschatka, falling into the sea of Okotsk. Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 157. 40. E.

BOLOI, isle, Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic ocean, between the entrances of the seas of Kara and Obe. Lat. 71. 30. N. Long. 68. 30. E.

BELOIGOROD, tn. Russia, gov. of Moscow, one of the four quarters into which the city of Moscow is divided. It derives its name, which signifies White town, from the colour of its walls, and was much injured by the fire of 1812. See Moscow.

BELOOCHISTAN, or **BALOOCHISTAN**, or **BELLOUCHISTEN**, a country of Central Asia, bounded on the W. by the Persian prov. of Kherman; on the N. by the Afghanistan ter.; on the NE. by Sewestan; on the E. by the Sinde ter.; and on the S. by the Indian ocean. It extends from Lat. 25. 0. to 30. 10. N. and from Long. 57. 34.

to 32. 30. E. occupies 1330 square leagues, and supports a pop. of about 3,000,000. The principal subdivisions are Mukran, Kohistan, Boshkird, Jhalawan, Sarawan, Cutch-Gundava, and Luss; and its principal tns. are Kedje, Bunpoor, Bula, Khozdar, and Kelat. There are many others, however, as populous as some of these, but not lying on the high routes, are less known; for as yet even the great territorial boundaries of the country are indistinctly ascertained. The surface is rugged and mountainous, being crossed by numerous chains; of these, the most extensive are the Bushkurd in the sw. the Wushutee, or Much mtn. in the N. Luss is encircled by lofty chains; and the Hala range extends from the sea-coast in a N. direction to the country of Sewestan, upwards of 350 m. in the upper part of the chain at the great valley of Boulan, and the pass from Beloochistan to Cutch and the Indus. From these hills many rivers and rivolets flow, but not of any magnitude, or likely to promote the commercial interests of this rude district: the largest are called the Bhugwur, Bunch, Sudjee, Siroo, or Tank, Nugor, Kurmut, and Poorally, all of which discharge themselves into the Indian ocean. The extensive plains of Khozdar, of Wudd, and of Sohral, yield plentiful crops of wheat, barley, and jowaree, and vast flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are reared on the pasture of the valleys. In the NE. the surface is elevated and sandy, the sands shifting with every wind, covering over the pastures that were before verdant, and disclosing others clothed with withered pastures only. After the toil of cultivating these small oases, the hopes of the wretched occupant are totally frustrated from want of rain. In this part of the country, the inhabitants, mostly Hindoos, dwell in villages called toomuns, or khails, the huts consisting of black felt stretched over wicker-work. In the dry and hot seasons these sandy regions become uninhabitable, and the population migrates to the recesses of the mtns., where they encamp upon the banks of some rivolet, and are revived also by a mountain breeze. Their food consists of grain brought from Cutch-Gundava, and dates from Mukran. This is perhaps the most miserable and the wildest district in Beloochistan. The men here are tall, indolent in the extreme, dissolute and thievish. They make periodical predatory excursions into the S. prov. of Mukran, mounted on camels, and leading also a number of unladen camels along with them; in these chepaos, or forays, they set fire to the villages, and kill, or carry off, men, women, children, and flocks. The captives are blindfolded, that they may not find their way back, and either sold at Kelat or Candahar, or incorporated with the horde at their return. It is asserted that their community is continued by man-stealing, and that they scarcely rear any children. The language of this part is a Baloochee dialect, but Persian is understood here also. The low country is scarcely much more productive, or much more civilized than the N. and there are few countries in Asia so poorly supplied with commodities, to barter or exchange with others, as Beloochistan. The indolence of the natives, added to the arid, sandy, and rugged surface, occasions this almost irremediable misfortune. By skilful industry, wheat, barley, and grass are produced, in the stony soils of the lowlands, and in the parched

desert the date tree offers food to the traveller; the apoor tree attains large dimensions and forms a hard wood, and the babool, tamarisk, and mulberry grow here luxuriantly. Besides these, in various places, are found the chinar, peepul, mango, walnut, and sycamore. The varieties of animals, both tame and wild, are considerable. The horses are strong and large, but said to be vicious; this most probably arises from unkind treatment by their masters. Those sent into India, are reared in the s. provinces, and in Cutch-Gundava. The sheep belong to the fat-tailed kind; but the most valuable animal, in the Beloochistan estimation, is the camel; with this he can cross the desert with speed and certainty, and carry either his commodities for sale, or his plunder from a distant country; the wild animals include lions, tigers, wolves, hyænas, and all other species common to Asia. The mountains are supposed to contain gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron; rock-salt is obtained in the W. dist.; sulphur and alum are found in the same vicinity, and white and grey marble at Nooshky and elsewhere. No advantage is yet derived from the minerals of this country, nor are its resources in other ways sufficiently ascertained. They cultivate vegetables and fruit extensively; madder, cotton, and indigo are also produced here; and amongst the mtns. grows *asafoetida*, a favourite food with the Beloochies. While they have but few exports, they import a variety of commodities from India; the different metals, cochineal, betel-nut, sugar, spices, silks, gold-cloths, chintzes, and coarse woollens. The inhabitants are divided into two great families, called Beloochies and Brahoosies, which are again subdivided into a number of minor tribes. The great divisions are really distinct and different in language, appearance, and natural character. The Beloochies are divided into Nharoos, Rinda, and Mughsees, which are stationary and somewhat civilized classes, but the Brahoosies lead migratory and much less moral and honest lives. The Brahoosies, who dwell near the plains, are more industrious than those of this tribe, whose nominal power is amongst the hills. Both tribes, or classes, are hospitable, brave, and capable of enduring fatigue, excellent marksmen, hunt with greyhounds of a pure breed, and are most dexterous swordsmen. Their usual dress is an under coat fitting tight over the shirt; trousers gathered at the ankle, and a small round cap of felt-silk. The shepherd wears a garb of white felt over the shirt in winter, with cloth trousers, and felt-cap, and is attended by a dog, said to be the most sagacious of its useful species. Private quarrels, though sometimes settled in a summary way by a mortal strife between the parties, are generally referred to the decision of the chief of the khail, or village, and appeals are not unfrequently made to the tribunal at Kelat, the capital. Upon the murder of a traveller, the nearest chieftain is directed to see that the ends of justice be not frustrated. Both the Beloochies and Brahoosies are of the Soonee sect of Mohammedans and opposed to the Shias. Neither tribe possesses written languages, in consequence of which their early histories have not been preserved. The Beloochic language resembles the modern Persian; the Brahoic, the Hindoo dialects. A few Hindoos, like the wandering

Jews of old, conduct the wretched, contemptible traffic of this country, and are the money-changers and agents of the petty chiefs. They are seldom attended by their families, who are considered more safe at a greater distance from a people so capricious in every relation of society. The khan, or chief governor, of all Beloochistan, resides in Kelat, the capital, in the prov. of Serawan. In the year 1795, their chieftainship is said to have been left in a prosperous and promising condition by Nassir Khan, a man of some abilities, and the favourite of Nadir Shah, but since the commencement of the following century, the most bloody struggles have taken place between the rival chiefs, and the territorial boundaries much curtailed, from their compass in the rude dynasty of Nassir Khan. The khans of Beloochistan acknowledge a qualified allegiance to the court of Cabool, and, in some instances, it is to the superior power of that court the obedience of the Beloochies is due. Beloochistan is bound to furnish a quota of military to Cabool upon emergent occasions, and it is asserted that 25,000 troops have been contributed to the great army, but this statement is altogether discredited by modern travellers.

BELOOT TAG, or **BOLOR MNTNS.**, Central Asia, of Budukshan, in the SE. of Independent Tartary, running in a N. and S. direction, parallel to the Kaushkhar riv. a tributary to the Indus. The Bolor riv. the chief supply of the Oxus, rises on these hills, which are eternally covered with snow. Lat. 37. 0. N. Long. 70. 30. E.

BELO-POULO ISLE. See **POULO-BELLO**.

BELORADO, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Burgos, in prov. Old Castile. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 3. 30. W. Situated 20 m. E. from Burgos.

BELORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Naudere, in the Deccan. Lat. 19. 6. N. Long. 77. 50. E. Situated on the riv. Godavery; 35 m. E. from Naudere.

BELOTA, tn. N. Italy, situated in the Lombardo-Venetian states. Lat. 45. 31. N. Long. 9. 46. E. distant 8 m. SSE. of Bergamo.

BELOUDA, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Ruttunpoor, prov. of Gundwana, in the Deccan. Lat. 22. 18. N. Long. 82. 20. E. situated 10 m. E. from Ruttunpoor.

BELOUGH, vil. Ireland, par. Clonoulty, bar. of Kilmemanagh, co. Tipperary. Pop. 170. Thurles (P. T. 95).

BELOUL RAS, Cape, Abyssinia, prov. of Dan Cali, straits of Bab el Mandeb. Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 42. 37. E. situated 8 m. from Round mntn.

BELOVAR, tn. empire of Austria, prov. of Croatia. Lat. 45. 56. N. Long. 16. 46. E. situated on a branch of the riv. Chasma; 16 m. SSW. Kopreinitz.

BELOW, or **BELAR**, riv. England, co. Westmoreland, it is tributary to the Eden, into which it falls; 2 m. N. of Kirkby Stephen.

BELP, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. Lat. 46. 53. N. Long. 7. 31. E. situated 4 m. SSE. from Berne.

BELPECH, tn. France, depart. of the Aude, prov. of Languedoc. Lat. 43. 12. N. Long. 150. 0. E. situated 7 m. NW. from Mirepoix. Belpch was taken by an English army in the year 1369, when Isabella, mother of the queen of France, was found amongst the prisoners.

BELPER, mkt. *tn.* England, par. of Duffield, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby. Real prop. £8906. Pop. 7890. Distant from London, 127 m. situated within 8 m. of Derby, on the Derwent. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. It is a chapelry in the par. of Duffield. This *tn.* arose from an insignificant vil. to its present importance in consequence of the establishment here of extensive cotton factories.

BELPRE, *tn.* N. America, U. S., co. Washington, state of Ohio. Lat. 39. 23. N. Long. 81. 23. W. situated on the N. bank of the Ohio riv. 14 m. SW. from Marietta.

BELREITH, *tn.* Central Germany, duchy of Meiningen. Lat. 50. 31. N. Long. 10. 31. E. situated on the riv. Werra; 6 m. SW. from Meiningen.

BELRIGUARDO, *tn.* Austrian empire, duchy of Milan, in the Lombardo-Venetian States. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 9. 10. E. situated 14 m. SSW. from Milan.

BELRIGUARDO, *tn.* Italy, legation of Ferrara, States of the Church. Lat. 44. 46. N. Long. 11. 42. E. situated 8 m. SE. of Ferrara.

BELSAS, S. BENTO, *tn.* S. America, prov. of Piahy, empire of Brazil. Lat. 6. 40. S. Long. 40. 0. W. situated on a tributary of the Barnhida riv.

BELSE, *tn.* island of Timor, Indian ocean, situated on the SE. coast. Lat. 8. 27. N. Long. 125. 24. E.

BELSEY, *tnshp.* England, par. of Bolam, NE. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 334. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 278).

BELSITO, *tn.* Italy, prov. of Calabria Citra, kingd. of Naples. Lat. 39. 13. N. Long. 16. 17. E. situated 6 m. S. of Cosenza.

BELSIZE, *tn.* Ireland, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, situated 2 m. N. from Lisburn. Lat. 54. 30. N. Long. 5. 57. W. Lisburn (P. T. 93).

BELSON, *tn.* Turkey in Asia, prov. of Bayazid, in Armenia. Lat. 39. 28. N. Long. 43. 27. E. situated 47 m. WNW. from Bayazid.

BELSTEAD, *par.* England, hund. of Sampford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1198. Pop. 248. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BELSTONE, *par.* England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £696. Pop. 206. Oakhampton (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Exeter.

BELT, GREAT, strait, Denmark, connecting the Baltic sea with the Cattegat, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, varying from 15 to 20 m. in breadth, and from 5 to 20 fathoms in depth. The shores afford several safe anchorages and harbours, but the navigation is very dangerous on account of the numerous sandbanks and small islands interspersed throughout the channel. Vessels passing this strait pay tribute to Denmark, to enforce which a guardship is stationed at Nyborg in Funen. The passage of the sound, between Zealand and Sweden, is a safer navigation and is therefore generally preferred; from the year 1807 to 1814, the Great Belt was much frequented by British ships in consequence of hostilities with Denmark.

BELT, LITTLE, strait, Denmark, connecting the Baltic sea with the Cattegat, between the island of Funen and the duchy of Sleswick. The general breadth of this channel is from 8 to

10 m.; the depth varies from 4 to 27 fathoms. At the fortress of Frederica, which commands the entrance to the Cattegat, and at which tribute is exacted, the strait does not exceed 1 m. in breadth; the current runs very rapidly here from the Baltic to the Cattegat. The shores are very irregular, and from them several sandbanks project.

BELTA, riv. Africa, in the Sahara, or Great Desert; it discharges itself into the Atlantic, in Lat. 26. 40. N.

BELTANGADY, *tn.* Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter. Lat. 12. 8. N. Long. 76. 25. E. situated 40 m. SW. of Seringapatam.

BELTCHOW, *tn.* Turkey in Asia, prov. Roustchuk, in Bulgaria. Lat. 43. 32. N. Long. 25. 30. E. situated on the riv. Jantra; 22 m. SSE. from Sistova.

BELTEK, *tn.* empire of Austria, prov. of Hungary. Lat. 47. 33. N. Long. 22. 45. E. situated on a tributary of the riv. Brassna; 18 m. SW. from Szamos.

BELTEW, riv. empire of Austria; it takes its rise in the circle of Leinberg, in Bavaria, and becomes tributary to the Bug, in the circle of Zolkiew.

BELTIM, or BELTUM, *tn.* Lower Egypt, situated in a desert, in the prov. of Garbich, on the shore of lake Bourlosin. Lat. 31. 36. N. Long. 31. 9. E.

BELTIRES, people, Asiatic Russia, a horde of Tartars dwelling at the E. extremity of the gov. of Tobolsk.

BELTISLOE, wapentake, England, in the parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Pop. 6430. It contains 18 pars. and is situated at the SW. extremity of the co.

BELTON, *par.* England, hund. of West Gosport, co. Leicester. Acres, (with Grace Dieu.) 1900. Real prop. £2476. Pop. 735. Ashby de la Zouch (P. T. 114). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BELTON, *par.* England, in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3120. Real prop. £2693. Pop. 160. Grant-ham (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BELTON, *par.* England, W. div. of the wapentake of Manby, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 8530. Real prop. £10,923. Pop. 1597. Gainsborough (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BELTON, *par.* England, soke of Oakham, co. Rutland. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £2208. Pop. 400. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. cur. dioc. Peterborough. A charter for a fair was granted to the vil. in this par. by Edward III., but the fair has been discontinued for many years.

BELTON, *par.* England, hund. of Mutford and Lotherland, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2120. Real prop. £1941. Pop. 424. Yarmouth (P. T. 103). Liv. disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

BELTRASNA. See BALTRASSA.

BELTRIM CASTLE, vil. Ireland, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54. 41. N. Long. 7. 9. W. on a tributary of Glennelly riv. Newtown Stewart (P. T. 126).

BELTRUM, *tn.* Holland, prov. of Gelderland. Pop. 1350. Lat. 52. 3. N. Long. 6. 34. E. situated on the riv. Slink; 2 m. W. from Groenlo.

BELTURBET, *tn.* Ireland, partly in Armagh

par. and partly in Drumlane par., bar. of Loughtee, co. Cavau, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2010. Distant from Dublin 77 m. Six fairs are held here annually, viz.: on Ash Wednesday, Whitsun Tuesday, June 12, July 21, Sept. 4, and 1st Thursday in Nov. Belturbet is a well built tn. situated on the riv. Erne. It is a military station, and well situated for trade, the riv. and lake being navigable to Belleek. The ruins of an abbey, a curious fortification, and a castle, are to be seen here.

BELTURBET, ANNA, or ANNAGE, par. See **ANNAGE.**

BELTYM. See **BELTIM.**

BELTZI, tn. European Russia, prov. of Kichenai. Lat. 47. 45. N. Long. 27. 58. E. situated on the riv. Dneister; 32 m. ssw. from Tzekinovka.

BELVEDERE. See **BELVIDERE.**

BELVER, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura. Lat. 39. 28. N. Long. 7. 46. W. situated 12 m. E. of Abrantes, on the riv. Tagus.

BELVER, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Barcelona, prov. of Catalonia. Lat. 42. 21. N. Long. 1. 44. E. Situated on the riv. Segre; 12 m. SW. of Purgeorda.

BELUERTA, tn. Spain, subdiv. Leon, in the prov. of Leon. Lat. 43. 8. N. Long. 4. 56. W. situated in the Liebano S. Branosera mtns.

BELUGURA, a fortified tn. of Hindoostan, prov. of Mysore, and in the Mysore ter. Pop. 820. Lat. 13. 27. N. Long. 76. 18. E.

BELUM, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Bremen, kingd. of Hanover. Lat. 53. 49. N. Long. 9. 4. E. situated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the riv. Orse. A considerable trade is carried on here in flax, but the harbour is insecure.

BELUND, riv. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 82. 15. E. It is tributary to the Jumnah riv.

BELUR, or **BOLOR,** tn. central Asia. It is a considerable place in Budakshan. Lat. 37. 0. N. Long. 71. 45. E.; situated at the foot of the Bolor mtns. on the riv. Bolor; 52 m. NE. of Budakshan.

BELUR TAGH, or **BOLOR TAGH,** anciently Imaus, a chain of mtns. central Asia, the Eastern boundary of Budakshan, between the 36th and 39th degrees of N. Lat.

BELUR, or **BOLOR,** riv. central Asia: it takes its rise in Budakshan, and after running in a northern direction for about 130 m. turns to the SW. in which direction it runs 110 m. where it is joined by the Budakshan riv. in Lat. 37. 40. N. Long. 69. 25. E.

BELUS, riv. Turkey, in Asia, pach. of Acre. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 35. 8. E. It runs NW. and falls into the bay of Acre.

BELUSSA, tn. empire of Austria, dist. of Trentschin, prov. of Hungary. There are warm sulphurous springs in the vicinity.

BELUTZA, tn. Eastern Greece, situated on a tributary of the Mavro Potamos riv. in Lat. 38. 36. N. Long. 22. 42. E. 18 m. NW. of Livadia.

BELVES. See **BELVIS.**

BELVIDERE, tn. of southern Greece, situated on the W. coast of the Morea. It is the capital of a prov. which comprises the ancient Messenia and Elis, and is one of the most fertile and beautiful parts of Greece. Lat. 38. 0. N. Long. 21. 30. E. 36 m. SW. from Patras, and 68 m. W. from Corinth.

BELVIDERE, tn. S. Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, kingd. of Naples. Lat. 40. 10. N. Long. 18. 35. E.; situated 5 m. E. of Taranto.

BELVIDERE, tn. and castle, S. Italy, prov. of Lower Calabria, kingd. of Naples. Lat. 39. 37. N. Long. 15. 54. E.; situated on the coast of the Mediterranean; 8 m. NNE. from Rienzo.

BELVIDERE, tn. N. Italy, in the duchy of Parma. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 10. 26. E.; situated 17 m. S. of Parma.

BELVIDERE, tn. Sicily, in the intendancy of Catania. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 15. 5. E. situated 5 m. NNE. of Catania, near the sea-coast.

BELVIDERE, tn. N. America, co. Franklin, state of Vermont, on the riv. La Moelle. Pop. 185. Situated 38 m. N. from Montpelier.

BELVIDERE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Warren, state of New Jersey, situated at the confluence of the Delaware and Pequest riva; 11 m. NNE. from Easton, and 54 m. from Trenton. This tn. is the seat of justice for the co. it is well built, and possesses valuable mills; a bridge has been built here over the riv. Delaware.

BELVIDERE'S SHOAL, E. Indian islands. Lat. 2. 5. S. Long. 107. 0. E.; situated 50 m. E. of the island of Banco, and the same distance NW. from Billiton.

BELVIEW, vil. Ireland, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught. Carrick-on-Shannon (P. T. 98). Lat. 54. 2. N. Long. 7. 56. W. Situated to the W. of Leitrim.

BELVILLE, vil. Ireland, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Lat. 51. 57. N. Long. 10. 12. W. Cahirsiveen (P. T. 226). Situated on the shore of the Atlantic ocean.

BELVILLE, vil. Ireland, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Newcastle (P. T. 145). Lat. 52. 23. N. Long. 8. 52. W.

BELVIS, BELVES, or BELVIZ, tn. France, depart. of the Dordogne, prov. of Guienne and Perigord. Pop. 3250. Lat. 44. 46. N. Long. 1. 3. E.; situated 12 m. SW. of Sarlat.

BELVIS, tn. Spain, prov. Estremadura, situated on an eminence midway between Talaveira la Vieja and Almaraz. It contains two convents for females.

BELVOIR, England, a liberty, partly in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, and partly in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, claiming to be extra-parochial. Acres, 170. Pop. 105. Grantham (P. T. 108). Belvoir Castle, the celebrated mansion of the duke of Rutland, stands here, within a park of 600 acres, including the site of an ancient priory. In the vale of Belvoir are several veins of lead and coal.

BELVONTA, tn. Hindoostan, belonging to the British; 12 m. from Keltek, or Caltack.

BELVOYE, or BELVOIR, tn. France, depart. of the Doubs, prov. of Franche Comté. Lat. 47. 15. N. Long. 6. 25. E.; situated 24 m. E. of Besançon.

BELYNALEEK, or BALLINALACK, vil. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster. Enniskillen (P. T. 100). Situated 1 m. N. of Lough Erne.

BELZ, tn. Austrian empire, prov. of Galicia and Lodomer, situated 12 m. E. of Uknow. Lat. 50. 26. N. Long. 24. 8. E.

BELZ, tn. France, arrond. of Lorient, depart.

of the Morbihan, prov. of Bretagne. Pop. 1410. Aurai (P. T.).

BELZENDORI, tn. of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg; 36 m. from Steindall.

BELZIG, tn. Prussia, in the duchy of Saxony. Pop. 1850. Lat. 52. 8. N. Long. 12. 32. E. situated 18 m. S. of Brandenburg. The manufacture of coarse linen affords employment to many of the inhabitants.

BELZYCE, or **BELZICA**, tn. of European Russia, in Poland. Pop. 470. Lat. 51. 2. N. Long. 22. 35. E.; situated near the frontiers of the ancient kingd. of Poland; 14 m. S.W. of Lublin.

BEMARIVE, tn. S. Africa, in the island of Madagascar, in the Indian ocean. Lat. 13. 58. S. Long. 50. 0. E.; situated on the eastern coast.

BEMBA, or **BAMBA**, **UPPER**, Africa, prov. of Congo, or Southern Guinea, it abounds with horned cattle, wild as well as tame, and is watered by the riv. Latano, Guavoro, or Rio San Francisco, which yields abundance of fish, but is infested with serpents, crocodiles, and the hippopotamus. The people are idolatrous and superstitious; their clothing, or rather covering, consists of the skins of animals, without any dressing, or even preparation, except the cutting an aperture in each large enough to admit the wearer's head.

BEMBA, or **BAMBA**, **LOWER**, Africa, prov. of Congo, or Southern Guinea. This prov. resembles, in its character and productions, the description of Upper Bamba.

BEMBA ROUGHIE, riv. Africa, in the country of the Hottentots, it is half a league in width, and villages are erected along both its banks; it discharges itself into the S. Atlantic ocean, S. of Cape Negro.

BEMBÁS, tn. Africa, in Benguela. Lat. 13. 40. S. Long. 15. 20. E.; situated 120 m. inland, S.E. from St. Felipe Benguela.

BEMBATOOKA BAY, S. Africa, on the N.W. coast of the island of Madagascar, and in the Mozambique channel. Lat. 15. 58. S. Long. 46. 29. E.; situated 75 m. S.W. from Majambo bay.

BEMBE, dist. of Central Africa, in the country of the Hottentots, and to the E. of Benguela.

BEMBERANDE, tn. E. Indies, island of Ceylon, situated on the S. coast; 5 m. S.W. from Dickvell. Lat. 5. 52. N. Long. 80. 54. E.

BEMBIBRE, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Villa, in the prov. of Leon. Lat. 42. 41. N. Long. 6. 19. W.; situated 17 m. E. of Pontferrada, on a tributary of the riv. Sil.

BEMERTON, par. England, in the hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Salisbury (P. T. 98). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BEMFEITAS VAL, tn. Portugal, prov. of Tras Os Montes. Lat. 41. 34. N. Long. 7. 3. W. situated 6 m. E. of Castro Vicente.

BEMFICA, S. MANTHA DE, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, situated 6 m. S. of Santarem. Lat. 39. 12. N. Long. 8. 36. W.

BEMINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S., state of Vermont, situated 25 m. N.W. from Troy. Lat. 42. 55. N. Long. 73. 10. W.

BEMINI ISLES, West Indies, a group of small islands on the Great Bahama Bank; situated 45 m. E. from Cape Florida. Lat. 25. 45. N. Long. 79. 16. W.

BEMINSTER. See **BEAMINSTER**.

BEMNASIR, tn. Persia, prov. of Kerman. Lat. 28. 40. N. Long. 57. 22. E. Situated 140 m. S.E. from Kerman.

BEMOND, tn. Switzerland, canton of Neuchâtel; situated 14 m. W. from Boudry. Lat. 46. 58. N. Long. 6. 36. E.

BEMONT, tn. Switzerland, canton of Berne; situated 11 m. W. from Bienne. Lat. 47. 15. N. Long. 7. 3. E.

BEMPOSTA, or **BAMPOSTO**, tn. Portugal, prov. of Tras Os Montes; situated at the confluence of the riv. Tormes with the Douro; 7 m. W. from Fermosella. Lat. 41. 29. N. Long. 6. 30. W.

BEMPOSTA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Beira; situated 16 m. N.E. of Aveiro, or Bragança Nova. Lat. 40. 47. N. Long. 8. 48. W.

BEMPSTONE, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 24,530. Pop. 7328. It contains seven parishes, and is situated between the hunds. of Brent, Wrington, and Glaston.

BEMPTON, par. England, wapentake of Dicking, co. of York, E. riding. Acres 1930. Real prop. £2343. Pop. 287. Bridlington (P. T. 213). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York.

BEMQUERENÇA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Beira. Lat. 39. 47. N. Long. 7. 25. W. Situated 4 m. W. from Castelo Branco.

BEMQUEVENÇA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Beira. Lat. 40. 13. N. Long. 7. 4. W. Situated 6 m. N.W. from Pernambuco, on the riv. Meimoa.

BEMSAFRIN, tn. Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve. Lat. 37. 11. N. Long. 8. 46. W. Situated 4 m. N. from Lagos.

BEN ABOURD, mntn. Scotland, sh. Aberdeen, situated on the border of the sh. of Inverness. Altitude 3940 feet. It is 3 m. in length, and nearly flat on the summit, but is quite barren; cairn gorms and beryls are sometimes found here.

BEN ACHALLY, mntn. Scotland, par. of Clunie, sh. Perth, computed at 1800 feet in height.

BEN ACHALLY, lake, Scotland, par. of Clunie, sh. Perth; it is situated at the foot of Ben Achally mntn., and is one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The surface is supposed to be 900 feet above the level of the sea.

BEN ANLER, mntn. Scotland, sh. of Inverness, near the southern extremity of the co., in Lat. 56. 53. N. Long. 4. 25. W.

BEN BANA, mntn. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Height above the level of the sea, 2406 feet. It is the loftiest of the twelve pins.

BEN BEIN, or **BEN-ARDIANICH**, mntn. Scotland, sh. of Perth; 3500 feet above the sea.

BEN BRADACH, mntn. Ireland, co. Londonderry. Lat. 54. 55. N. Long. 6. 45. W. Height, 1300 feet.

BEN BRUACHAN, mntn. Scotland, co. Argyle. Height above the level of the sea, 3399 feet.

BEN BULBEN, mntn. Ireland, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught; 6 m. N. of Sligo, 1697 feet above the sea.

BEN CHEILT, mntn. Scotland, sh. Caithness; about 4 m. from the sea-coast. Lat. 58. 22. N. Long. 3. 25. W.

BEN CHOCHAN, mntn. Scotland, par. of Aberfoyle, sh. Perth; 3000 feet in height.

BEN CHONZIE. See **BAIN CHONZIE**.

BEN DERG. See **BAIN DERG**.

BEN EGAN, mntn. Scotland, sh. Banff; situated 4 m. from Fochabers; the riv. Spey runs at the foot of this hill.

BEN ELACH, mntn. Scotland, co. Perth; situated on the N. side of Loch Venacher.

BEN EVIAN, mntn. Scotland, sh. Inverness; situated at the northern extremity of the co.

BEN GUAM BEG, mntn. Scotland, co. Sutherland. Lat. 58. 22. N. Long. 4. 5. W.

BEN HOPE, mntn. Scotland, par. of Tongue, sh. Sutherland. Lat. 58. 25. N. Long. 4. 33. W.

BEN HORN, mntn. Scotland, sh. Sutherland. Lat. 58. 4. N. Long. 4. 2. W. Situated near the coast of Dornoch Firth.

BEN IVENOW, mntn. Scotland, par. Aberfoil, sh. Perth. Computed altitude, 3000 feet; situated at the southern extremity of the co.

BEN LAGEEN, mntn. Scotland, sh. Banff; situated in the northern part of the co. The riv. Fiddich runs at its foot.

BEN LAOGHALS, mntn. Scotland, co. Sutherland. Loch Laoghal lies at the base of this mntn.

BEN LAWERS, mntn. Scotland, in Breadalbane, sh. Perth. Lat. 56. 32. N. Long. 4. 16. W. A pyramidal mntn., 4015 feet above the level of the sea; it is, nevertheless, comparatively easy of ascent, and commands a most extensive prospect from the summit. Rutile, an ore of titanium, is found here.

BEN LEDI, mntn. Scotland, sh. Perth; 3009 feet above the level of the sea. It was one of the chief places of public worship of the Druids. At the summit of this mntn. there is a small lake.

BEN LOMOND, mntn. Scotland, sh. Stirling; situated at the western extremity of the co., on the eastern shore of Loch Lomond. Lat. 56. 11. N. Long. 4. 34. W. It is of a longitudinal shape, and consists of a concatenation of swelling hills, rather than of one single hill; the ascent is divided into three stages or stories, but at the south-eastern side it presents a precipitous front, 2000 feet in height. The summit is 3262 feet above the surface of the sea. The lower portion of the mntn. is verdant, and well wooded, and the upper regions afford good, heathy pasture.

BEN LOMOND, or **BUTT'S MOUNTAIN**, Australasia, Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 41. 34. S. Long. 147. 45. E. Situated 30 m. inland from St. Patrick's Head, on the shore of the S. Pacific ocean.

BEN MORE, mntn. Scotland, in the western part of the sh. of Perth, between Loch Dochart and Loch Voil, among the braes of Balquhiddy; it is of a conical form, and rises to an elevation of 3903 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 57. 58. N. Long. 5. 7. W.

BEN NEVIS, mntn. Scotland, at the NW. extremity of the sh. of Inverness, E. of Fort William, and of the entrance of the Caledonian canal into loch Eil; it is 4358 feet above the surface of the loch, and considered the most lofty mntn. in Great Britain. It consists principally of a fine brown porphyry, but contains some of the finest red granite; it is rent in many places, and presents numerous lofty precipices, one of which is inaccessible to man, and affords a safe asylum to eagles; snow remains unmelted in the fissures during the warmest seasons. Veins of lead and silver are worked on the W. side of this hill. Lat. 56. 51. N. Long. 4. 57. W.

BEN NOCHIE, mntn. Scotland, dist. of Garioch, in the S. of the sh. of Aberdeen, near the braes of Mar.

BEN ORMEN, mntn. Scotland, in the centre of Sutherland sh. Lat. 58. 16. N. Long. 4. 18. W. The Brora water takes its rise here.

BEN REISIPOLL, mntn. Scotland, dist. of Sunart, sh. Argyll, 2661 feet in height.

BEN SKEGIRAL, mntn. Scotland, situated at the northern extremity of the isle of Lewis, one of the Hebrides. Lat. 58. 24. N. Long. 6. 13. W.

BEN SPENNER, mntn. Scotland, sh. Sutherland. Lat. 58. 28. N. Long. 4. 45. W. situated at the western side of loch Erboll.

BEN STOMINO, mntn. Scotland, sh. Sutherland. Lat. 58. 25. N. Long. 4. 20. W. situated E. of loch Layghal.

BEN TALUIDH, mntn. Scotland, island of Mull, one of the Hebrides; it is of a conical form, and constitutes an useful landmark.

BEN TESKERNEY, mntn. Scotland, sh. Perth; it is a lofty, conspicuous hill, situated in Glen Lochay.

BEN TYBA, SIBI, tn. Northern Africa, in Algiers, situated on the Shellif riv. N. of Lake Titteri, 40 m. from the coast. Lat. 36. 6. N. Long. 2. 44. E.

BEN VOIRLOCH, mntn. Scotland, NW. part of the sh. of Perth; it is comprehended in the chain of the Grampians, and stands at the head of the valley of the Garry, which gives name to the river that arises at the base of the hill. Elevation, 3330 feet above the level of the sea.

BEN WYVIS, or **BEN UAIISH**, mntn. Scotland, par. Kiltarn, sh. Ross; height, 3720 feet; distant 7 m. from Dingwall. Until the summer of 1826, the summit of this mntn. had never been known to be uncovered from snow; the family of Monroe of Foulis hold this mntn. and other lands, on condition of rendering to the king a snow-ball on demand, and the hill had always furnished the means until the above-mentioned year, when, however, fortunately for the Monroes, it was not demanded. Lat. 57. 40. N. Long. 4. 30. W.

BENA, or **BENE**, tn. N. Italy, dist. of Mondovi, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont. Pop. 5250. Situated 28 m. S. of Turin, on the post road between that city and Finale. It is defended by a castle and other fortifications, but was taken, nevertheless, in April, 1796, by the French.

BENABARRE, or **BENANBARIS**. See **BENAVARRE**.

BENABOÛRD. See **BEN ABOÛRD**.

BENACHALLY. See **BEN ACHALLY**.

BENACHAN, Loch, Scotland, sh. Ross; it is a small lake situated near the southern boundary of the co. Lat. 57. 32. N. Long. 4. 50. W.

BENACRE and **BENAGER**. See **BINACRE** and **BINAGER**.

BENADKY, or **BENATEK**, tn. empire of Austria, circle of Buntzlau, prov. of Bohemia. Pop. 850. It is situated on a hill near the riv. Iser. 22 m. NE. from Prague. Lat. 50. 15. N. Long. 14. 56. E. Tycho Brahe retired to this place after the death of his patron, Frederic II., and died here in 1601.

BENADO ISLE, S. America, repub. of Colombia, in the Pacific ocean, situated off the southern extremity of the prov. of Veragua. Lat. 7. 15. N. Long. 80. 20. W.

BENADO DE CAPITUTA, tn. S. America, repub. of Paraguay. Situated on the riv. Paraguay, in Lat. 23. 48. s. Long. 57. 3. w.

BENADORME, Isle. See **BENIDORME**.

BENAGUACIL, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Valencia, prov. of Valencia, situated near the left bank of the Guadalaviv riv. in Lat. 39. 34. N. Long. 0. 35. w.

BENAIS, **BENAIST**, or **BENEST**, tn. France, depart. of Maine and Loire, prov. of Anjou. Pop. 1270; situated 9 m. N.E. from Saumur, at the N. side of the riv. Loire. Bourgueil (P. T.).

BENAISE, riv. France; it takes its rise in the department of Creuse, prov. of Marche, and ultimately unites with the Gartempe Ro, in Lat. 46. 42. N. Long. 0. 54. E.

BENALHASSER, tn. Egypt, situated westward of the Nile, on an eminence between two lakes. It stands on the site of an ancient city, supposed to be that of Bubastes.

BENAMEA, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Cordova, in the prov. of Andalusia. Lat. 37. 18. N. Long. 4. 40. w. situated on the riv. Xenil; 28 m. S.E. from Ecija.

BENAMENIL, tn. France, depart. of Meurthe, prov. of Lorraine; it is a (P. T.) and distant 6 m. from Blamont.

BENANDALLA, O.L.D. tn. Spain, subdiv. of Granada, and prov. of Andalusia. Lat. 36. 49. N. Long. 3. 32. w. situated 23 m. S.W. from Granada.

BENAR, tn. W. Africa, coast of Guinea. Lat. 9. 42. N. Long. 13. 40. w. situated on the Western coast, N. and of Sierra Leone.

BENAR CAPE, France, depart. of the Var, prov. of Provence; this promontory projects upwards of 3 m. into the Mediterranean.

BENARD POINT, N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont, an elevated pinnacle of the Maritime Alps. Lat. 44. 20. N. Long. 7. 10. E.

BENARES DISTRICT, or **ZEMINDARY**, Hindoostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, between 24 and 27 degrees of N. Lat. containing 12,000 square m. Pop. estimated, in 1801, at upwards of 3 millions, in the proportion of upwards of 10 Hindoos to one Mohammedan. The chief modern divs. are the city and dist. of Benares, and the districts of Juanpooor and Mirzapoor; the principal tns. are Benares, Mirzapoor, Juanpooor, and Ghazipoor; the principal rivs. are the Ganges, the Goomty, the Carammassa, and the Stone; the two latter being boundaries of the district. The celebrated fortresses of Bejaghur and Chunar are situated here. The population, consisting chiefly of Hindoos, are intelligent and industrious; by far the greater part of the soil, which lies on both sides of the Ganges, is very fertile; and sugar, wheat, barley, indigo, tobacco, betelnut, opium, and flax, are cultivated successfully. Considerable quantities of tissues, brocades, and ornamented gauzes, together with flowered muslins, baftaes, and sannaes, are manufactured; some salt of a bitter taste is also made, but the greater part of the consumption is supplied by importation; and the stone-quarries at Mirzapoor and Chunar, which were in 1799 made free, subject to a moderate rent, yielded, in 1815, 37,000 rupees. Previous to the invasion by the Mohammedans in the twelfth century, Benares appears to have been a distinct principality, but about 1190 the Mohammedans conquered the country, and kept possession of it until 1775, when the nabob Assugaddowleh ceded it to the

British, who in 1781, in consequence of the rebellion of Cheyt Sing, expelled him, and took possession of the prov. The jumma or land assessment to the revenue in 1813, was 40,79,124 rupees, and the gross receipts of the entire zemindary 45,62,707 rupees. The land revenue, although settled in perpetuity, has continually decreased in amount, and at the above period was nearly half a lac below the original assessment. The climate of Benares is cold enough in winter to render fires desirable, but during three months after March hot winds prevail so as to destroy all verdure. The code of Bengal regulations has, with slight modifications, been extended to Benares; the Brahmins, however, are not subjected to capital punishment. Suicide is very prevalent here, and one custom of the Brahmins, against which British law has been successfully directed, was that of suicide, or else the destruction of a child or other near relative, for the purpose of being interred at the door of an adversary, thus to obtain a spiritual vengeance; the last instance of this revolting practice occurred in 1801. Another barbarism, which has been also eradicated here, was that of destroying female infants, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring suitable alliances in marriage.

BENARES CASI, or **VARANASHI**, city, Hindoostan, prov. of Benares, situated on the left bank of the Ganges, in Lat. 25. 30. N. Long. 83. 1. E. Pop. 635,000. A considerable tract of country adjacent to the city is under the jurisdiction of its magistrates, and is in a high state of cultivation; so much so, that there is scarcely sufficient pasture-land for the grazing of the necessary quantity of cattle: the most valuable products are sugar-cane, opium, tobacco, betel-leaf, and indigo. The circuit of the Benares court comprehends the city of Benares, and the districts of Mirzapoor, Allahabad, Bundelcund, Juanpooor, and Gowckpooor. The streets of the city are so narrow that it is difficult to pass through them even on horseback, and in some parts the houses at the opposite sides of the streets are connected by balconies. Many of the houses are built of stone, to six stories in height, each story inhabited by a separate family, so that some of the larger houses contain 200 individuals; the walls are daubed with mythological representations from the Hindoo pantheon. The windows are very small. The British and other Europeans reside chiefly at Seroli, a handsome well built village about two m. from the city; they are not numerous, consisting principally of a judge, collector, register, and assistants, the members of the courts of circuit, medical men, and a few merchants, indigo-planters, and persons employed in the mint. There are however, a great number of Turks, Tartars, Persians, Armenians, and some Europeans found in Benares. The native mendicants are very numerous, but some of the natives are also possessed of large fortunes, and are actively and very extensively engaged as bankers and diamond merchants. Benares has long been famous for the sale of diamonds, which are brought principally from Bundelcund. This city and its environs for 10 m. round are considered sacred by the Hindoos, and the number of persons who assemble here during religious festivals is very great. The bank of the riv. is entirely lined with stone, and ghauts or landing-

places, built of large stones, are numerous; some of them are thirty feet in height from the water to the street, they are erected by the Hindoos as works of piety and for the purpose of perpetuating their memories. This city has enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity under British government, and has consequently been extended in size annually, and is now probably the largest and most populous *tu.* of Hindoostan: the inhabitants are comparatively well informed, and they duly appreciate the blessing of British protection. The rajah's palace stands at Ramnaghur, about a mile above the city, at the opposite side of the riv., at which side also stands a superb temple built by Cheyt Sing; and on an elevated and conspicuous site, at the city side of the riv., the emperor Aurungzèbe, in the 17th century, erected a magnificent mosque, on the spot on which the celebrated temple of Sarnaat had stood, which was razed to give place to this monument of Mohammedan supremacy. Benares has long been the most celebrated seat of Brahminical learning in Hindoostan, and is still so revered that many foreign Hindoo rajahs keep vakeels or deputies here to perform, for them, the requisite oblations and sacrifices. In 1811 it was found necessary to remodel the regulations of the Hindoo college, and to correct the prevailing abuses. An old observatory, erected by the celebrated Raja Jeysingh, of Jeypoor, is still to be seen here. The greater part of the instruments are of stone, and many of them were evidently intended for the purposes of judicial astronomy; but the building and instruments have been utterly neglected for many years. The Sanarath, a remarkable monument, from 40 to 50 feet in diameter, apparently of solid masonry, originally built in the form of a bee-hive, stands a few miles to the *E.* of Seroli; it is well built of polished stone, decorated near the base with a broad belt of ornamental carving, representing a wreath, supposed to be of Grecian origin; but at Benares the Sanarath is considered a Buddhist structure. Attock and Cuttack *tns.* are also called Benares.

BENARU, *tn.* Persia, prov. of Farsistan; 100 m. *ssr.* from Schiras.

BENASA, *tn.* Central Asia, country of Thibet; situated 17 m. *N.* from Serinagur.

BENASAL, *tn.* Spain, subdiv. of Castillon, in Valencia; situated 23 m. *N.* from Castellon de la Plana. Lat. 40. 19. *N.* Long. 0. 10. *W.*

BENASSAIS, *tn.* France, in the depart. of Vienne, prov. of Poitou. Pop. 1450. Situated 10 m. *W.* from Poitiers. Lat. 46. 36. *N.* Long. 0. 30. *E.*

BENATEK, or **BENATKI**. See **BENADKY**.

BENATHA, island of Persia; situated in the passage from the Indian ocean to the gulf of Persia. Lat. 26. 20. *N.* Long. 56. 33. *E.*

BENAUDELLA, *tn.* Spain, subdiv. of Granada, prov. Andalusia; situated about 3 m. inland from Almunecar, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Lat. 36. 53. *N.* Long. 3. 35. *W.*

BENAVARRE, **BENABARRE**, or **BENABARIS**, or **BENAVARI**, *tn.* Spain, subdiv. of Huesca, in Arragon. Lat. 41. 58. *N.* Long. 0. 26. *E.* Pop. about 2000. Situated on a tributary of the riv. Negra, 20 m. *E.* from Barbastro.

BENAVENTE, *tn.* Spain, subdiv. of Zamora, prov. of Leon. Pop. 3000. Situated on the riv. Orviégro, near its junction with the *Esla*; 20 m.

N. of Zamora; in Lat. 41. 58. *N.* Long. 5. 59. *W.* It contains an abbey, 9 par. churches, 2 convents, 3 hospitals, and other public establishments; the churches are in general ancient and well built edifices; and the palace of the dukes is an ancient, extensive, and magnificent pile. The celebrated monastery of Hieronymites stands near the *tn.*

BENAVENTE, *tn.* Portugal, prov. of Estremadura; situated on the riv. Zatas, 6 m. *S.* from Salvaterra. Lat. 38. 57. *N.* Long. 8. 48. *W.*

BENAVARAM, *tn.* Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter.; 58 m. from Seringapatam.

BENAVIDE, **CAMPO DE**, *mtn.* of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo. Lat. 58. 55. *N.* Long. 7. 45. *W.*

BENAVILLA, *tn.* Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo; situated on the riv. Aviz. Lat. 39. 5. *N.* Long. 7. 42. *W.*

BENAVITES, *tn.* Spain, prov. of Valencia, and 21 m. from the capital.

BENBECULA, *Isle* of, Scotland, shire of Inverness; it is one of the Hebrides, or Western Isles, and is situated between North and South Uist, from the latter of which it is separated by a narrow channel, which is sometimes dry at low water. Lat. 57. 25. *N.* Long. 7. 17. *W.* This island is of a compact form, although its shores are tortuous; it contains about 40 square miles, but the soil is low, sandy, and unproductive; the climate is very unfavourable to vegetation; there are several small fresh-water lakes throughout the island, which abound with fish; and many of the inhabitants are employed in making kelp from the sea-weed which is found on the beach. The ruins of a Danish fort, and several Druidical remains, are to be found here.

BENBURB, or **BINSBURB**, *tp.* Ireland, par. of Aghaloe, bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster; situated on the riv. Blackwater, and famous for a battle fought here in 1646. Lat. 54. 22. *N.* Long. 6. 36. *W.* Armagh (P. T. 116). There are 15 fairs held here annually, viz. Wednesday before Ash Wednesday; last Wednesday in Feb.; Thursday before Easter; last Wednesday in March, April, May, June, and July, 5th and last Wednesday in Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov., and 22d and last Wednesday in Dec. An ancient fortification, formerly of great strength, stands here, on a rock hanging over the Blackwater, 120 feet in height.

BENCAIRN, *mtn.* Scotland, co. of Kirkcubright; situated in the southern part of the co., in Lat. 54. 51. *N.* Long. 3. 56. *W.* Altitude, 1200 feet.

BENCH ISLAND, in the *S.* Pacific ocean, one of the small islands of New Zealand, off the southern extremity of Tavai Poenamoo, at the entrance of South-East bay.

BENCHOCHAN. See **BEN CHOCHAN**.

BENCHOUHAR, *mtn.* Scotland, co. Perth; altitude, 3000 feet.

BENCLOGH, or **BENCLUGH**, *mtn.* Scotland, par. of Alva, in the co. of Clackmannan. Altitude, 2420 feet above the surface of the riv. Devon, which runs at its base. It is the highest of the Ochil hills, and is situated at the *N.* side of the Forth.

BENCOOLEN, **BENCAULA**, or **FORT MARLBOROUGH**, *tn.* East Indies, on the island of Sumatra. It was the seat of government, and the principal establishment possessed by the British E. India Company on that island pre-

vicious to the 5th of April, in the year 1825, when it was made over, with all their other settlements on that island, to the Dutch. Lat. 3. 49. 16. s Long. 102. 16. 15. e. The tn. and dist. comprehended an area of 10 sq. m. Pop. 20,000, about one-half of whom resided in the tn., and were Europeans or their descendants; the remaining half consisted of Chinese, Neasies, (natives of Neas isle,) Malays, and Negroes. The staple commodity was pepper, which was cultivated by slaves, but was not remunerative; nutmegs and cloves were cultivated with more success; the soil is a fine, red vegetable-mould, and is very productive; coal has been discovered in the vicinity, but has not been successfully employed, for want of water-carriage. Tigers are very destructive, frequently issuing from the jungle, and carrying off men and animals. Neither black cattle nor sheep prosper here; the buffalo, however, is indigenous, and is a good substitute for domestic purposes, but has not been subdued to the yoke; poultry are abundant and good. The principal cause of the failure of the settlement was the indolence and want of enterprise of the settlers. The British formed their first settlement here in the year 1685, after they had been compelled to leave Batavia. Fort York was erected in 1690, but a mortality occurring in 1693, which swept off the governor and council, and many of the principal settlers, a new site for a fort was selected, which was commenced in 1719, but the natives set it on fire before it was completed, and the governor fled to Batavia; having made a compromise with the natives, the governor returned, finished the fort, and called it Marlborough. In 1760, the Freuch took possession of this settlement, and dismantled the fort. They also captured it at a subsequent period, and destroyed a great quantity of pepper in the warehouses.

BENCOOMAT, or **BENCOONAT**, tn. E. Indies, in the island of Sumatra. Lat. 5. 30. s. Long. 104. 16. e. Situated 32 m. SE. from Croce, on the southern coast.

BEN-COWSE, or **NIO-COWSE**, tn. N. Africa, in the state of Algiers; situate in the southern part of the territory. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 6. 2. E. It is built on the site of an ancient city, the ruins of which are still extensive, presenting the usual appearances of broken walls, cisterns, pillars, &c.; the inhabitants point out also the tombs of the seven sleepers, who, they assert, were Mussulmans, and slept here. The tn. has been fortified with a mud-wall, and is situated 63 m. SW. from Constantina.

BEND, tn. Persia, prov. of Fars. Lat. 30. 26. N. Long. 53. 30. E. Situated 100 m. NE. from Shiraz.

BEND EMIR, or **BUND EMEER**, riv. of Persia, which, flowing through the plain of Mendesht, enters the Kurjan dist. where it is, by artificial means, divided into numerous channels for the purposes of irrigation; such portion as is not consumed falls into the lake Baktegan. By some ancient geographers this riv. is called the Cyrus.

BEND MAHI, riv. Turkey in Asia, in Kouristan. It flows into lake Van in Lat. 38. 45. N. Long. 43. 10. E.

BENDA. See **BANDA**.

BENDALA, tn. Central Africa, in the country of Bornou, in Soudan, or Nigritia. Lat. 11.

20. N. Long. 12. 35. E. Situated 150 m. SW. from Bornou.

BENDALI, tn. Persia, in the prov. of Kerman. Lat. 27. 30. N. Long. 56. 12. E. Situated 140 m. S. from Kerman.

BENDEARG, LAKE, Scotland, co. Sutherland. Lat. 58. 32. N. Long. 4. 52. W. situated at the NW. extremity of the co. near the sea-coast.

BENDEIA, tn. W. Africa, in Fouta Jallon, situated on the riv. Gambia; 58 m. N. from Temboo. Lat. 11. 0. N. Long. 11. 10. W.

BENDELKEN, dist. of Hindoostan; it constituted the ancient prov. of Allahabad. There are very rich diamond mines in the mineral regions of this country.

BENDELLY, tn. Hindoostan, island of Ceylon, situated on the southern coast, in Lat. 6. 17. S. Long. 81. 29. E.

BENDEMIR. See **BEND EMIR**.

BENDENSTOWN, or **GILBERTSTOWN**, par. Ireland, bar. of Forth, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 994. Tullow (P. T. 58). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin and Ferns.

BENDER, **TEXIN**, or **TIGHIN**, tn. European Russia, prov. of Bessarabia, situated 100 m. E. of Jassy, on the riv. Dneister. Lat. 46. 50. 40. Long. 29. 36. E. It is a regularly fortified tn. and the capital of the ter. of the same name. Pop. 10,000, who are principally engaged in trade, and many of the lower orders are employed in tanning leather. The tn. is built in the form of a crescent, and stands on the brink of the riv. The citadel, seated on an eminence, is very strong and of much importance. In 1709, Charles XII. of Sweden, after his disastrous defeat at Pultowa, made a rapid retreat, and having put himself under the protection of the Turks, pitched his camp near Bender, on the opposite side of the riv.; but soon after removed it to the Bender side, where he remained until 1711, when he withdrew to Kirnitzza. In 1770, Bender was taken by storm, by the Russians, under general Panin, who butchered the greater part of the inhabitants, at that time amounting to 30,000 individuals, nearly half of whom were soldiers, and reduced the tn. to ashes. At the peace of Kaynardgi it was restored to the Turks; but on the 15th Nov. 1789, the Russians again took possession of the place, almost without firing a shot; and again restored it, at the peace of Jassy. The Russians finally made themselves masters of it a third time, and retained it at the peace of 1812.

BENDER ABASSI, **BUNDER ABAS**, **GOM-BROON**, or **CAMBEROON**, tn. Persia, prov. of Laristan, situated opposite the island of Ormuz, on a bay of the gulf of Ormuz, in Lat. 27. 16. N. Long. 56. 10. E. It is fortified with double walls, the adjacent country is barren, but the port is of much importance; it still yields a considerable revenue to the imaan of Mascat, who pays tribute for it to the king of Persia.

BENDER BOSHAVIR, **BUSHERR**, **BUSHIRE**, or **ARUSCHER**, tn. Persia, prov. of Fars; it was formerly the principal seaport of the kingd. and is situated on the Persian gulf, in Lat. 28. 58. N. Long. 50. 44. E. It occupies the NW. extremity of a peninsula, and is occasionally insulated; it is of a triangular form, fortified on the land side by a mud-wall, mounting cannon. The streets are mean looking and narrow; provisions are cheap and good here,

but the water is bad and unwholesome, being preserved in cisterns, 2 m. distant from the tn.; the inhabitants boil the water, previous to using it, for the purpose of destroying a worm which it contains, and which they say would nestle between the flesh and the skin. This was formerly the great emporium for merchandize. Previous to 1614, the Portuguese had possession of it, but in that year Abbas the great, with British assistance, drove them out. The trade of Bender Abbas has now greatly declined. The exports are Shiraz wine, carpets, rose-water, and drugs. The heat is sometimes excessive here; distant from Shiraz, 100 m. SSW.

BENDER DELEM, BUNDA DELLIM, or BENDER DILLON, tn. of Persia, prov. of Fars, situated at the NW. extremity of the Persian gulf. Lat. 29. 55. N. Long. 50. 12. E. situated 130 m. W. from Schiraz.

BENDER IBRAHIM, tn. Persia, situated 12 m. S. of Mina, on the Persian gulf, at the mouth of the riv. Ibrahim.

BENDER KOENG, tn. Persia, prov. of Fars, situated on the Persian gulf. There is a good harbour here, which is more frequented than any other between Camberoon and Busheer. The heat is excessive here, and all along this coast, so much so that *coup de soleil* is by no means infrequent.

BENDERMALANKA, tn. Hindoostan, northern Circars, in the Deccan. Lat. 16. 30. N. Long. 81. 57. E. situated 38 m. S. of Rajamundy.

BENDER MASUR, tn. Persia, prov. of Khuzistan. Lat. 30. 0. N. Long. 48. 28. E. situated on the Persian gulf, 90 m. SSE. from Bassoraf.

BENDER RIGK, BUNDA REIGHT, or BUNDEER REIG, tn. Persia, prov. of Fars, on the NE. side of the Persian gulf. Lat. 29. 22. N. Long. 50. 40. E. Pop. 1500; situated 35 m. N. from Busheer. Meer Mohunna, an Arabian chief, who rendered himself infamous by his atrocities, governed here in 1760.

BENDER RISHER, or RISCHAHNE, fortress of Persia, prov. of Fars, situated near the tn. of Bender Rigk, on the NE. side of the Persian gulf, in Lat. 29. 18. N. Long. 51. 5. E.

BENDER DE SUR, tn. Persia, prov. of Kerman, situated 160 m. S. from Kerman. Lat. 27. 50. N. Long. 56. 25. E.

BENDIKEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad. Lat. 26. 3. N. Long. 80. 29. E. situated 11 m. SE. of Korah.

BENDMAHI. See **BEND MAHI**.

BENDOCHY, or BENDOTHY, par. Scotland, sh. of Perth. Pop. 780. Cuper-Angus (P. T. 53½). Situated on the borders of Forfar co. and in the vale of Strathmore; 12 m. in length, extending from the Grampian to the Sidlaw hills. This par. is for the most part fertile and well watered, having the riv. Enoch running through its centre, and the Isla for its eastern boundary, with Loch Stormont and other small lakes interspersed throughout the par. all of which yield good manure. Some ancient Pictish remains are still to be found here.

BENDORF, tn. in the empire of Austria, duchy of Nassau. Pop. 1550; situated at the confluence of the Sayn and the Rhine. Lat. 50. 28. N. Long. 7. 35. E.; 5 m. N. of Coblenz.

BENDRIDGE, or BENRIDGE, ham. England, par. of Mitford, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co.

Northumberland. Pop. 53. Morpeth (P. T. 292).

BENDSCHIN, or BENSCHZ, tn. empire of Austria, in Silesia, in the Austrian portion of the principality of Jagerndorf. Lat. 49. 54. N. Long. 17. 36. E.; situated 7 m. SW. from Jagerndorf.

BENE, tn. N. Italy, in Piedmont, kingd. of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 37. N. Long. 7. 65. E.; situated on a tributary of the Tanaro riv.; 5 m. E. from Fossano.

BENEABBAS, tn. N. Africa, district and state of Tripoli. Lat. 32. 20. N. Long. 12. 53. E.; situated in the Garian mtns; 45 m. S. from Tripoli, the capital.

BENEADI, tn. Upper Egypt, containing a pop. of 12,000 individuals; situated W. of Mont-falouth, on the border of the desert.

BENEAGEVER, tn. Spain, prov. of Valencia, situated on the Guadalaviv riv. Lat. 39. 52. N. Long. 1. 14. W.; 40 m. S. from Terruel.

BENEBURG, tn. Germany, duchy of Lunenburg, kingd. of Hanover, situated on the right bank of the Elbe. Lat. 53. 13. N. Long. 11. 5. E.; 7 m. N. from Danenburg.

BENEDEK, mkt. tn. in the empire of Austria, in Lower Weissenburg, prov. of Transylvania, situated 10 m. N. from Carlsburg. Lat. 46. 12. N. Long. 23. 32. E.

BENEDELLO, Sr., tn. S. Italy, prov. of Lower Calabria, kingd. of Naples, situated on a tributary of the Crati riv. in the Apennines. Lat. 39. 23. N. Long. 16. 12. E.

BENEDESY, mntn. of Syria, situated 11 m. W. from Antioch.

BENEDETTO, Sr., tn. N. Italy, in Piedmont, situated 12 m. E. from Bene. Lat. 44. 38. N. Long. 8. 6. E.

BENEDETTO DI POLIRONE, Sr., tn. empire of Austria, duchy of Mantua, in the Lombardo-Venetian states. Lat. 44. 58. N. Long. 10. 54. E.; situated 15 m. SSE. from Mantua. A celebrated Benedictine abbey formerly stood here.

BENEDICT, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Charles, state of Maryland, situated on the W. bank of the Patuxent; 48 m. SW. from Washington.

BENEDICT, Sr., par. England, bor. of Cambridge, co. Cambridge. Real prop. £2008. Pop. 964. Cambridge (P. T. 51).

BENEDICT, Sr., par. England, bor. of Huntingdon, co. Huntingdon. Pop. 773. Huntingdon (P. T. 59).

BENEDICT, Sr., par. England, city and co. of Lincoln. Pop. 654. Lincoln (P. T. 135).

BENEDICT, Sr., par. England, city and co. of Norwich. Pop. 1424. Norwich (P. T. 117).

BENEDICT, Sr., tn. empire of Austria, dist. of Barsh, prov. of Hungary, situated on the riv. Gran; 30 m. N. from Gran. Lat. 48. 18. N. Long. 18. 46. E.

BENEDICTBEUREN, tn. S. Germany, circle of Isar, kingd. of Bavaria, situated on a tributary of the Isar; 3 m. NE. from lake Koshel, in Lat. 47. 42. N. Long. 11. 24. E.

BENEDITA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, situated on the riv. Alcoa; 14 m. NW. from Santarem. Lat. 39. 23. N. Long. 8. 51. W.

BENEER, or BOONKER, Hindoostan, a subdiv. of the Sewad prov. The surface of this district is much diversified, consisting of nu-

merous small hills and valleys; of the latter many open into the long valley of the Burrindroo riv., the banks of which are fertile, and produce rice. The sloping sides of many of the hills are formed into terraces, and cultivated with the hoe.

BENEFIELD, par. England, hund. of Polebrooke, co. Northampton. Acres, 5100. Real prop. £3422. Pop. 519. Oundle (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough. There are nine circular holes, called the Swallows, in this par. which carry the floods into the bowels of the earth.

BENEGAN. See BEN EGAN.

BENEKERY, par. Ireland, bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 224. Carlow (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns.

BENELACH. See BEN ELACH.

BENENDEN, par. England, hund. of Rolvendon, lathg. of Scray, co. of Kent. Acres, 6780. Real prop. £3778. Pop. 1663. Cranbrook (P. T. 53). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

BENER, or **BENBER**, dist. of Central Asia, in Cabool, extending along the right bank of the riv. Indus.

BENERIPA, riv. S. America, depart. div. of Quixos and Macas, intendancy of Del Escudor, repub. of Colombia. It is tributary to the Santiago riv.

BENESCHAU, tn. empire of Austria, circle of Bereaun, prov. of Bohemia. Pop. 950.

BENESCHAU, tn. Prussia, prov. of Silesia. Pop. 1400. This is a post and mkt. tn. Lat. 49. 54. N. Long. 18. 6. E.; situated 8 m. E. from Troppau.

BENESCHAU, tn. empire of Austria, in the circle of Budweis, and prov. of Bohemia. Pop. 640.

BENESCHAU, tn. Austria, circle of Kaurzim, prov. of Bohemia. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 14. 42. E.; situated 18 m. SW. of Kaurzim.

BENESCHAU, or **PANZEN**, tn. Austria, circle of Leutmeritz, prov. of Bohemia, situated near the riv. Polzen. It is well known for its manufacture of paper.

BENEST, or **BENAIST**, tn. France, depart. of Deux-Sevres, prov. of Poitou. Pop. 1000. Lat. 46. 22. N. Long. 0. 56. W.; situated 23 m. NE. from La Rochelle.

BENEST, or **BENAIST**, tn. France, depart. of the Vienne, prov. of Poitou. Pop. 960; situated on the riv. Charente. Lat. 46. 5. N. Long. 0. 32. E.; 12 m. WNW. from Confolens.

BENEST, or **BENAIST**. See **BENAIST**.

BENETUTTI, tn. N. Italy, prov. of Sas Sari, or Elogodoro, Sardinia. Lat. 49. 23. N. Long. 9. 4. E.; situated 12 m. E. from Maras.

BENETUTTI, riv. N. Italy, prov. of Sas Sari, or Elogodoro, in the Sardinian ter.; it is tributary to the Sedillo, into which it discharges itself in Lat. 40. 22. N. Long. 9. 4. E.

BENEVENTE, tn. France, depart. of La Creuse, prov. of La Marche. Pop. 1200; situated 12 m. S. of Gueret. Lat. 46. 6. N. Long. 1. 37. E.

BENEVENTO, duchy, S. Italy, Upper Principato, kingd. of Naples, but under the dominion of the Pope, as one of the States of the Church. Pop. 20,350. It is situated in the valley of Beneventana, and contains the city of Benevento and seven villages; an active trade in cattle is carried on here; and the country produces an

abundance of excellent fruit, and abounds in game. It yields a revenue of 6000 dollars per annum. This prov. was formerly included in the country of the Samnites, and was constituted a duchy in 571 by the Lombards. Benevento maintained its independence long after the fall of the kingd. of the Lombards; nevertheless it fell successively into the hands of the Saracens and the Normans; but was ultimately granted, in 1503, by the emperor Henry III., to pope Leo IX., in exchange for his feudal rights over the city of Bamberg. Bonaparte conferred this duchy on prince Talleyrand.

BENEVENTO, city, S. Italy, duchy of Benevento, Upper Principato, kingd. of Naples, belonging to the States of the Church. Pop. 14,000. Lat. 41. 9. N. Long. 14. 44. E. Situated 30 m. NE. of Naples, on a rising ground between the rivs. Sabato and Calore. It contains 8 par. churches and 14 convents. Benevento was erected into a bishop's see in 969; it has given birth to three popes, and reckons among its metropolitans St. Januarius. Benevento contains more interesting remains of antiquity than any place in Italy, except Rome. A splendid triumphal arch, erected A. D. 114, in honour of the emperor Trajan, is still in a good state of preservation; it forms one of the city gates, and is now called Porta Aurea. The cathedral is of Gothic architecture, antique, but not handsome. The Samnites called this city Maleventum; but when the Romans colonized it they gave it the present designation, several military conflicts having taken place in the vicinity. The city of Caudium stood within a few miles, on the Appian way, near which, in the year A. V. C. 433, the Samnites obliged two Roman armies to pass under the yoke; and about 50 years afterwards the consul Curius Dentatus defeated Pyrrhus near Beneventum.

BENEVIAN LOCH, Scotland, co. Inverness, a long fresh-water lake, situated at the foot of a mntn. of the same name, in Lat. 57. 18. N. Long. 4. 52. W.

BENEVIAN, mntn. See **BEN EVIAN**.

BENEZI, tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. of Bagdad, gov. of Diarbekir. Lat. 34. 8. N. Long. 42. 21. E. Situated 15 m. NW. from Nausa, on the Euphrates.

BENFELDEN, or **BENFIELD**, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Rhine, prov. of Alsace. Pop. 1350. Situated 15 m. SSW. from Strasbourg, on the riv. Ill, in Lat. 48. 22. N. Long. 7. 38. E. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of tobacco and hemp. The tn. is defended by a castle.

BENFIELD SIDE, hamlet, England, par. of Lancaster, Chester ward, W. div. and co. Durham. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £1792. Pop. 534. Durham (P. T. 263).

BENFLEET, NORTH, or **LITTLE BENFLEET**, par. England, hund. Barnstable, co. Essex. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £3446. Pop. 300. Rayleigh (P. T. 38).

BENFLEET, SOUTH, or **GREAT BENFLEET**, par. England, hund. of Barnstable, co. Essex. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £3731. Pop. 533. Rayleigh (P. T. 38). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of London.

BENGAL, Hindoostan, a large and important prov., situated between the 21st and 27th degrees of north lat. Bounded on the N. by Nepal, Sikkim, and Bootan; on the E. by Assam, and

the Burmese territories; on the s. by the bay of Bengal; and on the w. by the prov. of Bahar. It is estimated at 350 m. in length, and 300 m. in breadth, containing about 100,000 sq. m. Pop. about 8,000,000. The people are of a very dark colour, but not so black as the natives of Africa; they are in general small and delicate in their persons. The riv. Ganges passes through this prov. in a s.e. direction, and divides it into two territorial divisions of nearly equal extent, and so protected that, in case of invasion, the eastern tract would most probably be exempted in a great measure from the horrors of war, and afford an asylum to the inhabitants of the western portion; the natural boundaries of the whole prov., however, present formidable obstacles to an invader. Bengal is divided into 17 districts, viz. Backergunge, Birbhoom, Burdwan, Chittagong, Hooghly, Jessore, Mymansingh, Mooredabad, Nuddea, Purnea, Rajshahy, Rungpoor, Silhet, Tipera, 24 pergunnahs, Midnapoor, and the Jungle Mahals. It is, generally speaking, a flat campaign country with but few elevated portions, and those of inconsiderable extent, which exist principally in Birbhoom, Silhet, Chittagong, and Tipera. The Ganges annually overflows its banks, and inundates the lower part of the country, called the Delta, anciently Beng; the upper parts of the prov., not liable to inundation, were called Barendra. The rivs., particularly the Ganges, which begin to rise even before the commencement of the rainy season, continue to increase during its progress, until at length the Delta of the Ganges is overflowed. In the tracts subject to these inundations, insulated habitations, considerably raised above the natural level of the country, testify the patient industry of the inhabitants. During the rainy season the peasants repairing to market, or to their fields, are accompanied in their boats by their families and domestic animals, over fields submerged to a considerable depth, with the ears of rice floating on the surface of the water. Rice grows luxuriantly within the limits of these inundations, but on ascending the riv. it gradually gives place to wheat and barley. The mulberry flourishes in the central districts, and the poppy is confined to the provs. of the north and west. The flatness of the country, where the soil consists of such loose materials as Bengal, induces frequent aberrations of the rivs., which are attended with great inconvenience and instability of property; houses and other edifices are so slightly built that even the wealthy enjoy but little comfort in their dwellings; the removal of a village of the poorer classes, indeed, is considered an ordinary casualty, frequently occasioned by an unseasonable shower; few of their habitations last more than three years. The orchard is what chiefly attaches the peasant to his native soil, although the seasons are not favourable to the production of any great variety of fruit, as the rains occupy great part of the summer. Orchards of mango-trees diversify the plain; the cocoa-nut thrives near the sea, and the date every where throughout the prov.; areca and bassia also abound; oil expressed from the seeds of the latter is a common substitute for butter. Clumps of bamboo flourish here; their growth is so rapid that they attain a height of forty or fifty feet in a single year, and supply the peasant with building materials. The general soil of Bengal is

clay, with a considerable proportion of silicious sand, fertilized by various salts, and by decayed substances, animal and vegetable; about one-third only of the land is tilled, exclusive of lays and fallows, which is little more than one acre of tilled land to each individual. The most important productions of this prov. are sugar, tobacco, indigo, cotton, the mulberry, and the poppy, most of which require land solely appropriated to themselves. The universal and vast consumption of vegetable oils is supplied by the cultivation of mustard-seed, linseed, sesamum, and palma christi, besides what is yielded by the cocoa-tree. The natives find it necessary to erect bamboo-stages, on which to place watchmen, to protect newly-sown fields from the depredations of large flocks of birds, elephants, buffaloes, bears, and wild deer. Potatoes have been successfully introduced into Bengal, and are produced of a quality little inferior to those of England. The sugar-cane appears to be indigenous here; from hence it was carried to Arabia, and from thence to Europe and Africa; and the manufacture of indigo appears to have been practised from the earliest period. Hemp and flax, in all their varieties, and various substitutes for these articles, are produced in greater abundance here than in any other country. Two yearly harvests may be reckoned on, one of white corn, and another of pulse, oil-seed, or millet. The Bengalese plough is of the rudest construction, and costs less than one rupee. The cattle employed in husbandry are very small, their average price is about five rupees; the usual hire of a plough, with its yoke and oxen, is 4d. per day. The cleaning of rice is executed with a wooden pestle and mortar; five quarters of rice per acre are considered a good crop, which is a return of about fifteen for one on the seed; this constitutes the food of the great body of the people: the first harvest is gathered about the end of August, and the second, which is the best, in December; in general the supply is so abundant as to render Bengal the granary of India. The country is infested likewise with tigers and gang-robbers, or river-pirates, called dacoits, which render unattended cattle insecure. The native horse, or tattoo, is a thin, ill-shaped, vicious, contemptible animal, and is never used in team, bullocks being found much preferable. The buffalo is generally of a dirty black colour, with long semicircular horns, laid back on the neck. Including buffaloes, it is calculated that in Bengal, Bahar, and Benares, there are 50,000,000 of cattle. The native sheep are naturally thin, lank, and diminutive, of a dark grey colour; but when fattened for the table they make excellent mutton. Pariah dogs infest the streets of every tn. in Bengal, and the approach of evening is announced by the howling of jackals, emerging from their jungle fastnesses. Apes and monkeys abound in the woods, and occasionally plunder the fruit-shops of a village. The Ganges and its innumerable branches furnish abundance of fish of various kinds. Porpoises are numerous in all the large rivs. within 200 m. of the sea; and alligators in almost all the rivs., which afford also an immense quantity of small turtle. Bengal, from its north-western boundary to the sea, is watered by the Ganges, and is so intersected in every direction by navigable streams, tributary to that riv., that every district is furnished with the

means of internal navigation during the rains, and most districts at all seasons; and lakes, streams, and water-courses, communicating with the great riva, conduct boats to the peasant's door; nevertheless, as they are obliged to pay their rents as soon as their crops are gathered, which is of course not in the rainy season, they must resort to land-carriage to convey the greater portion of their produce to the place of embarkation on the Ganges. The principal riva, are the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Roopnarain, Dummooda, Teesta, Kooram, Korotaya, Manas, Cusi, Conki, Manas, and Jhinayi. There are not any lakes, properly speaking, in Bengal, but there is a profusion of extensive jeels, or morasses; many of these in the dry season contain very little water, but during the rains present immense navigable sheets of water. Many tanks have been dug here to supply water for irrigation, and for domestic purposes; but they soon become choked up with aquatic plants, and are great nuisances; the construction of these tanks is induced by ostentation, but their repair, not being productive of reputation, is neglected. Over that portion of the prov. which faces the head of the bay northerly and southerly winds blow alternately, during unequal portions of the year; the seasons conform nearly with these changes, and are usually divided into cold, hot, and rainy. The want of capital in agriculture and manufactures prevents the subdivision of labour; every manufacturer working on his own account, conducts the whole process, from the formation of his tools to the sale of his production; and is a husbandman besides. The rearing of silk-worms, which is of very remote origin here, is confined to part of Burdwan, and the vicinity of the Bhagirathi and great Ganges, from the fork of these riva. for about 100 m. down their streams. Four crops of mulberry-leaves are obtained from each tree every year; the best crop in December. There is a considerable quantity of tussar, or silk obtained from wild silk-worms, which supplies the home consumption, obtained from countries bordering on Bengal, and also from districts within its limits. The wild worms are found on various sorts of trees common in the forests of Silhet, Assam, and the Deccan; the cones are large, but sparingly covered with silk, of an inferior lustre to that produced by the domesticated insect. The zemindary of Benares, the city of Patna, and the vicinity of Calcutta, are the principal seats of the manufacture of chintzea, which appears to be an original art in India. The highways, except in the immediate vicinity of the principal civil and military stations, are not generally in a condition for wheel-carriages, or for long journeys; beaten tracks there are, but no artificial roads, which is mainly attributable to the want of durable materials for their construction. Vessels of moderate burden occasionally load with rice in some of the Sunderbund rivers, and large vessels are sometimes built at Islamabad; still Calcutta is the only port of any importance in the province. Except in Calcutta, Dacca, and Moornhedabad, silver and cowries form the usual currency; gold seldom appears, and copper has not been introduced. There is no uniformity of weight or measures in this prov.; the weights are usually bits of stone. In 1770, one-fifth part of the population perished by famine; in 1784, a famine

likewise occurred, but not to such a destructive extent; and in 1788, the country was afflicted with another partial scarcity. In 1793, during the administration of lord Cornwallis, the territorial revenue of Bengal, Benares, and Bahar was fixed at a certain valuation. The government of Bengal is vested in a governor-general and three councillors. The Mohammedan law constitutes ostensibly the groundwork of the criminal jurisprudence of the country, but its execution has been substantially corrected in essentials. Dacoits or gang-robbers occupy a prominent part in the criminal jurisprudence; among these people instances occur of whole families practising robbery from generation to generation; their leaders succeeding each other, like officers of a regular establishment. The genuine Bengalese tns. are not arranged into streets, but into divisions of N. S. E. and W.; one portion being allotted to Hindoos, another to Mohammedans, a third to native Portuguese, &c. Among the native pop. of the eastern dists. the Mohammedans are nearly as numerous as the Hindoos, in other parts they are not so; the Mohammedans may be averaged at one-sixth of the pop. of Bengal and Bahar. The original inhabitants may be divided into the two great castes of Brahmins and Sudras; in this prov. the highest Sudras are the Vaidyas or medical tribe; the Kayasthas or Kaist, (whence the word caste,) or writer tribe, rank next; then nine tribes of tradesmen, namely, druggists, shell-workers, coppersmiths, cultivators of betel leaf, weavers, makers of garlands, blacksmiths, potters, and barbers; bankers and goldsmiths are excluded from the pure castes of artificers. These castes were arranged by Raja Bollal Sen, but in practice these distinctions are not by any means rigidly observed; the occupation allotted to each tribe being merely preferred by them. Domestic slavery is very prevalent in Bengal, among both Hindoos and Mohammedans; they are almost exclusively employed in the house, as more trustworthy than hired servants. Every person whose condition is above the simplest mediocrity, is provided with household slaves, from amongst whom both Hindoos and Mohammedans almost invariably select their concubines. In Bengal a slave is not an abject drudge, but rather a superior, confidential, and faithful servant, and held superior to a hireling, both in his master's estimation and his own; slaves are very seldom sold here, but are expressly redeemable by purchase; the stock is chiefly kept up by the sale of children by their parents, in times of scarcity, or of peculiar calamity; this practice is permitted by their own laws, and appears to be attributable to a desire to provide permanently for their offspring, rather than to avarice, or want of natural affection. The members of some religious orders purchase children to initiate them into their own class; and the proprietors of dancing women purchase female children for public exhibition. The existence of slavery is sanctioned by Hindoo and Mohammedan law, and tolerated in the British courts of judicature. During the reign of Cuttub ud Deen, on the throne of Delhi, A.D. 1203, Mohammed Buktyar Khilljee invaded Bengal, surprised and destroyed Nuddea the capital, drove out Lakhyan Sen, the native sovereign, assumed the government himself, and established his capital at Gour. From this era,

Bengal was ruled by governors delegated from Delhi, until A. D. 1340; at which period Fakher-ud-Deen revolted, and erected the independent kingdom of Bengal, which existed until 1533, when it again became an appanage to the throne of Delhi; notwithstanding that, a Portuguese squadron entered the Ganges in 1533 to assist Mahmood Shah, the last of the independent sovereigns. A. D. 1634, the British obtained permission to trade to Bengal, but were restricted to the port of Pipley in Orissa, where they established their factory. In 1642, Mr. Day, who had established the settlement at Madras, proceeded on a voyage of discovery, and sent the first regular despatch to the court of Directors from Bengal. In 1656, owing to extortion and oppression, the company withdrew their factories. About 1664, the French and Danes established themselves here. In 1678, the British appear to have returned, and, in 1681, Bengal was constituted a distinct agency. In 1696, the Dutch at Chinsura, the French at Chandernagore, and the British at Chuttanutte, were permitted to raise regular fortifications to protect their possessions. In 1706, the whole stock of the East India Company had been removed to Calcutta, where the garrison consisted of 129 soldiers. In 1740, the empire of Delhi was virtually annihilated; and, in 1756, Seraje-ud-Dowlah took undisputed possession of Bengal, Bahar, and a portion of Orissa; and on the 20th June, in the same year, he captured Calcutta and shut up his prisoners, 146 in number, in the black hole, a room 20 feet square, where all except 23 perished in one night. In the following year, Calcutta was retaken by the British, and from this era may be dated the commencement of the British government of this prov. although the dewanny, or authority to collect the revenue, was not obtained from Delhi until 1765. In 1768 and 1769, the crops proved scanty, and scarcely any rain having fallen in October, of the latter year, the December crop totally failed, which caused a most dreadful and desolating famine, during which the child fed on its parent, and the mother on her child; the number cut off by this scourge exceeded 3,000,000. In 1772, the ostensible seat of government was removed to Calcutta; English supervisors were sent into the districts to superintend the collection of the revenue, which hitherto had been done by natives; the direct authority of the British now pervaded the interior in the civil administration of justice, and the native government was abrogated, with the exception of criminal jurisprudence, which was still exercised by the nabob; who abused his power by vesting his authority in some Mohammedan delegate, who filled the inferior courts by sale. This destructive system soon became insupportable, and, in 1786, during the administration of Lord Cornwallis, the nabob was induced to appoint the governor-general in council his delegate in the office of supreme criminal judge. At the same period the land revenue was permanently fixed, and British power predominated in every department. On the renewal of the charter of the East India Company in 1834, the commercial character of that great establishment was resigned, and its political authority alone continued: the East India trade is now open to all British subjects and vessels without restriction.

BENGAL, BAY OF, a triangular bay, in the Indian ocean, extending from the 8th to the 22d degree of N. Lat. and from the 80th to the 92d degree of E. Long. There are not any good harbours on the western coast, but there are several on the eastern coast; and Calcutta stands at the head of the bay. The two shores differ materially; on the western or Coromandel side there are no soundings 30 m. from the beach, but on the eastern side the coast has soundings much nearer; Coromandel is often parched with heat; the E. coast is always cool; on the W. coast the mouths of the rivs. are barred with sand; on the E. coast the rivs. are deep and muddy; and destructive gales of wind are prevalent on the Coromandel side, whilst on the E. side they are very unfrequent. The vast quantities of mud and sand brought down by the numerous rivs. which flow into this bay render the sea turbid to a great distance from the shore. Tides and currents run with great velocity here. The winds are said to blow here from the N.E., or nearly so, during six months of the year, and from the S.W. during the other six months.

BENGAL, tn. N. America, co. Oneida, state of New York, situated on the N.E. of Oneida lake, between Fish creek and Constantia, on the W. side of Rome; 423 m. from Washington.

BENGAL PASSAGE, a channel of the Indian ocean, about 12 m. in width, between the islands of Pulo-Brasse and Pulo-Way, off the N.W. extremity of Sumatra. Lat. 5. 45. N. Long. 95. 14. E.

BENGAL POINT, a cape E. India islands, on the N. coast of the island of St. Matthew, in the Mergui archipelago. Lat. 10. 2. N. Long. 98. 5. E.

BENGALEEPARRA, tn. Asia, in Assam, on the Chinese frontier. Lat. 26. 32. N. Long. 91. 48. E.; situated on a tributary of the Burampooter riv.

BENGAZI, prov. N. Africa, in the kingdom of Barca. Lat. 32. 0. N. Long. 21. 0. E.; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea. The bey of Tripoli appoints the governor of this prov.

BENGAZI, tn. N. Africa, in the kingdom of Barca. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 32. 10. N. Long. 20. 4. E.; it has a good harbour, abounding with fish, is situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, and in a fertile country from which much wool is exported. The governor of the prov. resides here.

BENGEO, or **BENGHEROO**, par. England, hund. of Hertford, co. Hertford. Acres, 3620. Real prop. £4118. Pop. 855. Hertford (P. T. 21). Liv. vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BENGERWAD, tn. N. Africa, dist. of Sert, state of Tripoli. Lat. 30. 50. N. Long. 18. 7. E.; situated on the coast of the gulf of Sidra; 80 m. S.S.E. from Zafran.

BENGEVAL, tn. Persia, prov. of Seistan, situated 50 m. S. from Zareng.

BENGHUR, tn. Central Asia, prov. of Candahar, in Cabool. Lat. 34. 42. N. Long. 68. 33. E.; situated 32 m. N. from Cabool.

BENGO, tn. W. Africa, country of Angola, in Congo. Lat. 8. 50. S. Long. 13. 10. E.; situated at the mouth of Bengo riv.

BENGO, riv. W. Africa, in Angola, Congo; it discharges itself into the S. Atlantic ocean, in Lat. 8. 50. S. Long. 13. 10. E.

BENGORE HEAD, cape, Ireland, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Lat. 55. 15. N. Long. 6. 19. W.; situated on the sea-coast, 10 m. NE. from Coleraine.

BENGROVE, ham. England, par. of Beckford, hund. of Tibaldstone, co. Gloucester. Tewkesbury (P. T. 111).

BENGUELA, ter. S. Africa, to the s. of Angola and Congo, extends along the coast from the 10th to the 16th degrees of s. Lat. The inhabitants are in a primitive state, and the country little known, as the Portuguese, who alone have settlements here, jealously exclude all strangers. The climate is unhealthy, and the water remarkably unwholesome. The mtns. abound with copper, which, however, is not wrought to any extent.

BENGUELA, Oila, tn. S. Africa, ter. of Benguela. It is a seaport, situated on the northern frontier. Lat. 10. 50. s. Long. 13. 50. E. 105 m. N. from St. Felipe de Benguela.

BENGUELA, New, or St. Felipe de Benguela, tn. S. Africa, ter. of Benguela. It was built by the Portuguese, and is now the chief tn. on this coast. Lat. 12. 28. s. Long. 13. 30. E. It is situated upon the Bahia das Vaccaas, or Cow's bay, which affords safe and commodious anchorage. Portuguese ships frequently touch here on their passage to or from the E. Indies.

BENGWORTH, par. England, hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester. Pop. 965. Evesham (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester. This par. in fact, constitutes part of the tn. of Evesham, participating in its elective and corporate privileges. A blue-coat school here is handsomely endowed, for the education of 30 boys.

BENIHALL, par. England, in the hund. of Plumegate, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £2621. Pop. 668. Saxmundham (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BENHAM, tything, England, par. of Speen, hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks. Acres, 1630. Pop. 395. Speenhamland (P. T. 58).

BENHAM HOE, ham. England, par. of Welford, hund. of Kintbury-Eagle. Speenhamland (P. T. 58).

BENHANE, vil. Ireland, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Lat. 52. 11. N. Long. 10. 7. W. Situated 1 m. s. of Dingle, on Dingle bay.

BENHAR, dist. Scotland, sh. of Linlithgow; situated on the post-road, near Polkemmet, at which there are extensive coal-fields of excellent quality, and very near the surface of the earth.

BENHEDAR, or **BEN ADAR**. See **HOWTH**.

BENHOLME, par. Scotland, sh. of Kincardine. Pop. 1441. Bervie (P. T. 83). Bounded on the SE. by the German ocean. Lat. 56. 50. N. Long. 2. 19. W. The fishing vil. of St. John's Haven stands in this par. Liv. in the presbytery of Fordoun, synod of Angus and Mearns. There are several quarries of excellent free-stone here.

BENHOPE. See **BEN HOPE**.

BENI, riv. S. America. It takes its rise in the repub. of Bolivia, in the Cordillera mtns., and running in a NE. direction, unites with the riv. Quelobo, on the borders of the repub., in Lat. 15. 18. s. Long. 68. 30. W. There are several missionary settlements on its banks.

BENI ADIN, tn. Said, or Upper Egypt; situated on a tributary of the Nile, 5 m. sw.

from Manfalout. Lat. 27. 15. N. Long. 30. 58. E.

BENI AHMED, tn. Vostani, or Central Egypt, prov. of Minieh; situated on the left bank of the Nile, in Lat. 28. 2. N. Long. 30. 50. E.

BENI ASSER, tn. Said, or Upper Egypt; situated 2 m. N. of Eaneh, on the left bank of the Nile. Lat. 25. 19. N. Long. 32. 34. E.

BENI BERSA, tn. Upper Egypt; situated on the right bank of the Nile, 12 m. s. of Girge. Lat. 28. 21. N. Long. 30. 57. E. The navigation of the Nile is much obstructed here by sand-banks.

BENI BESSERI, tn. N. Africa, in Blaid-el-Jerid; situated at the foot of mount Atlas, in Lat. 32. 54. N. Long. 2. 3. W.

BENI BOCAGE, tn. France, arrond. of Vire, depart. of Calvados, and prov. of Normandy; 9 m. NE. from Vire (P. T.).

BENI CARLO. See **BENICARLO**.

BENI GERAR, dist. Africa, in the desert of Bahiouda, in Nubia. Lat. 16. 30. N. Long. 32. 0. E.

BENI GORTEI SARAF, tn. of Arabia Petraea, near the coast of the gulf of Akaba, on the route from Cairo to Mecca. Lat. 28. 39. N. Long. 35. 0. E.

BENI HAMAD, riv. Palestine, in the dist. of Kerek, and pach. of Damascus. Lat. 31. 20. N. Long. 35. 46. E. It falls into the Bahk Lout, or Dead Sea.

BENI HASAN EL KADIM, tn. Vostani, or Central Egypt; situated on the right bank of the Nile, in Lat. 27. 55. N. Long. 30. 55. E. 12 m. s. of Souadi. Behind this tn. are some singular caves, excavated in the rocks, and formerly the retreat of hermits.

BENI HASHEM, dist. Turkey in Asia, in Shamar, in the pach. of Irak Arabi. Lat. 31. 40. N. Long. 45. 20. E.

BENI HASSAN, or **HASSEN**, dist. N. Africa, in Fex, one of the Barbary states. Lat. 34. 0. N. Long. 6. 10. W. Situated on the coast of the Atlantic, 135 m. s. from Gibraltar. It abounds in corn, and is said to contain 300,000 inhabitants. Sallee is the chief tn.

BENI JEHIE, tn. Said, or Upper Egypt; situated 12 m. s. from Achmuein, in Lat. 27. 57. N. Long. 31. 10. E.

BENI JEHIE, tn. Upper Egypt; 8 m. s. from Shek Abade, or Ensein.

BENI KALBEN, dist. of Arabia, containing the tn. of Karvaren, and a few villages.

BENI LAM, dist. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Irak Arabi; situated on the left bank of the Tigris, in Lat. 31. 34. N. Long. 46. 35. E.

BENI LET. See **BENILET**.

BENI MAHOMED, tn. of Said, or Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Siout. Lat. 27. 17. N. Long. 31. 9. E. Situated 12 m. N. from El Siout.

BENI MAHOMED EL KISUR, tn. central Egypt; situated 9 m. s. from Abu Girgeh.

BENI MARAN, tn. Said, or Upper Egypt; situated 9 m. s. from Achmunein, in Lat. 28. 0. N. Long. 31. 10. E.

BENI MELIAN, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Algerira. Lat. 37. 28. N. Long. 39. 50. E. Situated 31 m. s. from Diarbekir.

BENI MEZZAB, dist. N. Africa, in the state of Algiers; situated on the southern side of mount Atlas, in Lat. 32. 20. N. Long. 4. 0. E. Inhabited by a tribe of Arabs bearing this name,

who pay scarcely nominal submission to the ruling power of the state. Gardeiah is the chief town.

BENI MISUR, tn. Central Egypt; 3 m. s. from Abou Girgeh.

BENI OBEID, tn. Vostani, or Central Egypt, prov. of Minieh; situated on a tributary of the Nile, in Lat. 27. 57. N. Long. 30. 51. E.

BENI RASHID, or **BENI ARAX**, tn. Algiers; situated in the southern part of the state, and inhabited by an independent tribe of Arabs. The chief tn. formerly consisted of 2000 houses, but is now reduced to a few cottages.

BENI SALEN. See **BENISALEM**.

BENI SAMTI, tn. Central Egypt; 2 m. s. of Abou Girgeh.

BENI SHEFRA, tn. Arabia; situated on the route between Sanaa and Mecca. Lat. 19. 13. N. Long. 42. 24. E.

BENI SHEKIR, tn. Said, or Upper Egypt; situated 6 m. N. from Manfalout, or Momflat, on the left bank of the Nile. Lat. 27. 33. N. Long. 31. 3. E.

BENI TAT, tn. Said, or Upper Egypt, prov. of Siout; situated on the left bank of the Nile, 6 m. sw. from Tahta.

BENI WASSEL, in Said, or Upper Egypt, a tribe of wandering Arabs, who inhabit an immense desert on the right bank of the Nile. Lat. 26. 20. N. Long. 33. 10. E.

BENI YAKOUB DJESSR, or **JACON'S BRIDGE**, tn. Palestine, pach. of Damascus. Lat. 33. 2. N. Long. 35. 41. E.

BENI ZEID KOUSSAUR, tn. Said, or Upper Egypt, prov. of Siout. Lat. 27. 24. N. Long. 30. 56. E.

BENICARLO, tn. Spain, prov. of Valencia; situated in a rich and fertile country near the shore of the Mediterranean. Pop. 2300. Lat. 40. 15. N. Long. 0. 28. E. This tn. was formerly fortified; the wall and ditch still remain. Here are an hospital and a Franciscan convent. Many of the inhabitants are employed as fishermen. The vicinity is celebrated for its wines. Situated at the embouchure of a small riv. 3 m. N. from Pensicola.

BENIDONNE, island, Spain, off the coast of Alicant, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 38. 32. N. Long. 0. 5. W.

BENIDONNE, tn. Spain, prov. of Alicant; situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, in Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 0. 5. W.

BENIFALL, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Tarragon, in Catalonia; situated on the left bank of the Ebro, in Lat. 40. 56. N. Long. 0. 32. E.

BENIFUSAR, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Tarragon, and prov. of Catalonia; 18 m. from Tortosa.

BENIGAMM, tn. Spain, subdiv. of San Felipe, prov. of Valencia; 6 m. from San Felipe. Pop. 3600. Produce of vicinity, wine.

BENIGNET, island belonging to France, off the coast of depart. Finisterre, prov. of Brittany; 15 m. W. from Brest.

BENIGNO, Sr., tn. N. Italy, in Piedmont, Sardinia. Pop. 4500. Situated on the left bank of the Malone; 6 m. W. of Chivazzo.

BENIHASSAN. See **BENI HASSEN**.

BENIHASSEN. See **BENI HASSEN**.

BENIJEHIE. See **BENI JEHIE**.

BENIKALBEN. See **BENI KALBEN**.

BENIKAOUT, island, E. Indies, lying in the Pacific ocean; a few leagues off the ss. coast of Sangir. Lat. 3. 20. N. Long. 125. 30. E.

BENILET, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Irak Arabi; situated 145 m. NW. from Bassora.

BENIMAHOMED EL KISUR. See **BENI MAHOMED EL KISUR**.

BENIMARAN. See **BENI MARAN**.

BENIMEZZAB. See **BENI MEZZAB**.

BENIMISUR. See **BENI MISUR**.

BENIN, kindg. W. Africa, coast of Guinea, extending along the coast from the riv. Lagos to cape Formosa; between the 4th and 10th degrees of N. Lat. and the 3d and 8th degrees of E. Long. It was first explored by Alfonso de Aveiro in 1486. The whole of this coast presents a succession of estuaries, some of which are very broad; these estuaries contain a great number of islands, some of which are actually carried down by the rivs. covered with shrubs; there are no stones in the country, and the soil is so soft that many acres are detached at a time; these islets make the navigation of the rivs. very dangerous. The riv. Formosa has been navigated as high as Agathon, one of the chief tns. about 40 m. from the coast; but the banks of this and other rivs. here, are, although fertile and agreeable, most unwholesome; more persons, engaged in the slave-trade, have been lost here, than on any other part of the coast. The road from Benin to Agathon is much frequented, and is lined with large, tall trees, which afford a useful shade. The people are governed by the same laws and customs as those of Dahomey; the king is almost worshipped, and is believed to live without aliment. Human sacrifices are offered at the shrine of the avenging or evil genius; the victims are usually prisoners of war. At the festival of corals, the king and all the grandees dip their coral necklaces in human blood, supplicating the gods to preserve for them this high mark of their dignity. The people are gentle in their manners, upright in their dealings, and industrious in their habits; the greater part of the labour, however, falls on the women, who dig, sow, and go to market. Polygamy is general here, as in other parts of Africa. The king of Benin can bring 100,000 men into the field; at his death a number of his attendants are sacrificed, and the royal widows slay each other till the new king puts an end to the slaughter.

BENIN, city, Africa, capital of the kingdom, and on the riv. of the same name. Lat. 6. 27. N. Long. 5. 50. E.; it is surrounded with deep ditches, and traces remain of a mud-wall by which it was once protected. The streets are about 15 feet in breadth; the houses are low, and thatched with the leaves of the macaw-tree; they are kept exceedingly clean. The immense palace of the king stands outside the city, and is defended by walls; it contains several handsome apartments and fine galleries, supported by wooden pillars. Daily markets are held in the streets, but supplied rather with African than European luxuries; the articles most in request are dogs' flesh, roasted monkeys, bats, rats, and lizards; there are, however, several kinds of delicious fruits. The climate is most deadly to Europeans. When the intercourse is open, much palm-oil and ivory may be obtained here, much cheaper than at Bonny and other places. The medium of exchange is salt; but accounts are kept in pawns, averaging from 2s. to 3s. each.

BENIN, riv. W. Africa, kindg. of Benin, on the coast of Guinea; it discharges itself into the

bight of Benin, in Lat. 5. 52. N. Long. 5. 5. E. It is 2 m. wide at its mouth, and has across it a bar of mud, clay, and sand, extending out a league to seaward, on which there is only 12 feet water at spring-tides; vessels drawing not more than 9 or 10 feet water, may with due caution pass in safety; at a few m. up from the sea this riv. is only half a mile in width; much more importance has been ascribed to it than it deserves. The best anchorage for vessels without the bar is 4 or 5 m. off, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water; in the rainy season the sea runs very high, and breaks quite across the mouth of the river.

BENIN, BIGHT OF, a spacious bay, in the gulf of Guinea, on the coast of Western Africa, extending from the 4th to the 6th degree of N. Lat. and from 1. 10. to 5. 40. E. Long.

BENIN-DAZY, St., tn. France, depart. of the Nièvre, prov. of Nivernois. Pop. 1650. In the vicinity are some iron-mines.

BENIOBEID, dist. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Damascus. Lat. 32. 23. N. Long. 35. 55. E.

BENIOLEED, tn. N. Africa, state of Tripoli; situated in the desert on the route from Tripoli to Mourzuk; 95 m. SW. from Tripoli.

BENIRASHID. See **BENI RASHID**.

BENISALEM, tn. Spain, island of Majorca; it is situated on an eminence; the inhabitants raise a little silk.

BENISAMTI. See **BENI SAMTI**.

BENISHEKIR. See **BENI SHEKIR**.

BENISOUEF, **BENISULF**, or **BENESOLF**, dist. Vostani or Central Egypt; situated on the left bank of the Nile, extending from 28. 20. to 29. 30. N. Lat. Long. 31. 0. E.

BENISOUEF, **BENISULF**, or **BENESOLF**, tn. Vostani or Central Egypt, situated on the left bank of the Nile; 60 m. S. from Cairo. Lat. 29. 9. N. Long. 31. 14. E. It is the capital of the district of the same name. The appearance of this tn. is very splendid from the great number of its mosques. The adjacent country is fertile and agreeable. The houses are for the most part built of bricks. The inhabitants manufacture coarse carpets and various woollen and linen stuffs.

BENISPAHAN, or **ISPAHANUK**, tn. Persia, dist. of Ispahan, prov. of Irak-ad-Jemi; situated within 3 m. of Ispahan, on the side of a hill. It formerly was fortified.

BENISSA, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Alican, prov. of Valencia, situated upon the Mediterranean sea; 30 m. NE. from Xixonia. Lat. 38. 42. N. Long. 0. 1. W.

BENITO, isle, Pacific ocean, off the coast California, N. America; 7 leagues NW. from the island of Cedros, and belonging to the repub. of Mexico. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 115. 30. W.

[**BENITO**, riv., W. Africa, in the Calbongos country, falling into the Bight of Biafra, in the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 1. 40. N. Long. 9. 35. E.

BENITO, or **BENITOS**, riv. S. America, depart. div. of Truxillo, intendency of Zulia, falling into lake Maracaibo. Lat. 11. 15. N. Long. 70. 58. N.

BENITO, riv. S. America, in the prov. of Matto Grosso, empire of Brazil, a tributary to the Araguay. Lat. 17. 10. E. Long. 52. 30. W.

BENIVENOW. See **BEN IVERNOW**.

BENIZETTE, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont. The Austrians were defeated by the French, at this place, in 1799.

BENJAMINVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Dutchess and state of New York; 210 m. from Washington.

BENJARMASSIN. See **BANJERMASSIN**.

BENJOAR, isle, in the Indian ocean, off the SW. coast of Sava or Sauw. Lat. 10. 40. S. Long. 121. 40. E.

BENKAT, tn. Central Asia, co. of Turkestan, in Tartary, situated upon the Jihoon riv.

BENKEN, tn. Switzerland, in the canton Zurich; 4 m. S. from Schaffhausen. Lat. 47. 38. N. Long. 8. 39. E.

BENLAWERS. See **BEN LAWERS**.

BENLEDI. See **BEN LEDI**.

BENLEVA, vil. Ireland, in the dist. called Joyce's country, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, between the shores of loughs Mask and Corrib; 12 m. N. from Oughterard (P. T. 150). Lat. 53. 32. N. Long. 9. 22. W.

BENLI, tn. Turkey in Europe, gov. of Roumelia; 15 m. W. from Bourgas on the Black sea. Lat. 42. 27. N. Long. 27. 12. E.

BENLOCKY, vil. Scotland, in the dist. of Strathmore, sh. of Perth, situated upon the Isla riv. Dunkeld (P. T. 55). Lat. 56. 34. N. Long. 3. 16. W.

BENLOMOND. See **BEN LOMOND**.

BENMACDUIE, mntn. Scotland, sh. Aberdeen, 4300 feet in height.

BENMEL, tn. Holland, prov. of Gelderland, near to Thiel, which is seated on the right bank of the Rhine.

BENMORE. See **BEN MORE**.

BENNA MUICH-DUIDH. See **BEN MACDUIE**.

BENNAU, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Schweiz; 9 m. N. from Schwyz. Lat. 47. 8. N. Long. 8. 43. E.

BENNE, La, tn. France, depart. of Landes, prov. of Gascony, situated upon the bay of Biscay; 10 m. N. from Bayonne (P. T.).

BENNEBROCK, tn. Holland, prov. of North Holland, situated upon Haarlem Meer; 4 m. S. from Haarlem. Lat. 52. 19. N. Long. 4. 36. E.

BENNECKENSTEIN, tn. of N. Germany, Upper Saxony, princip. of Anhalt; 15 m. from Walckenriedt. Lat. 51. 41. N. Long. 10. 44. W.

BENNEKOM, tn. Holland, prov. of Gelderland; 9 m. W. from Arnheim. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 5. 40. E.

BENNEL'S VALLEY, Australasia, in the co. of Durham, Van Diemen's Land, a fertile dist. watered by the Karnah riv. Lat. 32. 15. S. Long. 151. 54. E.

BENNET, HADM, tn. N. Africa, state of Tripoli, in the dist. of Sert, situated on the sea-coast. Lat. 31. 14. N. Long. 17. 0. E.

BENNETOT, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Seine, prov. of Normandy; 3 m. from Fauville (P. T.). Vertot the historian was born here.

BENNETTVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in South Carolina, situated upon the Great Pedee riv. 50 m. NE. from Camden. Lat. 34. 35. N. Long. 79. 52. W.

BENNEVIS. See **BEN NEVIS**.

BENNIEN, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, situated upon the riv. Schaul;

9 m. NE. from Boizenburg. Lat. 53. 29. N. Long. 10. 58. E.

BENNINGBOROUGH, or **BENNINGBROUGH**, tnsbp. England, par. of Newton-upon-Ouse, wapentake Bulmer, co. York, N. Riding. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £4652. Pop. 93. York (P. T. 196).

BENNINGEN, tn. S. Germany, kingd. of Wirtemberg, situated upon the riv. Neckar. Pop. 1000. Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity.

BENNINGHOLME, tnsbp. England, par. of Swine, wapentake, Holderness, co. York, E. Riding. Acres (with Grange), 1280. Real prop. £1775. Pop. 105. Beverley (P. T. 188).

BENNINGSEN, tn. N. Germany, co. of Calenberg, kingd. of Hanover; 10 m. s. from Hanover. Lat. 52. 14. N. Long. 9. 38. E.

BENNINGTON, par. England, hund. of Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 2950. Real prop. £2917. Pop. 631. Stevenage (P. T. 31). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BENNINGTON, par. England, wapentake, Shirbeck, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3090. Real prop. £3213. Pop. 500. Boston (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BENNINGTON, LONG, par. England, wapentake, Lovedon, parts of Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 4420. Real prop. £5049. Pop. 982. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The Cistercian priory of this place was granted to the chapter of Westminster by Henry VIII.

BENNINGTON, co. N. America, in the SW. angle of the state of Vermont; boundaries, on the N. Rutland; NE. Windsor; E. Windham; S. Berkshire, in Massachusetts; W. Washington, co. New York. It extends 40 m. in length, 417 m. mean breadth, and is hilly, approaching to mountainous. There is a spacious and beautiful cave at Mount Anthony in this co.; exports, flour, salted provisions, and timber. Chief tn. Bennington. Pop. 17,470.

BENNINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of the same name, and state of Vermont; 36 m. NE. from Albany, and 33 m. from Pittsfield, in Massachusetts. The British and Hessians, under colonels Baum and Breyer, were defeated at this place by the Americans, commanded by general Starke; it possesses a handsome church, court-house, and jail. Pop. 3419. Lat. 42. 52. N. Long. 60. 56. W.

BENNINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Mercer, state of Pennsylvania, on the Shenango riv. 60 m. NNW. from Pittsburg.

BENNINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S., in the NE. quarter of the co. of Delaware, and state of Ohio. Pop. 720.

BENNINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Licking and state of Ohio.

BENNINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of St. Clair, and state of Alabama; 162 m. N. from Cahaba.

BENNINGTON, tn. N. America, co. Genesee, state of New York; 15 m. SW. from Batavia. Pop. 796.

BENNINGWORTH, or **BENNIWORTH**, par. England, wapentake Wraggoe, E. div. parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £3735. Pop. 373. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BENNISCH, See **BENDSCHIN**.

BENNOOR, tn. Hindoostan, ceded dists. of Balaghaut, ter. of Mysore. Lat. 14. 36. N. Long. 75. 30. E.

BENNSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Charles, and state of Maryland; 8 m. from Piscataway, and 23 m. from Washington.

BENODET. See **BOYNE ISLAND**.

BENOIT, Sr., tn. France, depart. of Loiret, prov. of Orléannois, situated upon the riv. Loire; 12 m. NW. from Sully. Chateauf-neuf-sur-Loire (P. T.).

BENOIT DU SAULT, Sr., tn. France, arrond. of Le Blanc, depart. of Indre, prov. of Berri; a P. T. Pop. 1184.

BENOIT DU SESSIEU, tn. France, depart. of Ain, prov. of Burgundy; 5 m. SW. from Belley.

BENOIT, Sr., tn. isle of Bourbon, Indian ocean, to the E. of the island of Madagascar, situated upon the sea-coast; 27 m. SE. from St. Denis. Pop. 8786.

BENOIT, St. See **ANIARE**.

BENOIT, LAKE, N. America, Lower Canada, near the Saguenay riv., from which it is approached by the portage of Pelletier bay. It is spacious, irregularly shaped, and encircled by mountains.

BENON, tn. France, in the depart. of the Lower Charente, and prov. of Aunis, Saintogne, and Angoumois; 9 m. from Surgeres. Pop. 840.

BENOU, tn. of Arabia; 150 m. SE. from El-Catif.

BENOUD, tn. of Said, or Upper Egypt, seated on the right bank of the Nile; 10 m. s. from Gheneh. Lat. 26. 3. N. Long. 32. 47. E.

BENOVACZ, tn. Austrian empire, prov. of Dalmatia, situated near the Adriatic coast; 50 m. NW. from Spalatro. Lat. 44. 2. N. Long. 15. 38. E.

BENOWM, or **BENOWN**, ter. N. Africa, in the country of Ludamar, visited by Mungo Park in 1797. Lat. 15. 56. N. Long. 6. 55. W.

BENPENSIERI, tn. island of Sicily, in the intendancy of Caltanizetta, on the left bank of the riv. Platam. Lat. 37. 25. N. Long. 13. 42. E.

BENREISIPOLL. See **BEN REISIPOLL**.

BENRIDGE. See **BENDRIDGE**.

BENSALEM, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Berks, and state of Pennsylvania, situated on the NW. bank of the Delaware, and SW. from Bristol.

BENSBERG, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Clevesberg; 18 m. N. from Sieberg.

BENSBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Pitts, and state of North Carolina; 60 m. SE. from Raleigh, and 278 m. from Washington.

BENSCHOU, tn. Prussia, in the duchy of Posen, seated on the Odra riv. Pop. 1500. Manufactures, linen and woollen.

BENSCHIP, tn. Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, containing 1500 inhabitants.

BENSECOUR, riv. N. America, U. S., in West Florida, falling into the bay of Mobile.

BENSENBACH, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and kingd. of Bavaria; 5 m. NW. from Aschaffenburg. Lat. 49. 59. N. Long. 9. 10. E.

BENSER, Suhl, tn. N. Germany, prov. of East Friesland, kingd. of Hanover, situated upon

the German ocean; 9 m. NW. from Esena. Lat. 53. 41. N. Long. 7. 36. E.

BENSHEIM, tn. Central Germany, in the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and 10 m. S. from Darmstadt. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 8. 38. E.

BENSINGTON, par. England, hund. of Ewelme and Dorchester, co. of Oxford. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £3329. Pop. 1266. Wellingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Oxford. An hospital was founded here, in Henry VI.'s reign, by William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, and the mastership is held by the regius professor of medicine at the University of Oxford.

BENSON, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Rutland, and state of Vermont, to the E. of lake Champlain; 62 m. S. from Burlington, and 446 m. from Washington. Pop. 1500.

BENSRODE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa; 50 m. from Oojein. Lat. 23. 25. N. Long. 76. 36. E.

BENT CREEK, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Buckingham, and state of Virginia; 222 m. from Washington.

BENTALLA, tn. N. Africa, in the Fouta Jallon country; situated upon the Rio Grande. Lat. 11. 8. N. Long. 12. 7. W. This place was visited by Laing the traveller.

BENTFIELD, ham. England, par. of Stansted Mountfitchet, hund. of Clavering, co. of Essex. Acres, 740. Pop. 505. Stansted (P. T. 21).

BENTHALL, ham. England, par. of Abberbury, hund. of Ford, co. of Salop. Pop. 75. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153).

BENTHALL, par. England, hund. of Wenlock, co. of Salop. Acres, 770. Real prop. £2077. Pop. 525. Wenlock (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford.

BENTHAM, tnshp. and par. England, wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, w. div. and co. of York, W. Riding. Acres, in tnshp. 7820, in par. 24,990. Real prop. in tnshp. £7286. Pop. 2179. Pop. of par. 3957. Settle (P. T. 238). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York. Fairs are held here on the 25th Jan., 22d June, Saturday in Easter week, and 25th October.

BENTHEIM, prov. N. Germany, in the kindg. of Hanover, surrounded by Holland, Prussia, and the prov. of Meppen. It extends 50 m. in length, by 14, mean breadth, and contains 25,000 inhabitants. It was formerly a co. of Germany. Lat. 52. 30. N. Long. 7. 0. E.

BENTHEIM, tn. N. Germany, in the prov. of the same name, and kindg. of Hanover. It is the capital of the prov.; and here is the ancient castle of the counts of Bentheim. It was taken by the French in 1760, and again in 1799. 16 m. SW. from Lingen. Lat. 52. 18. N. Long. 7. 8. E.

BENTHUYZEN, tn. Holland, in the prov. of South Holland; 8 m. S. from Leyden. Lat. 52. 4. N. Long. 4. 33. E.

BENTINCK, point, N. America, at the NE. extremity of Heichenbrook island, off the NW. coast of America. Lat. 60. 28. N. Long. 214. 24. E.

BENTINCK'S ARMS, two creeks, N. America, of an inlet on the NW. coast of America, first noticed by Vancouver. Lat. 52. to 52. 26. N. Long. 233. to 233. 25. W.

BENTINCK'S ISLAND, Australasia, off the N. coast of New South Wales, in the gulf of Carpentaria,

BENTING'S, valley, S. Africa, in the Little Namaqualand country, on the S. bank of the Orange riv. Lat. 28. 35. S. Long. 16. 35. E.

BENTIVOGLIO, tn. N. Italy, in the States of the Church, 12 m. from Bologna.

BENTLEY, par. England, in the liberty of Bentley, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £4157. Pop. 728. Farnham (P. T. 41). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester. Annual val. £100.

BENTLEY, tnshp. England, par. of Wolverhampton, hund. of Offlow, S. div. and co. of Stafford. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1069. Pop. 104. Walsall (P. T. 118).

BENTLEY, par. England, hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £3320. Pop. 363. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. Annual val. £140.

BENTLEY, ham. and chap. England, par. of Shustock, hund. of Hemlingford, Atherstone div. and co. of Warwick. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1735. Pop. 270. Atherstone (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Coventry.

BENTLEY, tnshp. England, in the par. of Arksay, hund. of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. Riding. Acres (with Arksay), 5520. Real prop. £10,067. Pop. 1144. Doncaster (P. T. 159). See ARKSAY.

BENTLEY, FENNY, par. England, hund. of Wirksworth, and co. of Derby. Acres, 670. Real prop. 2000. Pop. 308. Ashbourn (P. T. 140). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Annual val. £150.

BENTLEY, GREAT, par. England, hund. of Tendring, co. of Essex. Acres, 2850. Real prop. £5055. Pop. 978. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London. Annual val. £150.

BENTLEY, HUNGARY, liberty and chap. England, par. of Longford, hund. of Appletree, and co. of Derby. Real prop. £1268. Pop. 92. Ashbourn (P. T. 140). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BENTLEY, LITTLE, par. England, in the hund. of Tendring, and co. Essex. Acres, 2750. Real prop. £2980. Pop. 438. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

BENTLEY, ham. England, par. of Tardebig, hund. of Halfshire, upper div. co. of Worcester. Bromsgrove (P. T. 124). It is divided into upper and lower sections.

BENTLEYVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Halifax, and state of North Carolina; 275 m. from Washington.

BENTO, or St. JOHN'S, riv. N. Africa, country of Warea, in Upper Guinea, one of the mouths of the riv. Nun, which is supposed to be identical with the Niger, and falls into the gulf of Guinea. Lat. 4. 10. N. Long. 6. 10. E.

BENTON, LONG, par. England, in the E. div. of Castle Ward, and co. of Northumberland. Acres, 8760. Real prop. £40,176. Pop. 6613. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 278). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Durham. The inhabitants are engaged in collieries, stone-quarries, powder-mills, and copperas factories.

BENTON, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Ontario, and state of New York, seated on the W. shore of Seneca lake; 339 m. from Washington, and to the westward of Jerusalem.

BENTON, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Scott, and state of Mississippi; 164 m. from St. Louis.

BENTON, NORTH, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Ontario, and state of New York.

BENTOS FRAY, tn. S. America, in the repub. of the Banda Oriental; situated upon the Rio Negro, to the N. of its confluence with the Uruguay, 150 m. NW. from Monte Video. Lat. 33. 2. s. Long. 58. 0. w.

BENTOTTE, vil. Hindoostan, island of Ceylon; situated on the w. coast, and celebrated for its productive oyster beds; 40 m. SE. from Colombo. Lat. 6. 30. N. Long. 80. 3. E.

BENTSCHEN, tn. Prussia, in the grand duchy of Posen; 20 m. NE. from Meseritz. Pop. 1500. Lat. 52. 12. N. Long. 15. 59. E.

BENTWORTH, par. England, hund. of Odiham, co. Southampton. Acres, 3770. Real prop. £3392. Pop. 592. Alton (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester.

BENTZEN, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburgh; situated upon the Radegast riv., 4 m. S. from Rehna. Lat. 53. 44. N. Long. 11. 12. E.

BENTZIN, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburgh; 9 m. E. from Parchem. Lat. 53. 28. N. Long. 12. 1. E.

BENTZONSHIND, tn. Denmark, in the bail. of Callundborg, and island of Zealand; 44 m. W. from Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 37. N. Long. 11. 24. E.

BENUARN, mtn. Scotland, one of the most conspicuous of the Grampian chain, on the boundary of Aberdeen and Perth shires. Lat. 56. 55. N. Long. 3. 32. W.

BENUAUSEORI, tn. Persia, in the gov. of Irak Adjemi, and dist. of Courdistan; situated upon the Kezil Ozan riv., 60 m. N. from Senna. Lat. 36. 5. N. Long. 46. 59. E.

BENVOIRLICH. See **BEN-VOIRLICH**.

BENWELL, tshp. England, par. St. John, Castle ward, west div. and co. of Northumberland. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £11,730. Pop. 1278. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 278). The inhabitants are occupied in the collieries. This was the Condercum of the Romans; and antiquities of various descriptions are constantly discovered here.

BENWICK, chap. England, par. of Dodding-ton, hund. of North Witchford, isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge. Acres, 3060. Real prop. £3753. Pop. 526. March (P. T. 85). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Ely.

BENWYVIS. See **BEN-WYVIS**.

BENY-HASSEM, country, N. Africa, in the Barbary states, between Morocco and Fez. Pop. 300,000. Chief tn. Salé. It possesses a large share of commerce.

BENY, Lz. See **BENI**.

BENYRENAGH, mntn. Ireland, co. Londonderry, in the prov. of Ulster. 1500 feet above sea-level. Lat. 55. 6. N. Long. 6. 49. W.

BENZHAUSEN, tn. Central Germany, in the kindg. of Saxony. Pop. 1500. Distant from Smalkalde 8 m. There are extensive works here, and good wines are produced in the vicinity.

BENZOAD, island, in the Indian ocean, off the coast of Timor. It extends 10 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth, and is thickly wooded.

BENZOW, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburgh; 10 m. W. from Schwerin. Lat. 53. 38. N. Long. 11. 14. E.

BODRA, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Banat; seated near the left bank of the riv. Teiss,

50 m. W. from Temeswar. Lat. 45. 40. N. Long. 20. 20. E.

BEOLEY, par. England, upper div. hund. of Pershore, co. of Worcester. Acres, 4700. Real prop. £5322. Pop. 673. Bromsgrove (P. T. 124). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester.

BEOS, riv. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad, a tributary to the Jumnah. Lat. 24. 5. N. Long. 79. 20. E.

BEOST BAGEST, tn. France, in the depart. of the Lower Pyrenees, and prov. of Navarre and Bearn; 12 m. from Oleron (P. T.).

BEOUFF, or Baxou, riv. N. America, U. S., in Louisiana. It is a tributary to the Red riv. Lat. 32. 50. N. Long. 91. 30. W.

BEPRAGON, tn. Switzerland, canton of Berne; situated on a tributary to the riv. Trane, 5 m. SE. from Delemont. Lat. 47. 18. N. Long. 7. 28. E.

BEPTON, par. England, hund. of Eastbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £877. Pop. 166. Midhurst (P. T. 57). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester.

BEQAA, dist. of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, between Libanus and Antilibanus.

BEQUENCOURT, tn. N. America, Lower Canada; situated on the left bank of the St. Lawrence riv.

BEQUENCOURT, tn. N. America, Lower Canada; seated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence riv.

BEQUET, tn. N. America, in Lower Canada; situated upon the St. Lawrence riv. Lat. 46. 39. N. Long. 72. 5. W.

BEQUILA, island, W. Indies, one of the Granadines, or Granadillos. It has a good harbour on the W., called Admiralty bay; and it produces cotton, maize, yams, potatoes, plantains, and indigo. Lat. 31. 1. 0. N. Long. 61. 15. 0. W.

BER, Kt., tn. Austrian empire in Hungary; 50 m. W. from Buda; Lat. 47. 30. N. Long. 18. 4. E.

BER, VILLA, tn. Portugal, in the prov. of Tras os Montes; 15 m. S. from Mirandella. Lat. 41. 23. N. Long. 7. 9. W.

BERA, tn. of Spain, subdiv. of Pampeluna, prov. of Navarre; 18 m. SW. from Bayonne.

BERA, dist. island of Celebes, Indian seas, belonging to the Dutch. Cotton, and timber for ship-building, are produced here in abundance.

BERABZAN, lake, N. America, in New South Wales, having a communication with Hudson's bay. Lat. 60. 0. N. Long. 97. 0. W.

BERÆA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, pach. of Acre; and 5 m. from Acre.

BERAGH, vil. Ireland, bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Omagh (P. T. 116). Lat. 54. 29. N. Long. 7. 2. W.

BERAGH, vil. Ireland, bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Dungannon (P. T. 96). Lat. 54. 26. N. Long. 6. 35. W.

BERAHHRAH, tn. of Arabia, on the route from Mekka to Sanaa; 90 m. from the shore of the Red sea. Lat. 50. 57. N. Long. 41. 23. E.

BERAK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the pach. of Damascus, near the left bank of the Wadi Lowa. Lat. 33. 12. N. Long. 36. 34. E.

BERAMUN, tn. of Bahari, or Lower Egypt; 5 m. NE. from Mansora.

BERANGHIER, tn. Central Egypt, near the banks of the Nile; 30 m. E. from Faioum.

BERAO, tn. Portugal, in the prov. of Entre Douro e Minho; situated on the left bank of

the Minho riv., and 3 m. s. from Valença. Lat. 42. 1. N. Long. 8. 26. W.

BERAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Beja-poor; 50 m. NW. from Kailang.

BERAR, prov. of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, nearly of a triangular shape: bounds. on the NW. Khandesh; on the NE. Nagpoor in Gundwana; on the S. Aurungabad and Beder. Lat. 20. 30. N. Long. 77. 0. E. It was anciently divided into the dists. of Kawee, Poonar, Kehrlek, Nernalah, Kullem, Bassum, Mahore, Manickdurg, Patna, Telinganeh, Ramgur. Bheker, and Pudyaleh: its present acknowledged dists. are Beytabarry, Nernalah, Gaweighur, Maihker, Waussim, Mahore, and Kullum. It is an elevated valley, approached by a chain of mountain defiles, many of which are impassable by carriages or laden camels. The surface is uneven, stony, and scantily cultivated, and the timber is so badly grown as to be scarcely fit for building. The soil in most places is the black cotton, so prevalent through the Deccan and southern India. Wheat, Indian corn, Bengal grain, peas, vetches, and flax are raised here. The principal rivs. are the Tuptee, Poorna, and Wurda. The capital of Berar is Ellichpoor, but Mulcapoor, Baulapoor, Akolah, Gaweighur, and other towns, are of some importance. In this prov., at a place called Cala Bhairava, situated in the mountainous region between Tuptee and Nerbuddah, a revolting ceremony continues to be performed annually. It is a practice with the lowest tribes to make vows of suicide, in return and acknowledgment for the attention paid to their prayers by particular idols, and this is the accustomed place for the consummation of their criminal intentions. In spring time it is not uncommon to see ten or twelve victims of this lamentable credulity, cast themselves headlong from a lofty precipice; and the ceremony is uniformly attended by a fair and a vast assemblage, who congregate to witness the barbarous event, and transact business at the same time. The government of the Nizam is unequal to the task of maintaining subordination in a country so extensive, so desolate, and so much infested by freebooters; nor are his own officers of justice entirely free from the imputation of countenancing the marauders, and even sharing in their guilt.

BERARDIERE, vil. France, depart. of the Loire, prov. of Lyonnaise and Bresse. Rive de Giers (P. T.). It is famous for its steel-founderies.

BERAT, or **ARNAUTH BELGRADE** (anc. Eorda), tn. Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Albania; situated upon the riv. Ergent or Beratino, 28 leagues NW. from Joannina. Lat. 40. 47. N. Long. 19. 53. E. Pop. 10,000.

BERATINO, or **ERGENT**, riv. of Turkey in Europe, gov. of Albania, rising in mount Granos, and falling into the Ionian sea. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 20. 0. E.

BERAUN, tn. Austrian empire, in the circle of Beraun, in Bohemia; 15 m. from Prague, seated on the Beraun riv. Pop. 1200. Lat. 49. 58. N. Long. 14. 5. E. Earthenware is manufactured here. The Prussians were defeated by the Austrians at this place in 1744.

BERAUN, riv. Austrian empire, in Bohemia, falling into the Moldau above Prague. Lat. 49. 58. N. Long. 13. 40. E.

BERAWA. See **BRAYA**.

BERBAGUENA, tn. Spain, in the subdiv.

of Calatayud, prov. of Old Castile; situated upon the Xiloca riv., 30 m. s. from Calatayud. Lat. 41. 3. N. Long. 1. 21. W.

BERBENNA, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Valteine, upon a tributary to the Addar riv.; 7 m. NE. from Monbegno. Lat. 46. 13. N. Long. 9. 39. E.

BERBERA, country of E. Africa, sometimes styled a kingdom, extending along the s. shore of the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, but thinly peopled. It is fertile in grains, incense, myrrh, and gums. Lat. 9. 0. N. Long. 46. 0. E.

BERBERA, or **BURBUNRA**, tn. E. Africa, in the dist. of Saumanlies, and country of Berbera, situated on a harbour in the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, and possessing an extensive commerce. An annual market is held here, at which gum, slaves, camels, horses, and mules are disposed of.

BERBERA CAPE, or **CAPE BARBARY**, island of Formentera, one of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean sea. Lat. 38. 40. 30. N. Long. 1. 26. 0. E. It is a high, steep hill, to the NNW. of Garovaret tower.

BERBERS, a people of Africa, southward of the states of Barbary, to which they have given their name. They are warlike, poor, and vindictive, and supposed to be either the aborigines, or descended from the Vandals. Their language is a matter of curiosity for the philologist; it has a resemblance to the Teutonic; and it would appear that the Canary isles were peopled by the Berber race.

BERBETOUD, tn. Nubia; situated on the left bank of the Nile, 35 m. s. from Ea-Souan. Lat. 23. 40. N. Long. 32. 50. E.

BERBI, vil. N. Africa, upon the Ivory coast, in N. Guinea. Lat. 4. 48. N. Long. 7. 25. E.

BERBI, Et., vil. of Said or Upper Egypt; 3 m. s. from Girgeh. This was the ancient Abydos.

BERBICE, riv. S. America, British Guiana, falling into the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 5. 40. N. Long. 57. 30. W. The entrance is about 5 leagues in width; the banks are low, and thickly timbered, and in the very mouth lies Crab island, which divides the entrance into two channels. Lat. 6. 25. 0. N. Long. 57. 10. 0. W. There are only 7 feet at low ebbs on the bar here, which lies 2 leagues from the entrance. The eastern channel is deeper, and anchorage easily chosen; but vessels of 13 feet draught of water have passed safely on the other side of the island.

BERBICE, dist. S. America, in British Guiana, watered by the Berbice riv., Cangè, and others. It was founded by the Dutch in 1626, surrendered to the British in 1796, restored at the peace of Amiens: was again taken by the English in 1803, to whom it was finally ceded in 1814. It extends from Abarry creek on the W. to Courantyne riv. on the E., along the sea-coast, for about 150 miles. It was regularly surveyed, and allotted to settlers. The first tn. was erected at Zelandia; but owing to the shallowness and crooked channel of the riv. this was abandoned for New Amsterdam, or Berbice, at the confluence of the Berbice and Cangè rivs., the present capital. The only other town of any importance in the settlement is fort Nassau. The pop. is about 30,000. Productions, sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco. The coast is marshy, and the air damp.

BERBICE. See **AMSTERDAM, NEW**.

BERBIR, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Bosnia; situated upon the riv. Save. It is one of the strongest positions in the prov., and was fortified by French engineers in 1774. Lat. 45. 11. N. Long. 17. 19. E.

BERCA, tn. Sweden, in the div. of Cromberg, and gov. of Gothland; 55 m. N. from Christiansand. Lat. 56. 50. N. Long. 13. 50. E.

BERCATO, tn. N. Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany; 9 m. from Pontremoli. Lat. 44. 31. N. Long. 10. 1. E.

BERCHEM, tn. Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant; 16 m. from Nimeguen. Pop. 1800.

BERCHEM, or **BERGHIM**, tn. Prussia, in the duchy of Cleves; 15 m. W. from Cologne. Lat. 50. 57. N. Long. 6. 38. E.

BERCHEM, or **BERGHIM**, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Lower Maine; 13 m. N. from Wurzburg. Lat. 49. 55. N. Long. 10. 5. E.

BERCHING, tn. S. Germany, circle of the Upper Danube, and kingd. of Bavaria; situated upon the riv. Sulz, 25 m. from Ratisbon. Pop. 1000.

BERCHIS, vil. Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall; seated on the N. bank of the riv. Séez, 3 m. E. from Wallenstadt. Lat. 47. 7. N. Long. 9. 21. E.

BERCHTESGADEN, or **BERCHTOLSGADEN**, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Isar, and kingd. of Bavaria; situated upon the riv. Achen, 15 m. S. from Salzburg. Pop. 3500. Lat. 47. 36. N. Long. 12. 53. E. It is famous for the salt mines in its vicinity; the salt work Frauenreith, and the aqueducts which conduct the salt water to the works called Reichenhall. About 130,000 cwt. of salt is annually obtained at the first of these places. A large quantity of the water is conveyed to Reichenhall by an aqueduct 35 m. in length, and to Traunstein, 20 m. distant, in a similar manner. The mechanism connected with these famous works is most admirable. By means of an hydraulic machine, invented by Von Reichenbach, the brine is lifted to a height of 311 feet, conveyed thence across a valley in iron pipes, when a second machine raises it again to 1218 feet. The whole length of iron pipes used in the conveyance of the salt water is 104,410 feet.

BERCI, or **BERCY**, vil. France; 3 m. from Paris, in the depart. of the Seine, and prov. of isle of France. Here are dépôts of wine, vinegar, and eau de vie; also refineries of sugar, and cotton factories. The noble palace at this place, called *Le Grand Berci*, was built by Levau, at the close of the 17th century; it stands in a park of 900 acres. Pop. 1500.

BERCK, tn. France, depart. of Pas de Calais, prov. of Artois; 6 m. W. from Montreuil (P. T.).

BERCKEL, riv. of N. Germany, a tributary to the Yssel.

BERCKHEIM, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Rhine, prov. of Lorraine; 6 m. SW. from Schelestadt (P. T.).

BERCKHEIM, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Danube, and kingd. of Wirtemberg; 15 m. E. from Biberach. Lat. 48. 2. N. Long. 10. 6. E.

BERCY. See **BERCI**.

BERCZAN, tn. European Russia, in the prov. of Nicolaev; 20 m. W. from Nicolaev, the capital.

BERCZEL, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary,

situated upon a riv. which is tributary to the Eupel; 30 m. N. from Buda. Lat. 47. 52. N. Long. 19. 23. E.

BERD, riv. Asiatic Russia, in gov. of Siberia, a tributary to the Oby, with which it unites near to Berskoi.

BERD EL WADY, vil. of Nubia; 100 m. E. from Deer, on the Nile, visited by Bruce in 1772, and by Burckhardt in 1814. Lat. 22. 36. N. Long. 33. 52. E.

BERDA, Nova, tn. European Turkey, in the div. of Kruchevatz, and prov. of Servia, situated upon the Morava riv. 15 m. N. from Vrana. Lat. 42. 44. N. Long. 21. 55. E.

BERDAA, tn. Persia, gov. of Armenia; 150 m. E. from Erivan. It was taken by Tamerlane in 1386.

BERDANIEH, tn. of Turkey in Asia, in the gov. Karamania; 100 m. SW. from Konieh.

BERDANSE, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the gov. of Anatolia; 75 m. from Menougat.

BERDASHIR, or **BERDASHYR**, or **BERDASKIR**. See **BAHIR**.

BERDE, NAHR EL, riv. Palestine, in the pach. of Damascus, falling into the Bahr el Mardji lake. Lat. 33. 26. N. Long. 36. 27. E.

BERDIA, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Corunna, and prov. of Galicia, situated upon the riv. Tambre; 5 m. N. from Santiago. Lat. 42. 57. N. Long. 8. 25. W.

BERDICHLEV, tn. Russia in Europe, prov. of Volhynia; 10 m. S. from Zytomir. Lat. 49. 51. N. Long. 28. 40. E.

BERDICKZOW, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia; 320 m. from Warsaw, and inhabited chiefly by Jews. Pop. 10,000. There is a Carmelite friary here, in which an image of the Virgin Mary is preserved, to which miraculous properties are attributed, and to which Pope Benedict XIV. presented a crown of gold in 1753.

BERDIN, or **BERDON**, par. England, in the hund. of Clavering, co. of Essex. Acres, 7570. Real prop. £2289. Pop. 342. Bishop's Stortford (P. T. 33). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of London.

BERDINKA, CAPZ, Russia in Europe, in the Taurida, and on the N. coast of the sea of Azov. Lat. 46. 33. N. Long. 36. 50. E.

BERDNIK, tn. Turkey in Europe, div. of Bosnia Serai, gov. of Bosnia, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Save; 16 m. W. from Belina. Lat. 44. 44. N. Long. 18. 55. E.

BERDO, riv. of Norway, in the dist. of Tromsen and Senjen, falling into the Northern ocean. Lat. 68. 50. N. Long. 19. 30. E.

BERDOA, oasis of N. Africa, in the state of Tripoli.

BERDOA, tn. N. Africa, in the oasis of the same name, and state of Tripoli, supposed to be identical with Boorgon, the capital of Tibbos. It is strongly fortified, and is distant 246 m. from Audjelah.

BERDOE, tn. of Persia; 75 m. S. from the city of Erivan.

BERDOUAN, tn. Hindoostan, in the presid. of Bengal; 63 m. NW. from Calcutta. Pop. 54,000.

BERDYCZEW. See **BERDICZOW**.

BEREALSTON. See **BEERALSTON**.

BERE CHURCH, par. England, in the liberties of the tn. of Colchester, co. of Essex. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1429. Pop. 142. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of London.

BERE FERRIS. See **BEER FERRIS**.

BERE HATCHET. See **BEER HATCHET**.

BERE REGIS. See **BEER REGIS**.

BERECHNIGH, CAPE, Asiatic Russia, island of Fadeeffskoi, in the Arctic ocean, off the coast of Siberia. Lat. 76. 4. N. Long. 14. 0. E.

BERECZK, tn. Austrian empire, in the prov. of Transylvania; 35 m. E. from Cronstadt.

BERED, NAHR EL, riv. of Turkey in Asia, pach. of Tripoli, gov. of Syria, falling into the Mediterranean sea. Lat. 34. 28. N. Long. 36. 2. E.

BEREGH, co. Austrian empire, in Hungary, at the south side of the Carpathian mtns. Pop. 45,000.

BEREGH, tn. Austrian empire, in the co. of the same name, Hungary.

BEREGHSZASZ, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary; 25 m. N. from Southmar.

BEREGONIUM. See **ARDCHATTAN**.

BEREGUARD, tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian states, situated upon a canal to the N. of Pavia. Lat. 45. 16. N. Long. 9. 0. E.

BEREHING, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Regen, and kingd. of Bavaria; 5 m. N. from Bailinggria. Lat. 49. 5. N. Long. 11. 23. E.

BEREKENIN, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg; 5 m. N.E. from Hasselt. Lat. 51. 1. N. Long. 5. 23. E.

BEREKETLI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Gallipoli, and gov. of Roumelia, near the N. shore of the Archipelago; 7 m. N.E. Tzaglaik. Lat. 40. 59. N. Long. 24. 33. E.

BERELOS. See **BOULLOS**.

BEREMBA, or BIR EL BAR, tn. of Said, or Upper Egypt, situated upon the right bank of the Nile; 5 m. N. from Keft. Lat. 26. 3. N. Long. 32. 49. E.

BERENBACH, tn. S. Germany, in the duchy of Homburg, situated upon the Nahe riv. 10 m. N.W. from Sobernheim. Lat. 49. 47. N. Long. 7. 27. E.

BERENDINSKOI, tn. Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkoutsk, in Siberia, situated upon the riv. Lena; 100 leagues W. from Yaroutsk. Lat. 61. 15. N. Long. 120. 0. E.

BERENG, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Cashmere; 35 m. from Cashmere, the capital. There is a well or reservoir near this place held in great veneration by the Hindoos.

BERENG, tn. Austrian empire, co. of Schumeg, in Hungary.

BERENGUELA, Rio DE, S. America, in the intendency of La Paz, and repub. of Colombia, rising in the Andes and falling into the riv. Desaguadero.

BERENGUELA, tn. S. America, in the intendency of La Paz, and repub. of Colombia; 52 m. W. from Cicacica. Lat. 18. 22. S. Long. 69. 44. W.

BERENICE, tn. of Said, or Upper Egypt, situated at the head of the port of Abyssinia, or Foul bay, on the Red Sea. Lat. 23. 24. N. Long. 35. 9. E. It is agreeably seated on a plain, encircled by mtns. at a distance of 5 m. The harbour is safe, with a northern entrance. The ruins of the ancient Berenice are quite distinct, in the centre of which is an Egyptian temple adorned with basso relievo hieroglyphics. Belzoni, the traveller, visited this place, and supposed that it once afforded shelter to about 10,000 inhabitants.

BERENS, riv. British N. America, in New South Wales, rising in Deer's lake, and falling into lake Winnipeg. Lat. 53. 0. N. Long. 95. 0. W.

BERENSHAGEN, tn. N. Germany, in the circle of Schwerin and duchy of Mecklenburg; 8 m. N.W. from Butzow. Lat. 53. 55. N. Long. 11. 52. E.

BERENTHAL, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Constance, and grand duchy of Baden; 15 m. W. from Sigmaringen. Lat. 48. 5. N. Lat. 8. 56. E.

BERENY, tn. Austrian empire, in the circle of Bannat, in Hungary; 15 m. S.E. from Tameswar. Lat. 45. 35. N. Long. 21. 34. E.

BERENY, Jasz, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the Zagya riv. 40 m. E. from Buda. Lat. 47. 31. N. Long. 19. 55. E.

BEREPAQUINABIS, dist. and tribe, of S. America, in the intendancies of Oronoco and Caguan, repub. of Colombia, encircled by the Rio Negro. Lat. 2. 15. N. Long. 68. 30. W.

BERES, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, situated upon the icy sea; 120 m. N.W. from Kola.

BERESBIRT, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. and gov. of Marash, at the base of the Kurin mtns. and 50 m. N.W. from Marash, the capital.

BERESFORD'S ISLANDS, N. Pacific ocean, off the N.W. coast of N. America, discovered by captain Dixon, and believed to be identical with the Sartinles of La Perouse. Lat. 50. 50. N. Long. 129. 56. W.

BERESINA RIVER. See **BEREZINA**.

BERESKA, tn. European Turkey, in the gov. of Bosnia, situated upon the riv. Save, which is navigated by a peculiar description of vessels built at this place.

BERESOFSKOI, tn. Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm; 12 m. E. from Ekaterinbourg.

BERESOUSKOI, LAKE, Asiatic Russia, in the dist. of Tchuktchi, in Siberia, near the coast of Beering's sea. Lat. 63. 50. N. Long. 174. 30. E.

BERESOV, dist. European Russia, in the gov. of Perm. Gold, silver, and lead are found in the vicinity.

BERESOV, or BERZOV, tn. Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, Siberia, the capital of Obdorie, situated upon Sozwa riv. near its confluence with the Ob. Lat. 63. 20. N. Long. 66. 0. E. Hunting and fishing are the chief employments of the inhabitants. Rein deer and sables abound here, and there is a profitable trade in furs.

BERESOW. See **BERZOW**.

BERESTEN, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the dist. of Jassey, and gov. of Moldavia, situated upon the Birlat riv. 40 m. N. from Rimnik. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 27. 19. E.

BERETHAUZEN, or BERETHAUZEN, tn. S. Germany, in the kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon the riv. Schwarze-Laber; 10 m. from Ratibon. Lat. 49. 3. N. Long. 11. 44. E.

BERETTY, riv. of Austrian empire, in Hungary, and tributary to the Koros. Lat. 47. 5. N. Long. 20. 45. E.

BERETTYO UJFALU, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the riv. Err; 21 m. S. from Debretsin. Lat. 49. 3. N. Long. 11. 44. E.

BERETZHAUSEN. See BEREZHAUSEN.

BEREZEK, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Sinbirk, situated upon the Soura riv.; 70 m. N.E. from Penza. Lat. 54. 5. N. Long. 45. 52. E.

BERZEUKA, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Saratov, situated upon the right bank of the riv. Volga, and 130 m. from Saratov, the capital of the government.

BEREZINA, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, situated near the source of the Berezina riv. 110 m. E. from Wilna. Lat. 54. 53. N. Long. 28. 5. E.

BEREZINA, riv. European Russia, rising in the N. of the gov. of Minsk, and uniting with the Dnieper; 20 m. N. of Retchitza, length of its course 255 m. Lat. 53. 0. N. Long. 29. 16. E. This riv. is rendered memorable by the passage of the French army, under Napoleon, 26th and 27th Nov. 1812; in effecting which, after incredible difficulties and hardships were surmounted, they lost upwards of 6000 men and 5 generals.

BEREZINA, or BAREZINA, riv. European Russia, gov. of Wilna, falling into the Niemen, near Lida, length 81 m. Lat. 54. 0. N. Long. 26. 10. E.

BEREZINSKOI, tn. Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, Siberia, situated upon the riv. Irtysh; 50 m. E. from Tobolsk, the capital.

BEREZNA, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Tchernigov, situated near the riv. Desna; 20 m. E. from Tchernigov, the capital. Lat. 51. 35. N. Long. 31. 50. E.

BEREZNA, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, situated upon the riv. Slucz; 40 m. from Bialacerkiev.

BEREZNA, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the riv. Aa, a tributary to the Zeus; 40 m. N.E. from Szamos. Lat. 48. 15. N. Long. 23. 25. E.

BEREZNA, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary, situated upon the riv. Ungh; 50 m. E. from Kaschau. Lat. 48. 50. N. Long. 22. 31. E.

BEREZNIK, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, situated upon the right bank of the Louza, a tributary of the Dwina; 80 m. SW. from Sisolsk. Lat. 60. 16. N. Long. 49. 10. E.

BEREZOV. See BERESOV.

BEREZOV OSTIAKS, tribe, Russia in Asia, occupying the ter. on the E. side of the Oural mtns.; their country is watered by the Vougoulka, Sosna, Nogoulia, and other rivs. Lat. 63. 0. N. Long. 62. 0. E. See BERESOV.

BEREZOV, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Novogorod; 10 m. W. from Tikhvin. Lat. 59. 37. N. Long. 32. 53. E.

BEREZOVKA, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Novogorod, near the source of the Vetloga riv. 90 m. W. from Orlov. Lat. 58. 48. N. Long. 46. 40. E.

BEREZOV, GAI, tn. Asiatic Russia, on the frontier of the gov. of Saratov and Sinbirk, seated upon the riv. Motcha; 60 m. SE. from Stavropol. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 50. 10. E.

BEREZOV, tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. of Orenburg, on the Uvelka riv. 250 m. E. from Upha.

BEREZOVSKOI, tn. Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, situated upon the Oural riv. and strongly fortified; 150 m. NE. from Orenburg, the capital. There are gold mines in the vicinity.

BEREZOW, tn. European Russia, circle of Radom, gov. of Poland, near the left bank of the Vistula, and having manufactures of hardware.

BERFELDEN, tn. Central Germany, in the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt; 7 m. S. from Erbach. Lat. 49. 33. N. Long. 8. 58. E.

BERG, formerly duchy of, Prussia, forming, in 1806, together with Cleves, a grand duchy, but transferred to Prussia in 1815. It covers 1188 square m. and contains 983,000 inhabitants, and is now subdivided into 3 provs. namely, Cleves-Berg, Lower Rhine, and Westphalia. It possesses also mines of iron, copper, lead, and quicksilver; but its manufactures, comprising steel, iron, linen, woollen, cotton, and silk, render it the most populous district in Germany. The silk manufacturers were originally driven out of the Netherlands and sought refuge in this duchy, were joined by the industrious Protestant refugees, whom the revocation of the edict of Nantes compelled to leave France, and laid the foundation of a manufacturing prosperity here. Elberfeld is the most important of the manufacturing towns. Napoleon created Murat grand duke of Berg, and afterwards elevating him to the throne of Naples, he created Napoleon Louis, eldest son of the king of Holland, hereditary grand duke of Berg. Berg is divided into the gov. of Cologne and Dusseldorf.

BERG, tn. Sweden, in the prefect of Jamtland, and gov. of Norland, situated at the S. end of lake Stor; 35 m. W. from Brache, and 25 m. SW. from Ostersund. Lat. 62. 50. N. Long. 14. 15. E.

BERG, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Waldeck; 3 m. E. from Pymont. Lat. 51. 57. N. Long. 9. 17. E.

BERG, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Danube, and kingd. of Wirtemberg, situated upon the right bank of the riv. Danube; 15 m. SW. from Ulm, and 2 m. E. from Ehingen. Lat. 48. 16. N. Long. 9. 44. E.

BERG, vil. of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, situated upon the left bank of the Rhine; 5 m. NE. from Bulach. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 8. 36. E.

BERG, tn. S. Africa, British settlements, in co. of Clanwilliam and gov. of Tulbagh, situated near the source of the Tafel-berg riv. Lat. 32. 20. S. Long. 18. 49. E.

BERG, riv. S. Africa, in the Cape ter. rising in the Stellenbosch mtns. and falling into St. Helena bay. Lat. 32. 56. S. Long. 18. 23. E.

BERG, GREAT, riv. of S. Africa, in the Cape ter. forming the boundary between Clanwilliam and Stellenbosch dist. Lat. 33. 8. S. Long. 18. 50. E.

BERG, vil. Sweden, in the prefect of Croneberg, gov. of Gothland; 10 m. W. from Wexio.

BERG, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Bodensee, and kingd. of Wirtemberg, seated near the confluence of the Berg with the Aach riv. 4 m. N. from Ravensburg. Pop. 1200. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 9. 35. E.

BERG, tn. Norway, in the prov. of Smalhenen and dioc. of Aggerhuys; 10 m. S. from Frederikstadt.

BERG, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Upper Danube and kingd. of Bavaria; 3 m. from Neumarkt.

BERG, vil. Belgium, prov. of Luxembourg, and 15 m. from Luxembourg.

BERG, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Traur, Upper Austria, situated near Ems and below Linz on the Danube. Copper, iron, and steel are manufactured in the vicinity.

BERG, dist. of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland.

BERG, tn. Holland, in the dist. of the same name, and prov. of Gelderland, near to Zutphen. Pop. 800.

BERG, island, Indian ocean, sw. from Sumatra. Lat. 2. 30. s. Long. 99. 59. e.

BERGA, tn. Central Germany, in the duchy of Weimar, situated upon the right bank of the Elster; 5 m. e. from Wyda, and 18 m. from Neustadt. Lat. 50. 46. N. Long. 12. 10. e.

BERGA, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Barcelona and prov. of Catalonia, near the banks of the Llobregat riv. 57 m. from Barcelona, and 30 m. from Vich. Lat. 42. 3. N. Long. 1. 54. e. This was the Berginium of the Illergetes.

BERGA, tn. Norway, in the dioc. of Aggerhuys; 60 m. n.e. from Christiana.

BERGA, vil. Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino; 12 m. n.w. from Locarno.

BERGA, tn. Central Germany, in the kingd. of Saxony. Pop. 1500.

BERGABERN, tn. S. Germany, in the duchy of the Rhine; 11 m. n.w. from Landau. Lat. 49. 7. N. Long. 7. 57. e.

BERGALA, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, near the source of the riv. Madris; 15 m. s. from Tüsis. Lat. 46. 31. N. Long. 9. 32. e.

BERGAMASCO, or **BERGAMO**, dist. Austrian empire, N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian ter. 40 m. long by 30 m. broad. Pop. 300,000. It was conquered by the French in 1796, but ceded finally to Austria in 1815. Boundaries, on the N. Valteline; on the E. Tyrol and prov. of Brescia; S. the prov. of Cremona. Here are mines of iron and copper. The inhabitants are industrious, and the prevalent language Italian. Under the Napoleon dynasty Bergamo formed the depart. of Serio, in the kingd. of Italy.

BERGAMO (anc. Bergomum), city, Austrian empire, in the dist. of the same name, Lombardo-Venetian kingd. between the rivs. Serio and Brembo, having a strong castle within the city and another, *La capella*, without; two suburbs are walled and two open, containing altogether 30,000 inhabitants. This city is the seat of a bishop, has an academy of painting and sculpture, a museum, atheneum, public library; manufactures of silks, crapes, iron, and mines of iron, and marble quarries, in the vicinity. Cheese, drapery, and iron, are exported; wool, hides, and leather, imported. Fairs held on the 17th Jan., 13th Feb. 22d August, for 15 days; 28th Oct. and 13th Dec. Bergamo was destroyed by Attila, rebuilt by the Lombards, and made a free town by the successors of Charlemagne. While Venice was in its splendour, Bergamo was added to its territory in 1428. In 1796, it was taken by Napoleon Buonaparte, but annexed to the Austrian empire, upon the partition of Napoleon's conquests in 1815. Bergamo is the country of Maffei, Mascheroni, Berni, Tasso, and Tiraboschi.

BERGAMO, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the gov. of Anadolia, and the anc. Pergamus. Here are magnificent ruins.

BERGANTI, mountain, Western Greece, to

the southward of Vonitza. Lat. 38. 48. N. Long. 20. 55. e.

BERGANTIS, riv. Spain, rising in Valencia, and flowing N. into Arragon, where it falls into the Ebro, below Caspe. Lat. 40. 46. N. Long. 0. 15. W.

BERGARA, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Bilboa, prov. of Biscay; 48 m. from Bilboa. Steel is manufactured at this place. Here is a patriotic school, where the filii nobiles of the kingdom are educated at the expense of the state.

BERGAS (anc. Berguela), tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Roumelia; 48 m. from Adrianople. Lat. 41. 17. N. Long. 27. 20. e.

BERGAS, tn. Turkey in Asia, gov. of Anadolia; 50 m. from Artaki.

BERG-BIETENHEIM, tn. France, depart. of the Lower Rhine, prov. of Alsace; 8 m. from Straßbourg.

BERGE, tn. Central Germany, in the duchy of Hesse Cassel, situated upon the riv. Schwahn; 8 m. s.e. from Fritzlar. Lat. 51. 3. N. Long. 9. 20. e.

BERGEDORF, or **BARGEDORF**, tn. N. Germany, in the ter. of the free town of Hamburg; 12 m. e. from Hamburg. Lat. 53. 31. N. Long. 10. 14. e. Pop. 2200.

BERGEIK, tn. Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant; 10 m. s.w. from Eindhoven. Lat. 51. 19. N. Long. 5. 20. e.

BERGEL, or **MEURHAGEL**, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Rezat and kingd. of Bavaria.

BERGEN, tn. Norway, the capital of the dioc. of the same name, and formerly, also, the chief tn. of the kingd.; 95 leagues s.w. from Drontheim; 150 leagues from Copenhagen, and 160 leagues from Stockholm. Lat. 60. 10. N. Long. 5. 21. e. Pop. 20,844. It is seated in a semicircular area encompassed by seven mts. and on the margin of the deep bay of Waag, defended by batteries fronting the sea, and having a strong citadel or fort in the tn. The bay affords a safe asylum, it winds far up the country, but is inconvenienced by banks. The city is tolerably built, mostly, however, of wood, and many of the old streets are crooked, narrow, and uneven. Here are 3000 dwelling-houses, 4 churches, a theatre, printing-office, a university, founded by Eric Pontoppidan, a naval academy, hospital for scrofulous patients, Lancasterian school, and a museum. The climate is mild, although rain is frequent. Bergen enjoys an extensive commerce; planks, masts, laths, fire-wood, tar, train-oil, hides, and stock-fish, are amongst the exports, or commodities exchanged, for corn, English, Dutch, and German, merchandize and manufactures; 100 vessels belonging to this port are employed in its foreign trade. The city sends four representatives to the Storting, or Senate of Norway. In 1445, a factory was established here by the Hanseatic league, and the German traders enjoyed the protection of the league for some time. The harbour being safe and fortified occasioned this preference. Bishop Eric Pontoppidan, and Louis Holberg, the historian, were natives of Bergen. The old castle in the tn. was built by king Olaf Kyrne, and was the residence of the Norwegian monarchs, until the celebrated epoch of the union of Calmar, at the close of the 14th century. It is now used as a prison, store magazine, and governor's residence.

BERGEN, dioc. Norway, situated between

those of Drontheim on the *NE.*; Aggerhuys on the *E.*; Christiansand on the *SE.*; and the German ocean on the *W.* Lat. 61. 0. *N.* Long. 6. 30. *E.* It contains 13,900 square m. 57 pars. 180 churches, 137,700 inhabitants, and is subdivided into the barony of Rosendaal and two bailiwicks, or into St. Moers, and *N.* and *S.* Bergen. Marble, rock crystal, and various minerals are found here.

BERGEN, *tn.* Prussia, in the island of Rugen, of which it is the capital, in the dist. of Bergeland, and belonging to the prov. of Pomerania; 9 m. *NW.* from Stralsund. Pop. 2000. Lat. 54. 20. *N.* Long. 13. 25. *E.*

BERGEN, *tn.* Holland, in the prov. of *N.* Holland; 4 m. *NW.* from Alkmaar. Lat. 52. 40. *N.* Long. 4. 42. *E.* This was considered a port of consequence in the wars of 1739 and 1814.

BERGEN, *tn.* *N.* Germany, in the duchy of Luneburg, and kingd. of Hanover; 15 m. *E.* from Ulzen. Lat. 52. 52. *N.* Long. 10. 52. *E.*

BERGEN, *tn.* *N.* Germany, duchy of Luneburg, and kingd. of Hanover; 13 m. *N.* from Celle. Lat. 52. 48. *N.* Long. 9. 58. *E.*

BERGEN, *tn.* Central Germany, in the electorate of Hesse-Cassel; 6 m. *NE.* from Frankfurt. A battle was fought here in the seven years' war, *A. D.* 1759, between the French and the allies, when the former were victorious. Lat. 50. 10. *N.* Long. 8. 40. *E.*

BERGEN, *tn.* Central Germany, in the circle of Voigtland, and kingd. of Saxony; situated upon the Trieb, a tributary to the Elster, 6 m. *E.* from Plauen. Lat. 50. 30. *N.* Long. 12. 16. *E.*

BERGEN, *tn.* *S.* Germany, in the circle of Rezat, and kingd. of Bavaria; situated upon the riv. Schutter, a tributary to the Danube, and 12 m. *W.* from Ingoldstadt. Lat. 48. 47. *N.* Long. 11. 11. *E.*

BERGEN, *tn.* *S.* Germany, circle of Isar, kingd. of Bavaria; 6 m. from Trauenstein, having iron-founderies.

BERGEN, *tn.* Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine; 15 m. from Cologne.

BERGEN, *tn.* *N.* America, *U. S.*, in the co. of Genesee, and state of New York; 437 m. from Washington. Pop. 1600.

BERGEN, *co.* *N.* America, in the state of New Jersey. Bounds. on the *NE.* New York; *E.* the Hudson; on the *S.* and *SW.* Essex and Morris cos.; and on the *W.* Sussex co. Pop. 22,500. Chief *tn.* Hachensack.

BERGEN, *tn.* *N.* America, *U. S.* in the co. of the same name, and state of New Jersey, near the mouth of the Hudson; 3 m. *W.* from New York; 88 m. *NE.* from Philadelphia. Pop. 3137. Lat. 40. 44. *N.* Long. 74. 55. *W.*

BERGEN, *isle.* Indian ocean; distant from the *W.* coast of the island of Sumatra about 50 m. Lat. 3. 40. *S.* Long. 101. 0. *E.*

BERGEN, *isles.* off the coast of Norway, in the North sea, and in the group designated the Norwegian Archipelago.

BERGEN, *tn.* *N.* Germany, co. of Danneburg, kingd. of Hanover, on the riv. Dumme; 18 m. from Danneburg. It has an annual market for linens in September.

BERGENHUUS. See BERGEN, dioc. of, in Norway.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, *tn.* Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant; situated upon the Zoom, and near the Eastern Scheldt, with which

it communicates by a canal. Lat. 51. 29. *N.* Long. 4. 17. *E.* It is strongly fortified; was besieged, without effect, by the Spaniards in 1586 and 1622; taken by the French in 1747, by stratagem, and after a siege of three months; restored to the Dutch at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when its fortifications were renewed; given up to the French in 1795, and held by them, contrary to treaty, during the war; attacked by the British, under Sir Thos. Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch), without effect, in 1814. It contains about 5000 inhabitants; and is 18 m. *W.* from Antwerp.

BERGERAC (anc. Trajectus), *tn.* France, depart. of Dordogne, prov. of Perigord; situated in an open fertile plain, and on the Dordogne riv. It is a *P. T.*; seat of tribunal of justice; sub-prefec.; 30 m. *SW.* from Perigueux. Has fairs during Passion week, and on the 11th Nov. It was formerly strongly fortified, and considered an important pass across the Dordogne. It carries on a brisk trade with Libourne and Bourdeaux in wine, brandy, chestnuts, and corn. Its chief manufactures are iron, paper, woollen, earthenware, and stuffs. In 1344, Count de Lille, at the head of a French army, was defeated here by the English, under the Earl of Derby. It then formed the citadel of all the Huguenots. During the religious wars it was much harassed, finally taken, and the fortifications razed, by Louis XIII. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantz, its population amounted to 30,000. Lat. 44. 51. *N.* Long. 0. 27. *E.*

BERGERONNES, two rivs. *N.* America, Lower Canada, falling into the St. Lawrence below the estuary of the Saguenay. The banks have rather a steep ascent, but afford rich vegetation.

BERGEYK. See BERGHIK.

BERGFELDEN, *vil.* *S.* Germany, in the kingd. of Wirtemberg. Pop. 800.

BERGGIESHURD, *tn.* *S.* Germany, in the kingd. of Saxony; 18 m. from Dresden.

BERGHAUSEN, *tn.* *S.* Germany, in the circle of Plinz and Enz, and grand duchy of Baden. Pop. 800.

BERGHE, *tn.* Nubia; situated upon the right bank of the Nile, 50 m. *N.* from New Dongola. Lat. 19. 41. *N.* Long. 30. 47. *E.*

BERGHEIM. See BERCHHEIM.

BERGHEN, *N.* America. See BERGEN.

BERGHIN, *tn.* Turkey in Asia, prov. of Courdistan; 25 m. *SE.* from Betlis.

BERGHOLT, *EAST.* par. England, hund. of Samford, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £3846. Pop. 1360. Hadleigh (*P. T.* 80). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BERGHOLT, *WEST.* par. England, hund. of Lenden, Colchester div. and co. of Essex. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £3232. Pop. 786. Colchester (*P. T.* 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

BERGHOLTZ, *tn.* Denmark, in the duchy of Lauenburg, and gov. of Holstein; 12 m. *W.* from Lauenburg. Lat. 54. 34. *N.* Long. 10. 44. *E.*

BERGHULEN, *vil.* *S.* Germany, kingd. of Wirtemberg, amidst the Suabian Alps. Pop. 500.

BERGISDORF, *tn.* Prussia, in the co. of Mansfield. Pop. 700.

BERGL MARKET, *tn.* *S.* Germany, circle of

Rezat, and kingd. of Bavaria; 12 m. N. from Anspach. Lat. 49. 28. N. Long. 10. 28. E.

BERGLERN, S. Germany, in the circle of Isar, and kingd. of Bavaria; seated upon a tributary to the Isar riv., and 12 m. SW. from Landshut. Lat. 48. 24. N. Long. 11. 53. E.

BERGON, isle, Sweden, off the coast of North Bothnia, and in the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 65. 43. N. Long. 23. 0. E.

BERGOO, or BERGOU, country of N. Africa, in Soudan. Bounds on the E. Nubia and Darfur; on the W. Bergherme; and Bornou on the N. Its chief tn. is Wara. Produce, durra and millet: exports, natron and salgam.

BERGORH, vil. of Hindoostan; 33 m. S. from Allahabad.

BERGOU. See BERGOU.

BERGOUCHES, or VERGOUSCH, riv. of Asiatic Russia, in the dist. of Karabagh, rising in mount Dikcha, and falling into the Araxes; 10 m. below Terra-Kali. Lat. 39. 15. N. Long. 46. 30. E.

BERGOZZA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the gov. of Roumelia; 36 m. N. from Sophia.

BERGRADE, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg; 4 m. N. from Parchim. Lat. 53. 30. N. Long. 11. 47. E.

BERG-REICHENSTEIN, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, having gold and silver mines in its vicinity; 33 m. W. from Pisek, 20 m. from Prachatitz, and 35 m. from Bechin.

BERG-REVIER, riv. of S. Africa, in the country of the Cape colony.

BERGRHEINFELD, tn. S. Germany, in the kingd. of Bavaria, seated upon the riv. Main. Pop. 1000. Trade in corn and vegetables. Distant from Schweinfurt 4 m.

BERGSTADT, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Olmutz, in Moravia; situated in a mining dist. Pop. 700. 24 m. from Olmutz.

BERGSTADTL, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, occupied by miners. Pop. 500. 70 m. SW. from Prague.

BERGSTRASSE, vil. of Prussia, in Westphalia. There are two vils. of the same name within the same duchy, distinguished into Upper and Lower.

BERGUENDA, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Vittoria, and prov. of Biscay; situated upon the N. bank of the riv. Ebro, 16 m. W. from Vittoria. Lat. 42. 45. N. Long. 3. 4. W.

BERGUES, or BERG St. Vinox, or St. WINOX, tn. France, in the arrond. of Dunkirk, depart. of the North, and prov. of Flanders; situated upon the riv. Colme, which communicates with the sea by several canals. It is a P. T., chief place of a canton, and has annual fairs of eight days' continuance. It enjoys an extensive export of provisions, and has manufactures of lace and leather; 5 m. S. from Dunkirk. Pop. 6000. Lat. 50. 58. 42. N. Long. 2. 26. 11. E. This place was blockaded by the duke of Parma in 1585, taken in 1658 by the French, and confirmed to them by the peace of the Pyrénées.

BERGUM, tn. Holland, in the prov. of Friesland; 9 m. from Leuwarden. Pop. 1500.

BERGUM, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons; situated upon the riv. Albula, 10 m. S. from Strela. Lat. 46. 39. N. Long. 9. 44. E.

BERGURA, tn. Spain, subdiv. of St. Sebastian, and prov. of Biscay; 15 m. E. from Durango. Lat. 43. 5. N. Long. 2. 23. W.

BERGUSSI ITBEGI, tn. Turkey in Europe,

in the gov. of Roumelia; 3 m. S. from Adrianople, and seated upon the Maritza riv. Lat. 41. 38. N. Long. 26. 30. E.

BERG-ZABERN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, and kingd. of Bavaria, on the Erlback riv., 6 m. from Weissenbourg. Pop. 1320. Trades in wine, iron, dye-stuffs, &c.

BERHAMPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, pres. of Bengal; seated on the E. bank of the Cossimbazar riv., 5 m. S. from Moorshedabad. This is a permanent military cantonment, with an hospital and bazaar.

BERHAMSTEAD. See BERKHAMPTSTAD.

BERI, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra; distant from Korah 30 m.

BERICI, mntn. N. Italy, in the prov. of Vicenza, and Lombardo-Venetian kingd.

BERIGAN, tn. N. Africa, in the Beni-Mezzalet; to the S. of the state of Algiers.

BERIN, tn. Spain; 12 m. SW. from Orense.

BERINBAL, or BERIMBAL, tn. of Bahari, or Lower Egypt; seated upon the Damietta branch of the Nile, surrounded by a fertile, populous country.

BERING, dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Cashmere. Lat. 34. 20. N. Long. 74. 25. E.

BERINGEL, tn. Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo; seated on the left bank of the riv. Odiarica, and 9 m. NW. from Beja. Lat. 38. 8. N. Long. 7. 59. W.

BERINGEN, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg; seated upon a tributary to the riv. Dermer, 8 m. NE. from Diest, and 12 m. NW. from Hasselt. Lat. 51. 4. N. Long. 5. 12. E.

BERINGEN, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Schaffhausen; and 4 m. W. from the tn. of that name. Lat. 47. 42. N. Long. 8. 34. E.

BERINGON. See BERRING'S ISLANDS.

BERINSCHUL, islet in the Mediterranean sea, off the coast of Algiers. It is bare, rocky, and uninhabited.

BERISLAV, tn. European Russia, in the dist. of Cherson, and gov. of Nicolaev; seated upon the N. bank of the Dnieper riv., 40 m. S. from Cherson. Lat. 46. 49. N. Long. 33. 30. E.

BERISSA, tn. N. Africa, in Nigritia, mentioned by ancient geographers, and retained by Malte-Brun.

BERJA, tn. Spain, the subdiv. of Almeria, and prov. of Andalusia, upon the left bank of the riv. Adra, and near the coast of the Mediterranean; 22 m. W. from Almeria. Lat. 36. 48. N. Long. 2. 54. W.

BERKA, tn. N. Germany, in the co. of Grubenhagen, and kingd. of Hanover; 12 m. NE. from Gottingen. Lat. 51. 41. N. Long. 10. 10. E.

BERKA, tn. Central Germany, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, situated upon the left bank of the riv. Ilm; 6 m. SW. from Weimar. Pop. 800. Lat. 50. 55. N. Long. 11. 18. E. Here are sulphurous waters.

BERKA, tn. Central Germany, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, seated upon the S. bank of the Werra riv.; 11 m. SW. from Eisenach. Lat. 50. 56. N. Long. 10. 1. E. Velvets are manufactured here, and dye stuffs prepared.

BERKA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the gov. of Bosnia, situated near to the banks of the Save.

BERKACH, vil. of Bahari or Lower Egypt, in the district of Ghizeh, situated between the Bahr Yousef, and the left bank of the Nile; 15 m. NW. from Ghizeh. Lat. 30. 9. N. Long. 31. 7. E.

BERKEL, tn. Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland; 6 m. s.e. from Delft. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 9. 19. E.

BERKEL, tn. N. Germany, co. in Calenburg, and kingd. of Hanover, at the confluence of the rivulet on which it chiefly stands with the Weser, and 2 m. s. from Hameln. Lat. 52. 5. N. Long. 9. 19. E.

BERKEL, riv. Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, falling into the Yssel at Zutphen. Lat. 52. 9. N. Long. 6. 18. E.

BERKELEY, hund. England, in the co. of Gloucester, distinguished into Upper and Lower divisions. Acres, 62,410. Para. 24. Tythings, 8. Ham. 2. Pop. 26,848.

BERKELEY, tn. England, in the par. of the same name, hund. of Berkeley, upper div. and co. of Gloucester; London, 115 m. Bristol, 18 m. Gloucester, 17 m. Pop. 400. Fairs, 14th May and 1st Dec. Mkt-day, Tues. Lat. 51. 41. N. Long. 2. 29. W. It is agreeably situated in a fertile vale on the banks of the little riv. Berkeley-Avon, which unites with the Severn one m. from this. It has a neat market-house and town-hall, of cut stone, in the latter of which courts leet and baron are held at Michaelmas, by the seneschal, or steward of the Berkeley family, who are lords of the manor, and a court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held every third Monday. The tn. is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a sergeant at mace. Here is a church, Wesleyan chapel, and charity-school. The chief trade is in coals brought from the forest of Dean, timber, malt, and cheese, the latter made in Berkeley hund, being the most esteemed description in this rich county. Near the tn. stands Berkeley castle, the ancient baronial residence of the Berkeley family. It was founded by Roger de Berkeley, soon after the Conquest; taken from his grandson by Henry II. and granted to Robert Fitzharding, a descendant of the kings of Denmark, whose posterity are still in possession. It was the scene of many remarkable events, amongst which the cruel murder of Edward II. within its walls is the most memorable. The site of the castle is particularly fine, occupying the summit of a gentle eminence, commanding a view of the riv. Severn winding through meadows of the richest character.

BERKELEY, par. England, in the hund. of the same name, upper div. and co. of Gloucester. Acres, 14,680. Real prop. £1600. Pop. 3899. Berkeley (P. T. 115). The tythings of Alkington, Hinton, Ham, the hams of Bradstone and Ham-fallow, and the chapelry of Stone are within this par. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester, in the patronage of the owner of Berkeley castle.

BERKELEY, par. England, hund. of Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 1880. Real prop. £2831. Pop. 531. Frome (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Wells. An Augustinian priory was founded here some time in king John's reign.

BERKERSDORF, tn. Central Germany, in Saxony, situated on a tributary of the Muldau, in Lat. 50. 43. N. Long. 12. 54. E.; 8 m. s. from Shemnitz.

BERKESWELL, par. England, Solihull div. of Hemlingford hund. co. of Warwick. Acres, 6,360. Real prop. £7469. Pop. 1450. Coventry (P. T. 91).

BERKESZ, tn. Austrian Empire, dist. of Solnok, prov. of Transylvania. Pop. 450. It is a Vol. I.

mkt.-tn. and the capital of a circle. A considerable quantity of potters' ware is manufactured here, and exported. There are many vineyards and orchards in the vicinity, and several castles in the town.

BERKESZ, tn. Austrian Empire, dist. of Kowar, in Hungary. The inhabitants are aboriginal Hungarians. This is a mkt.-tn. situated on the borders of Transylvania.

BERKET NAM, or **BIRKET NAM**, tn. Turkey in Asia, dist. of Djolam, pach. of Damascus, situated 7 m. E. from the lake of Tabria, in Lat. 32. 52. N. Long. 35. 48. E.

BERKET EL TEL, tn. Palestine, dist. of Drua, pach. of Acre, situated at the embouchure of a small riv. on the coast of the Mediterranean, Lat. 33. 29. N. Long. 35. 20. E.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, or **BERKHENSTEAD**, GREAT, par. and tn. England, hund. of Dacorum, co. Hertford. Acres, 4250. Real prop. £5679. Pop. 2369, distant from London 29 m. There is a weekly market here on Saturdays; and five fairs are held here annually, viz. on Shrove Monday and Whit Monday, for cattle, on August 5th for cheese; and for general merchandise on Sept. 29th and Oct. 11th. The tn. is situated on the W. side of the grand junction canal and the riv. Gade; and the trade is much benefited by the navigation of the canal, but the manufactures are confined chiefly to inconsiderable articles of hardware. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Petty sessions are held here once a fortnight, and courts baron and leet annually, for the "Honour and Borough." The honour and castle of Berkhamstead, consisting of 55 manors in the cos. of Herts, Bucks, and Northampton, were granted by Edward III. with the duchy of Cornwall, to the eldest sons of the kings of England, under whom the lessees of the estate continue to hold. The tn. was considered a borough in the time of Henry III. and sent members to one parliament in the reign of Edward III. It was incorporated by James I. but the corporation was so impoverished by the civil commotions in the time of Charles I. and Charles II. that the charter became obsolete. The church is an ancient and elegant gothic edifice, with several small oriels and chapels still existing, though detached from the main building; in the church are many interesting monuments, particularly one to John Sayer, chief cook to Charles I. who endowed six alms-houses for poor widows in this tn. Here are a free-school, a charity-school, and several minor charities. In the time of the Saxon Heptarchy the kings of Mercia frequently resided here, and the ruins of their castle are still visible at the end of the Castle-street.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, EAST, or **LITTLE**, par. England, hund. of Hertford, and co. of Herts. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1987. Pop. 450. Hertford (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BERKHAMSTEAD, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Litchfield, state of Connecticut. Pop. 1740. The adjacent land is rough and broken.

BERKHEIM, tn. Southern Germany, in Wirttemberg. Pop. 900. Situated in the valley of the Iller.

BERKHOLA, tn. of the Birman empire, prov. of Cachar, situated on a tributary of the Soorma or Brack riv., near Burhala pass, in the Deleu mutn. Lat. 25. 2. N. Long. 92. 35. E.

BERKI, tn. Turkey in Europe, dist. of Tchir-

men, mkt.-tn. in Roumelia. Lat. 42. 32. N. Long. 26. 1. E. Situated 5 m. N. from Jeni Saghra.

BERKI, or BIRONZ, tn. Turkey in Asia, dist. of Aidin in Anatolia; situated 40 m. E. from Smyrna. Lat. 38. 8. N. Long. 27. 57. E.

BERKI, tn. Austrian Empire, in Hungary, situated on the riv. Rapos, in Lat. 46. 21. N. Long. 18. 2. E. 25 m. NW. from Fankirchen.

BERKLEY. See BERKELEY.

BERKLEY, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Bristol, state of Massachusetts. Pop. 930. Situated 5 m. S. from Taunton, and 36 m. S. from Boston.

BERKLEY, or SANDTOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Gloucester, state of New Jersey, situated 14 m. from Philadelphia.

BERKLEY, co. of N. America, U. S., state of Virginia. Pop. 10, 580. Bounded on the N. by the Potomac; E. by Jefferson co.; S. by Frederick co.; and W. by Hampshire co.; Martinsburg is the chief tn. It is situated to the W. of the Blue ridge mtns.

BERKLEY SPRINGS, tn. N. America, U. S., in Berkeley co. state of Virginia. Situated near the tn. of Bath, and 110 m. from Washington. This tn. is much resorted to, for fashion and for health; the springs in the vicinity, from which the tn. takes its name, are found beneficial to persons affected with jaundice and other liver complaints.

BERKLEY SOUND, S. America, in the S. Atlantic ocean, and on the S. coast of the island of W. Falkland.

BERKLEY'S SOUND, on the Western coast of N. America, situated on the shore of the Western ter. of the U. S.; 70 m. SE. from Nootka Sound.

BERKOOP, Old, tn. Holland, in the prov. of Friesland; 10 m. N. from Steenwyk. Lat. 52. 56. N. Long. 6. 5. E.

BERKOVATZ, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the gov. of Bulgaria; 57 m. S. from Widdin, on the Igoustol river. Lat. 43. 18. N. Long. 23. 37. E.

BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, co. England; bounded by the cos. of Oxford, Wilts, Hants, Surrey, and Buckingham. Its form is irregular: the Thames, which washes its W. limit, meandering in such a varied line as to cause a diminution of breadth from 30 m., the maximum, to less than 4 m. The hills of Surrey and Hampshire afford an extensive prospect, and the eminences on the W. command a prospect over Gloucester, Wilts, and Oxford. The extreme length of the co., that is from Old Windsor to Buscot, is 48 m., and its extreme breadth is between Witham and Sandhurst. Pop. 145,389. The area contains 472,270 acres, which are divided naturally into, 1. The White Horse vale, extending from Buscot to Streatley, bounded on one side by the Thames, on the other by the White Horse hills: 2. The Chalk hills, which occupy the lower part of the county: 3. The vale of Kennet: and 4. The Forest division, commencing E. of the Loddon, and extending the whole way across the co. to Old Windsor. The chief rivs. are the Thames, Kennet, Loddon, Lambourn, Ock, Aubourn, Emme, and Broadwater. The soil in general reclines upon chalk and calcareous matter; sometimes on a mixture of gravel and clay. The vale is uniformly fertile, the prevailing soil being a strong grey calcareous loam, in which vegetable mould is intimately mixed

with cretaceous earth. Amongst the chalk-hills fertile spaces intervene, where the surface consists of vegetable mould, mixed up with chalk, flint, and gravel. The hills are everywhere clad with verdure, and form excellent sheep-walks: a species of peat is found in the vale of Kennet, used both as fuel and manure. Near Reading is a bed of chalk, 30 feet in thickness, reclining upon flint; above the chalk is a stratum of sandy clay, covered by a layer of oyster-shells, two feet in depth. A species of ochre is found here; echini, fossil-shells, sharks'-teeth, marine remains of infinite varieties; pipe-clay, potters'-clay, and shell-marl, in Kennet vale. Chalybeate springs exist at Camnor, Sunninghill, and Gorrick well. The soil produces wheat and barley superior in quality, and profuse in quantity; and malting is a trade pursued extensively. Large dairy-farms occupy White Horse vale; and the Berkshire sheep, large, tall, with black faces and long tails, are much esteemed, and fatten easily. The swine here are also famous: poultry are reared in great numbers at Oakingham: timber, chiefly oak and beech, are grown here, and constitute a good trade. The manufactures consist of sail-cloth, woollen, and paper. At Bisham are very extensive copper-works. Berkshire is divided into twenty hunds, namely, Beynhurst, Bray, Charlton, Compton, Cookham, Faircross, Faringdon, Ganfield, Horner, Kiribury Eagle, Lambourn, Moreton, Ock, Reading, Ripplesmere, Shrivenham, Sonning, Theake, Wantage, Wargrave; besides the boroughs of Abingdon, returning one member, Reading, two, Wallingford, one, and Windsor, two members. The co. returns three members, and the boroughs together six. There are twelve mkt. tns. in Berkshire, namely Abingdon, Faringdon, Hungerford, East Hisle, Lambourn, Maidenhead, Newbury, Oakingham, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, and Windsor. This co. is also distinguished, as containing the chief royal residence of the kings of England, viz. Windsor Castle, besides royal palaces at Frogmore, Cumberland lodge, and Cranbourn Lodge. The advantages arising to the inhabitants from inland navigation here are very considerable: of one dist., of a triangular shape, no part is distant 12 m. from water-carriage on the Thames, on the Kennet, on the Wilts and Berks canal or on the Basingstoke navigation. The Kennet and Avon canal runs parallel to the Kennet river, until it enters Wiltshire, in the vicinity of Hungerford. Berkshire includes the ancient British principality occupied by the Attribatii, originally from Gaul. Upon Constantine's division of the island, in the year 310, into provs., this part was included in Britannia Prima; under the Saxon Heptarchy it was comprehended in the kingd. of the West Saxons; and when Alfred (a native of Wantage, in this co.), A. D. 889, divided England into cos. hunds, and pars. this was, for the first time, named Berocshire, or Berkshire. There are many evident traces still subsisting of Roman and Danish occupation. The Roman Watling-street enters Berkshire at Streatley, between Wallingford and Reading, and crosses the county to Marlborough. Another Roman road enters from Hampshire, and at Newbury divides, one branch extending to Marlborough, the other to Cirencester. A branch also from the Icknield-street extends from Wallingford to Wantage. Several Roman encamp-

ments may be traced; the most obvious remains are at Wantage, East Hampstead, Oakingham, White Horse hill, Sinodun hill, and Pusey. Uffingham castle is supposed to be Danish; near White Horse hill is the monument of a Danish chief slain by Alfred; and Dragon hill is believed to be the burial place of Uther Pendragon. There is a figure of a horse, distinctly marked in the front of the chalky hill, called from this curious resemblance, which is supposed to have been formed by the ancient Britons, and to have some connexion, in customs or superstitions, with a similar figure observed upon ancient British coins. Berkshire has been the scene of military operations from the time of king Offa to the period of the revolution.

BERKS, co. N. America, U. S., on the Schuylkill riv. Pop. 53,357. It is one of the most fertile counties in this state. Chief tn. Reading.

BERKSHIRE, tn. N. America, in the co. of Franklin, and state of Vermont; situated on the Missique riv., 40 m. N. from Burlington. Pop. 1308.

BERKSHIRE, co. N. America, in the state of Massachusetts, in the W. angle. Pop. 37,825. Chief tn., Lenox. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Green mtns. Quarries of marble are opened at Stockbridge, Sheffield, Lanesborough, and several other places.

BERKSHIRE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Tioga, and state of New York; 210 m. sw. from Albany. Pop. 1683.

BERKSHIRE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Delaware and state of Ohio; 10 m. E. from Delaware, and 23 N. from Columbus.

BERKSHIRE VALLEY, tn. N. America, co. of Morris, and state of New Jersey.

BERLAER, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant; 12 m. from Malines.

BERLAIMONT, tn. France, in the arrond. of Avesne, depart. of the North, and prov. of Flanders; situated upon the riv. Sambre, 9 m. from Avesne (P. T.) Lat. 50. 12. N. Long. 3. 47. E.

BERLANGA, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Soria, prov. of Old Castile; 27 m. from Soria.

BERLANGA, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Badajoz, and prov. of Estremadura; 75 m. from Badajoz.

BERLDSRENT, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Lower Danube, and kindg. of Bavaria; seated upon the Ilz riv., 15 m. N. from Ilzstadt. Lat. 48. 44. N. Long. 13. 22. E.

BERLEBERG, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia; situated near the confluence of the Berlenbach and Eder rivs., 21 m. from Marbourg. Lat. 51. 4. N. Long. 8. 20. E. Here are iron-founderies. This is the residence of the princes of Wittgenstein-Berlebourg; and here a translation of the Bible was made, with a mystic commentary.

BERLEUX, tn. France, in the depart. of the Somme, and prov. of Picardy; 30 m. from Amiens. Peronne (P. T.).

BERLICHINGEN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Jaxt, and kindg. of Wirtemberg, with 1500 inhabitants. The romantic character, called Gortz of Berlichingen with the iron hand, has furnished Goethe with the subject of his beautiful drama of that name.

BERLICUM, tn. Holland, prov. of N. Brabant; seated on the right bank of the Meuse, 9 m. SE. from Bois-le-Duc. Lat. 51. 40. N. Long. 5. 29. E.

BERLICUM, tn. Holland, in the prov. of Friesland. Pop. 950. 7 m. NW. from Leuwarden, near the sea-shore. Lat. 53. 14. N. Long. 5. 38. E.

BERLIN, city, Prussia; the capital of the prov. of Brandenburg, and of the Prussian dominions. It is situated upon the riv. Spree, 127 feet above the level of the sea, in Lat. 52. 31. N. Long. 13. 22. E. Distant 267 leagues NE. from Paris, 120 leagues NW. from Vienna, 18 leagues from Frankfort on the Oder, and 300 leagues SE. from Petersburg. It is one of the largest and handsomest cities of Europe. It is about 12 m. in circumference, is encircled by a wall 14 feet in height, and consists (exclusive of the suburbs of du Roi, Spandau, Stralau, Louise, and Rosenthal,) of 5 sections or towns, each governed by its own magistracy, viz. (1.) Berlin proper, (2.) Cologne (Köln) on the Spree, (3.) Friedrichswerder, (4.) La Ville-Neuve, or Dorotheenstadt, (5.) Friedrichstadt. Pop. 236,830. It has 15 gates, 22 squares, 224 streets, 37 bridges, 110 palaces, 19 hospitals, 27 churches, (14 Lutheran, 11 Calvinistic, 1 Catholic, and 1 synagogue,) besides 174 public buildings appropriated to civil uses, 61 manufactories, and 483 stables and barns. About 4000 Jews are resident here, and more than 10,000 of the inhabitants are Calvinists. 1st, *Berlin Proper* consists of 40 streets, was founded in 1163, by Albert the Bear, and settled by emigrants from Holland. It contains the royal post-office, town-house, general military academy, and also one for cadets, royal school of the Grey Convent, and of Joachimstal, St. Nicholas church, the oldest in Berlin, the Frederic orphan asylum, for 1009 children, with a vaccine institution, where 30,000 have been vaccinated gratuitously since the year 1802. In the Spandau suburb is the royal palace Monbijou, and the hospital *La Charité*, in which upwards of 8000 patients find care and accommodation, and the new royal mint. In the Oranienburg suburb are the famous iron-founderies, and the hospital for invalids, receiving 1000 inmates.—2d, *Cologne, or Köln*, so called from Kollnen (piles), on which the Vandal huts here were originally built. It contains 25 streets, enclosed between two branches of the Spree, has a bridge of five arches, and 100 feet long, adorned with a classical equestrian statue, in bronze, of the Elector Frederick William; the royal palace, 460 feet in length, 276 in breadth, and 101 in height, in which are the picture-gallery, cabinet of curiosities, and a museum of art, a most magnificent building.—3d, *Friedrichswerder* includes 19 streets, and was founded by Frederick the Great. Here is the palace intended for the crown prince, but now occupied by the reigning monarch; a splendid arsenal, where 365 beautifully designed heads of dying warriors are introduced as keystones of the windows, after drawings by Schluter. Near the new guard-house are the statues of Scharnhorst and Bulow, and opposite stands a colossal bronze statue of Blucher, all designed by Rauch.—4th, *Dorotheenstadt*, also founded by the Elector Frederick William, and called after his consort, contains but five regular streets, one of which, "beneath the limes," is a noble promenade, 2082 feet in length, by 170 in breadth. The chief buildings here are the university, Catholic church, built after the pantheon at Rome, the opera-house, library, observatory, singing-academy, and Paris-

place. The Brandenburg gate is 195 feet in width, built in 1789, after the Propylæum at Athens; above it is the famous Victoria, in a *Quadriga*, which was taken to Paris by the French in 1807, but restored in 1814. The park, 880 acres, is spread out before the gate, and contains the palace of Bellevue, with many beautiful lodges, and agreeable promenades. 5th, *Friedrichstadt*, founded in 1688, by Frederick I., exceeds the other divisions in extent, consisting of 23 streets, of which Frederick-street is the most noble. In William-place are the statues of generals Schwerin, Winterfield, Seydlitz, Keith, and Ziethen. The council-house, where the legislative committee, the chief court of justice, hold their sessions, and the archives of the Brandenburg fiefs are deposited. In front of the Halle gate, and on the summit of Tempelhof mtn., was erected, in 1820, a monument of iron, in commemoration of the wars between France and Prussia, in the age and reign of the Emperor Napoleon. Berlin contains above 200 schools of public and private instruction, besides academies of natural history, philosophy, medicine, and surgery; institutions of scientific and humane intentions, religious societies, agricultural and horticultural associations, and many institutions of novel names, whose objects are the advancement of science and literature, the alleviation of human misery, or the augmentation of happiness in the lowest and poorest classes of society. The manufactories of this beautiful city are considerable. The royal bank gives confidence to capitalists; the royal society for foreign commerce encourages mercantile speculation. 300 machines, with 29,000 spindles and 4834 looms are employed here in weaving cloth, silks, woollens, cottons, linens, carpets. Lace is made here, dye-houses established, sugar refineries, tin-ware, porcelain, stone-ware, bronze, gold and silver ware, fine cabinet work, petinet, straw hats, artificial flowers and feathers, with various other articles are manufactured here. Printing-houses and powder-mills are constantly at work. The university of Berlin was founded in 1809, when Prussia was groaning beneath the yoke of victorious France, yet notwithstanding its comparative infancy it ranks amongst the first in Europe in some branches of science, philology particularly. At this place was held, in the year 1828, the annual meeting of German naturalists for the promotion of natural science, the reputation of which will be sufficiently established by naming the president on the occasion, Alexander Von Humboldt. Lat. 52. 28. N. Long. 13. 12. E. Berlin was taken by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and occupied by Napoleon in 1806, after the battle of Jena.

BERLIN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Worcester, and state of Massachusetts; 14 m. N.E. from Worcester; 23 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 692.

BERLIN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Washington, and state of Vermont; 3 m. SW. from Montpelier. Pop. 1700.

BERLIN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Hertford, and state of Connecticut; 16 m. S. from Hertford, 25 m. N. from New Haven, and on the turnpike road between these cities. It includes 3 pars. Worthington, Kensington, and New Britain. Pop. 3000. At Worthington, a manufacture of tin-ware is established and its benefits extended by means of pedlars. These

itinerant merchants set out in autumn, with wagons judiciously laden with tin-ware and other articles, for the Southern and Western states. Operatives, are also sent by water, with a sufficient quantity of the unmanufactured material to occupy them during the winter months, and establish themselves for that period in the interior. To these the pedlars apply for a renewal of their stock. This is the chief mode in which the U. S. are supplied with tin-ware.

BERLIN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Adams, and state of Pennsylvania, on the Cone-wago creek; 13 m. W. from York; 100 m. W. from Philadelphia; and 90 m. from Washington.

BERLIN, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Somerset, and state of Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Allegany mtns; 30 m. SW. from Bedford; 240 m. W. from Philadelphia, and 195 m. from Washington.

BERLIN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Rensselaer, and state of New York; 20 m. S. from Albany. Pop. 2,100.

BERLIN, N.W. tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Chenango, and state of New York; 7 m. N.E. from Norwich; 90 m. W. from Albany; 355 from Washington. Pop. 1,650.

BERLIN, N.W. tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Union, and state of Pennsylvania; 174 m. from Washington. Lat. 40. 55. N. Long. 77. 5. W.

BERLIN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Huron and state of Ohio; 83 m. N. from Columbus.

BERLIN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Coshocton, and state of Ohio.

BERLIN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Delaware, and state of Ohio.

BERLINCHEN, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg; 35 m. N.E. from Custrin. Pop. 2176. It has large cattle fairs, and some manufactures.

BERLING, or BIRLING, tshp. England, in the par. of Warkworth; Coquetdale-ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 85. Alnwick (P. T. 312).

BERLINGHAS, isle, Portugal, off the coast of Estremadura; 9 m. W. from Peniche. Lat. 39. 29. N. Long. 9. 35. W.

BERLINGO, vil. N. Italy, in the dist. of Bresciano, Lombardo-Venetian kingd. near to the tn. of Brescia.

BERLINSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Northampton, and state of Pennsylvania; 207 m. from Washington.

BERLISE, tn. France, depart. of Moselle, prov. of Lorraine; 15 m. SE. from Metz.

BERMAH, tn. of Central Asia, in Thibet; 90 m. SE. from Munnypoor.

BERMARINGEN, tn. S. Germany, in the circles of Fils and Rems, and kingd. of Wirtemberg; 10 m. S. from Geislingen. Lat. 48. 23. N. Long. 9. 51. E. Pop. 800.

BERMATINGEN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Seehreis and duchy of Baden, near to Freyburg.

BERMEGA, tower, Spain, on the coast of Malaga, in the prov. of Andalusia, on the Mediterranean; 10 m. S. from Malaga. Lat. 36. 45. N. Long. 4. 30. W.

BERMEJA, island, W. Indies, in the gulf of Mexico, 40 leagues N. of the promontory of Yucatan. Lat. 22. 35. N. Long. 91. 30. W.

BERMEJO, islet, S. America, off the coast of Lima, in the repub. of Peru, having a good harbour.

BERMEJO, cape, island of Majorca, one of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean sea, belonging to Spain, situated upon the E. coast. Lat. 39. 42. N. Long. 3. 31. E.

BERMEO, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Bilbao, and prov. of Biscay, upon the sea-coast; 21 m. from Bilbao.

BERMESLEY, tnsbp. England, in the par. of Norton in the Moors, hund. of Pirehill, North, and co. of Stafford. Pop. 244. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150).

BERMILLO, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Zamora, and prov. of Leon; 20 m. SW. from Zamora, the capital of the district. Lat. 41. 44. N. Long. 6. 7. W.

BERMIN, tn. of Vostani or central Egypt, between the Bahr Yousef and the Nile, in the dist. of Beni-Souef; 20 m. W. from Feshn. Lat. 28. 47. N. Long. 30. 48. E.

BERMONDSEY, par. England, in the hund. of Brixton, and co. of Surrey, adjoining the borough of Southwark, and included within the bills of mortality. Acres, 680. Real prop. £6136. Pop. 29,741; 1 m. from London. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester. Bermond's eye, or island, is famous for its priory, founded by Aylwin Child, citizen of London, in the reign of William II. and constituted an abbey in 1399, by Pope Boniface IX. Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V. and Elizabeth, relict of Edward IV. ended their lives within this abbey. Tanning and fellmongering are extensively carried on here, and the riv. front facilitates the trade of boat-building, coal and timber carrying, and every species of wharfingers' work. Curriers, parchment-makers, and wool-staplers, and other trades requiring water-carriage, are established here. There is a poor-school here for the education of 60 boys, founded by Josiah Bacon, who endowed it with £150 per annum.

BERMONSPITT, hund. England, in Basingstoke div., co. of Southampton. Acres, 19,390. Pop. 2585. Pars. 8; extraparochial 1.

BERMONVILLE, tn. France, in the depart. of the Lower Seine and prov. of Normandy, 3 m. from Fauville (P. T.).

BERMUDA HUNDRED, settlement, N. America, U. S., in the co. of Chesterfield and state of Virginia, seated on a tongue of land between the Appotomax and James's rivs.; 2 m. N. from City Point; 22 m. by land and 50 m. by water, from Richmond.

BERMUDAS, or **SOMERS' ISLANDS**, in the Atlantic ocean; 200 leagues distant from cape Hatteras, in N. Carolina, the nearest point of the continent to them. They are about 400 in number; most of them barren, uninhabited rocks. They were discovered by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1522; and, in 1602, Sir George Somers, an Englishman, being wrecked here, his crew formed the first settlement. The chief of the cluster are St. George, St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island, and Nonesuch. The first contains George Town; the two following, a few villages; the others only separated farms. The climate is so salubrious that invalids from America frequently migrate hither for the recovery of their health. The trees here never lose their verdure, the leaves only fall off when new ones bud forth. These advantages of a perennial spring are counterbalanced by the annual visitation of hurricanes, which usually follow the appear-

ance of a *halo* round the moon. The surface is rather hilly, and the soil, in the small plains that intervene, of brown, white, and red colours, and, although light and stony, is very productive. Fresh water is scarce, and rain-water must be saved and preserved with due caution. Two harvests of Indian corn are gathered in each year, namely, in July and December. Tobacco, licorice and fruits are also cultivated. The cedar and palmetto flourish here, as well as orange, olive, laurel, and pear trees. The red wood is peculiar to these islands; its coloured fruit feeds worms, which change into flies, something larger than the cochineal-bug, instead of which they are used. There are here no venomous reptiles. Ship-building constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The Bermudas extend from NE. to SW. about 45 m. The whole shore is encircled by rocks, most of which are dry at low water but covered at flood. The N. point of the Bermudas is in Lat. 32. 22. N. Long. 64. 28. W. Pop. 11,000. During the civil war in England, many of the disappointed party withdrew from their native country to these islands; amongst the number was the poet Waller, who celebrated the praises of the land of his exile in patriotic measures.

BERMUDAS, isle, S. Africa, lying off the coast of The Cape colony, to the N. of Saldanha bay. Lat. 33. 4. S. Long. 17. 54. E.

BERMUDIAN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of York and state of Pennsylvania; 40 m. S. from Harrisburg.

BERMUL, tn. Central Asia, in the ter. of Afghaunistan, kingd. of Cabool, on the side of the Soliman mtns.; 70 m. SE. from Ghiznee. Lat. 32. 30. N. Long. 69. 6. E.

BERN, Switzerland. See **BERNE**.

BERN, tnsbp. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Albany and state of New York; 20 m. W. from Albany, and 397 m. from Washington, having 5 chapels for various denominations.

BERN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Somerset and state of New York.

BERN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Berks and state of Pennsylvania.

BERN, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Fairfield and state of Ohio.

BERN DE TARIJA, St., tn. S. America, in the intendency of Charcas and repub. of Bolivia, or Upper Peru, situated upon the riv. Vermejo Grande, and the best tn. in that district; 200 m. SE. from Chuquisaca. Lat. 21. 38. S. Long. 64. 30. W.

BERNA, tn. Prussia, in the circle of Gorkitz and duchy of Saxony. Pop. 1000. The only manufacture here is linen.

BERNABE, St., bay of N. America, on the coast of California, in the repub. of Mexico.

BERNAC, tn. France, in the depart. of Charente and prov. of Aunis, Saintogne, and Angoumois; 3 m. from Ruffec (P. T.).

BERNAC, tn. France, in the depart. of Lot-et-Garonne and prov. of Guienne and Perigord; 18 m. from Marmande (P. T.).

BERNAC, tn. France, in the depart. of Tarn and prov. of Languedoc; 9 m. from Gaillac (P. T.).

BERNADA, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Barcelona and prov. of Catalonia, situated upon the riv. Llobregat; 10 m. W. from Ripoll. Lat. 42. 4. N. Long. 2. 5. E.

BERNADO, St., tn. S. America, in the re-

pub. of Banda Oriental, situated on the w. side of Serra de Tapes mntns. Lat. 28. 59. s. Long. 54. 15. w.

BERNAGAR, or **BERNAGUR**, tn. Hindoostan, in the dist. of Moorshedabad, pres. of Bengal, and 6 m. from the city of Moorshedabad. Lat. 24. 20. N. Long. 88. 8. E.

BERNAGOR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Ahmedabad, prov. of Gujerat; 6 m. N. from Ahmedabad, the capital.

BERNAL, or **BERNAY** (anc. Bernacum), tn. France, in the depart. of Eure, prov. of Normandy, on the Carentonne riv. a tributary to the Rille. It is a sub-pref. (P. T.). Seat of a tribunal of commerce. Pop. 6559. Distant 18 m. from Lisieux. Lat. 49. 5. N. Long. 0. 35. E. It possesses extensive trade in linen, grain, paper, iron, cider, cattle, candles, &c. Annual fairs are held here.

BERNAL, tn. France, in the depart. of Sarthe, and prov. of Maine and Perche; 9 m. from Sille-le-Guillaume (P. T.). Here are valuable quarries of building stone.

BERNAL, tn. France, depart. of Somme, prov. of Picardy; 12 m. from Abbeville and 3 from Rue (P. T.).

BERNALILLO, tn. central America, in the repub. Guatemala, situated upon the Pacific ocean; 80 m. SW. from Comayagua. Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 89. 0. W.

BERNAN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Upper Maine, and kingd. of Bavaria; 15 m. SE. from Redwitz. Lat. 49. 49. N. Long. 12. 24. E.

BERNANG, or **BERNGOY**, or **BERNEK**, tn. Switzerland, in the dist. of the same name, and canton of St. Gall; 3 m. from the banks of the Rhine, and 9 m. NE. from Appenzel. Lat. 47. 25. N. Long. 9. 36. E.

BERNANG, vil. Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, delightfully situated upon a little promontory in Unter lake.

BERNARD CASTLE. See **BARNARD CASTLE**.

BERNARD, isle, Scotland, one of the Hebrides, or Western Group, Lat. 56. 47. N. Long. 7. 44. W.

BERNARD, Sr. tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp; 6 m. from the city of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 7. N. Long. 4. 21. E.

BERNARD, GREAT ST., (Mons Jovis, Mont Jux, Mont Devi, Mont Giove, Mont San Bernardo), one of the chief of the Alpine range, at the frontiers of Switzerland, to the N. of the Sardinian states, between the Valais and the valley of Aosta, 11,006 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 45. 58. N. Long. 7. 20. E. The road from the lake of Geneva to Aosta valley crosses it. Bernard de Menthon, a Savoyard nobleman who lived from 953 to 1008, built two hospitia, for the benefit of those on pilgrimage to Rome, one on mont Joux, where had been a temple to Jupiter, the other at a place called Colonne Joux, where stood a pillar of idolatrous worship. Bernard overthrew the temple and pillar, and raised his hospitia from their materials, on the mount which now bears his name. Both hospitia, on the Great and Little St. Bernard, were committed to the care of Augustinian monks until the time of Emanuel III. of Sardinia, who gave their administration to regular canons of the same order, and who have continued to exercise the duties of their benevolent calling with the utmost humanity and devotion. The

hospitia of the Great St. Bernard stand at an elevation of 7668 feet above the sea, the highest inhabited spot in Europe, where everlasting winter reigns. These devoted recluses, assisted by the servants of the convent, bearing bread and wine, guide the travellers, supply them with warm clothing, in their passage through the colder regions, and in the midst of tempests and falls of snow, accompanied by dogs, (marons), endeavour to trace out those who have lost their way. If they find the body of a traveller, they bear it to the charnel-house, wrap it in white linen, and lay it on a table until another victim occupies the place, when the former is placed upright against a wall, with others who have perished similarly, and so slow is the progress of decay, that bodies are recognised by their friends after a lapse of years. As the earth is inaccessible here burial would be impracticable, and the bones are deposited in an adjoining vault constructed for that purpose. Upwards of 9000 persons cross these mountains every year and receive refreshment at the convent. In the year 1800, Bonaparte led his army over St. Bernard, and in the church of the convent he caused a monument to be erected to Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo; he ordered his body to be embalmed and assigned him a resting place on the summit of the Alps. The repub. of Valais have placed a tablet in the convent church, commemorating the passage of St. Bernard by Napoleon, with an inscription in letters of gold.

BERNARD, LITTLE ST., mntn., N. Italy, between Piedmont and Savoy, 7194 feet above the sea, over which it is supposed Hannibal passed, to enter Italy. On the summit is an hospitium, erected by Bernard de Menthon. This is less frequently visited than the pass and convent on the Great St. Bernard, q. v. Lat. 45. 43. N. Long. 6. 50. E.

BERNARD, or **DANGER ISLE**, N. Pacific ocean, in Polynesia, situated between the Friendly and the Society isles, in Lat. 11. 0. s. Long. 166. 0. W. It was discovered in 1595.

BERNARDIN, Sr., vil. Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, situated upon the Moesa riv.; 14 m. NW. from Chiavenna. Lat. 46. 27. N. Long. 9. 13. E.

BERNARDINE, Sr., island in the N. Pacific ocean, off the coast of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group. Lat. 12. 55. N. Long. 124. 15. E.

BERNARDINO, Sr., tn. N. Italy, in the duchy of Parma, seated upon the riv. Nura; 21 m. S. from Piacenza. Lat. 44. 45. N. Long. 9. 28. E.

BERNARDINO, Sr., tn. N. America, in the intendency of Sonora and repub. of Mexico; 80 m. N. from Arispe. Lat. 31. 30. N. Long. 108. 0. W.

BERNARDINO, mntn. Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, crossed, in 1799, by general Lecourbe; 9510 feet above the sea.

BERNARDO, Sr., tn. N. America, in the intendency of New California and repub. of Mexico, situated upon the Zaguana riv.; 350 m. NW. from Santa Fé, the capital of New Mexico. Lat. 38. 45. N. Long. 110. 30. W.

BERNARDO, Sr., tn. S. America, in the prov. of Seara, Empire of Brazil, situated upon the Jaguaride riv.; 9 m. SW. from Aracati. Lat. 4. 30. S. Long. 38. 10. W.

BERNARDO, *Str.*, bay of N. America, in-tendency of Nicaragua and repub. of Guatemala, opening into the gulf of Fonseca. Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 87. 20. W.

BERNARDO, *Str.*, *Baie de*, N. America, an island or bank off the coast of the depart. div. of Santander, and repub. of Mexico, in the gulf of Mexico. Lat. 28. 50. N. Long. 97. 0. W.

BERNARDO, *Str.*, isles, S. America, in the Caribbean sea, off the coast of the depart. of Carthagena, in the repub. of Colombia, in the mouth of the bay of Tola, and about 20 leagues sw. from Carthagena. Lat. 9. 50. N. Long. 75. 45. W.

BERNARD'S RIVER, N. America, U. S., in the state of Florida, falling into the bay of Carlos. Lat. 27. 10. N. Long. 82. 10. W.

BERNARD'S CASTLE. See **BARNARD CASTLE**.

BERNARDSTON, *tn.* N. America, U. S., in the co. of Franklin and state of Massachusetts; 5 m. N. from Greenfield; 96 m. NW. from Boston, and 412 m. from Washington. There are quarries of marble in the vicinity.

BERNARDSTOWN, *tn.* N. America, U. S., in the co. of Somerset and state of New Jersey. Pop. 1879.

BERNAU, *tn.* Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg; 18 m. NE. from Berlin; possessing breweries and manufactures of cotton, silk, and stuffs. Lat. 52. 42. N. Long. 13. 30. E.

BERNAU, *tn.* S. Germany, circle of Maine, in the kingd. of Bavaria, on the riv. Nab. Pop. 1500. 18 m. from Amberg. Manufacture, woollens.

BERNAUER, *tn.* Hindoostan, in the prov. of Delhi; 30 m. from the capital. Lat. 29. 10. N. Long. 77. 15. E.

BERNAVILLE, *tn.* France, depart. of Somme, prov. of Picardy. Pop. 1200. 9 m. from Doullens (P. T.).

BERNAY. See **BARNAL**.

BERNBEUREN, *tn.* S. Germany, in the circle of Upper Danube and kingd. of Bavaria; 9 m. ss. from Kaufbeuren. Lat. 47. 44. N. Long. 10. 48. E.

BERNBURG, *dist.* Central Germany, one of the three dukedoms of Anhalt; it contains 253 square m., 7 tns., 51 vils., and 38,400 inhabitants. The income is estimated at 450,000 guilders, and its contingent army to the German confederation is 370 men. The level parts are fertile in corn, and produce good wines, and the Hartz mntn. district is rich in mineral treasures. In 1820, the Lutheran and Calvinistic parts of the population were united. Napoleon raised this dukedom to a principality.

BERNBURG, *tn.* Central Germany, the capital of the duchy of the same name, in Anhalt. It is situated upon the riv. Saale; 23 m. W. from Dessau; has 4900 inhabitants, and manufactures of earthenware, glass, starch, hair-powder, and iron. Lat. 51. 48. N. Long. 11. 50. E.

BERNCASTEL (*Castellum Tabernarum*), *tn.* Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine; containing 1500 inhabitants, situated upon the right bank of the Moselle, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge; 21 m. from Treves. Here is a splendid castle, and in the vicinity wines of the first quality are produced. There are copper mines near this place.

BERNDORF, *tn.* Central Germany, in Hesse-

Cassel, seated at the confluence of the Lahn and Ohm; 4 m. N. from Marburg. Lat. 50. 51. N. Long. 8. 46. E.

BERNDORF, *tn.* Central Germany, in Waldeck; situated 4 m. NE. from Corbach. Lat. 51. 18. N. Long. 8. 51. E.

BERNE, *canton*, Switzerland, extending over an area of 3667 square m. Pop. 338,000, of whom 250,300 are Calvinists, and 40,000 Roman Catholics. The northern part of the canton is hilly, but abounds with beautiful plains and valleys; the soil is highly cultivated, and very fertile, producing corn, wine, and fruits. Emmenthal, one of the richest and most fertile valleys in Switzerland, is situated here, where are raised remarkably fine cattle, and the cheese so well known as Emmenthal cheese. The prosperity of the people of this valley is indicated by their cheerfulness, comfortable clothing, and neat houses. The Oberland (Upperland) or southern part of the canton, containing the valleys of Haali, Grindelwald, Lauterbrun, Cander, Frutigen, Adelboden, Simmer, and Saanen, and several smaller valleys, commences at the foot of the high chain of mtns. towards the Valais, and extends to its summit. The lower valleys are fertile and agreeable, and produce good fruits; but the mtns. consist of bare rocks and extensive glaciers, the source of magnificent waterfalls. The highest mtns. in Switzerland, are in this canton, viz. Finsteraarhorn, the Schrek-horn and Wetterhorn, the Eiger, and the Jungfrau. The inhabitants of the Oberland are principally graziers. The chief trade of the canton is in linen and woollen manufactures, particularly in Emmenthal. The revenues of the state amount to about 600,000 dollars. The canton furnishes 5824 men to the army of the confederacy, and contributes 104,080 Swiss francs to its support. In 1528 the citizens of Berne embraced the cause of the Reformation; and in the subsequent war with the duke of Savoy they subdued the Pays de Vaud, and incorporated that country with the canton. Thenceforward the canton increased in wealth and importance until 1798, when it contained upwards of 5000 square miles, and 380,000 inhabitants. But on the 5th of March, in that year, 30,000 French troops marched against Berne; 18,000 citizens, and 8000 auxiliaries, from the confederate cantons, were unable to withstand the French; and the city of Berne, for the first time, opened its gates to an enemy, and lost nearly half its possessions. The northern part was transferred to the present canton of Aargau; and the Pays de Vaud was erected into the present canton of Vaud. But by the congress at Vienna the greater part of the bishopric of Bale was transferred to Berne. Pursuant to the new constitution this canton is governed by a bailiff, and the great and less councils of the city and republic of Berne, consisting of 200 members chosen from the city, and 99 from the tns. and the country. The former are elected by an assembly consisting of a committee of the great council, and the members of the less. The members for tns. are elected by the municipal authorities; and those for the country by the elective assemblies of each of the 22 districts into which the canton is divided. In the councils two bailiffs preside, in turn, each for the space of one year. The bailiff who presides in the great council exercises the legislative power, and he who pre-

sides in the less the executive power. The lesser council consists of 2 bailiffs, 23 members, and 2 secretaries, and is chosen by the greater council from amongst its own members.

BERNE, city, Switzerland, capital of the canton of Berne. It is one of the best built cities in Switzerland, contains 1062 houses, and 17,620 inhabitants. It is situated on an elevated peninsula formed by the riv. Aar, one side of the tn. being 108 feet above the riv. Lat. 46. 56. N. Long. 7. 31. E. The streets are in general straight, wide, and well paved, and many of the houses are provided with piazzas. Here are several handsome public buildings, an academy, and several literary societies; including the economical society directed to the improvement of agriculture, the historical society, the gallery of natural history, &c. The public library is very well supplied with books; and many private persons have museums, open to strangers. Berne can boast of finer promenades, and these kept in better order than most cities; one of these promenades overlooks a magnificent cascade formed by the Aar, which equals in breadth, if not in height, that of the Rhine at Lauffen. Trade and commerce are prosperous here; woollen cloth, printed linen, and silk stuffs are extensively manufactured. In the 12th century Cuno von Bubenbergh enclosed the small place Berne, near the fortress of Nydeck, with walls and a moat; and the duke of Zähringen, to whom Nydeck belonged, gave laws to the new city. The lower nobility of the adjacent country, to avoid the oppressions of the greater, fled to Berne, and were joined by the country people, and many of the citizens of Friburg and Zurich. In 1218, the population having become considerable, the emperor Frederic II. declared it a free city of the empire, and in 1218 granted it a charter, which is still preserved. In 1291 the citizens of Berne made war against their own nobility. Berne now became an asylum for all who felt themselves oppressed by the Austrian nobles, and became so powerful as to excite the envy of neighbouring cities, and of its own nobility; the latter therefore formed an alliance, and raised an army of 18,000 men, headed by 700 nobles, with 1200 knights, which nevertheless was totally vanquished by the citizens, at Laupen, in 1339, although only one-third of their number. In 1353 Berne entered into the Helvetic league, in which it ranked next to Zurich. In 1405 this city was nearly destroyed by fire, but was soon afterwards regularly rebuilt.

BERNE, tn. Northern Germany, duchy of Oldenburg; 10 m. E. from Oldenburg. Lat. 53. 11. N. Long. 8. 32. E. On a tributary of the Hunte riv.

BERNE, tn. N. America, in Franklin co., state of Massachusetts; situate on the Hockhocking, 3 m. W. from Lancaster.

BERNEBEL, tn. of Vostani, or Central Egypt, situated upon the right bank of the Nile; 8 m. from Atfieh. Lat. 29. 23. N. Long. 31. 21. E.

BERNECK, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Upper Maine and kingd. of Bavaria, in a mountainous district, and on the White Maine riv.; 10 m. NE. from Bayreuth. Lat. 50. 4. N. Long. 11. 38. E. Here are vitriol and alum manufactories.

BERNECK, tn. S. Germany, in the dist. of

Black Forest and kingd. of Wirtemberg, on a tributary to the Nagold riv. and 2 m. from Altensteig. Lat. 48. 36. N. Long. 8. 37. E.

BERNECK, tn. Austrian empire, in the archduchy of Austria.

BERNECK, tn. Austrian empire, duchy of Styria, and 30 m. S. from Gratz.

BERNECOURT-EN-VAIVRES, tn. France, in the depart. of Meurthe and prov. of Lorraine; 12 m. from Pont à Mousson (P. T.).

BERNEDO, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Vittoria and prov. of Biscay, situated upon a tributary to the Ega; 16 m. SE. from Vittoria. Lat. 42. 38. N. Long. 2. 28. W.

BERNEK. See **BERNANG**.

BERNEKASTEL, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, situated upon the right bank of the Moselle; 25 m. NE. from Treves. Lat. 49. 57. N. Long. 7. 3. E.

BERNERA, isle, Scotland, the most southerly of the Hebrides, the S. point of which is called Barra Head. Lat. 56. 47. N. Long. 7. 6. W. It is one mile in length by half that breadth; it belongs to the par. of Barry and sh. of Inverness.

BERNERA, isle, Scotland, par. of Harris, sh. of Inverness; 12 m. in length by 4 in breadth. It is situated in Roag or Bernera loch, is fertile, has a fresh-water lake in the centre, and is inhabited; and here is a very perfect Druidical circle; besides the ruins of St. Columba's and St. Asaph's chapels, with several old yews. Lat. 58. 10. N. Long. 6. 48. W.

BERNERA, **LITTLE**, island, Scotland, sh. of Ross, in the bay of Roag, or Bernera, and near to the great Bernera. Lat. 58. 12. N. Long. 6. 52. W.

BERNERA, vil. Scotland, in the par. of Glenelg, and sh. of Inverness, on the road from Fort Augustus towards Skye. It was formerly a military station.

BERNERA, or **ROAG**, loch, Scotland, sh. of Ross, on the W. side of the isle of Lewis, in the Hebrides. It presents a scene of much beauty, being dotted with numerous islands, islets, and picturesque rocks. Lat. 58. 11. N. Long. 6. 45. W.

BERNER'S BAY, N. America, on the NW. coast, situated between points Bridget and St. Mary. Lat. 58. 43. N. Long. 225. 4. E.

BERNESDORF, or **BERNSDORF**, tn. Austrian empire, in Pomerania; 19 m. from Behrendt. Lat. 54. 7. N. Long. 17. 30. E.

BERNESGA, riv. Spain, in the prov. of Leon, rising in the Sierra Penamarella, and falling into the Esla between Leon and Valencia. Lat. 42. 48. N. Long. 5. 33. W.

BERNEUCHEN, tn. Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg; 16 m. NE. from Custrin. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 14. 45. E.

BERNEUIL, tn. France, in the depart. of Oise, and prov. of the isle of France; 6 m. from Compiègne (P. T.).

BERNEUIL, tn. France, depart. of Somme, prov. of Picardy; 6 m. SE. from Doullens (P. T.).

BERNHARDSWEILER, tn. France, depart. of Lower Rhine, prov. of Alsace. Pop. 1500.

BERNHaupt, tn. S. Germany, circle of Isar, kingd. of Bavaria, near the Lake Chiem, and 4 m. SW. from Traunstein. Lat. 47. 47. N. Long. 12. 33. E.

BERNHausen, tn. S. Germany, in the div. of Rothenburg, and kingd. of Wirtemberg; 7 m. S. from Stutgard. Pop. 1500. Lat. 48. 42. N. Long. 9. 13. E.

BERNIERES, tn. France, in the depart. of Calvados, and prov. of Normandy; 9 m. from Caen, and 3 m. from Tilli-sur-Seule (P. T.). Pop. 1250.

BERNIER'S ISLAND, Australasia, off the coast of New Holland, at the entrance of Shark's Bay. Lat. 25. 29. s. Long. 112. 27. e.

BERNINA, mtns. Switzerland. A chain of the Rhœtian Alps, in the canton of Grisons, 16 leagues in extent, frequently passed by persons travelling between Upper Engadine and Valtelline. They are covered in many places with extensive glaciers. Lat. 46. 25. N. Long. 9. 50. E.

BERNIL, tn. France, in the depart. of Gard and prov. of Languedoc; 6 m. NW. from Nismes.

BERNIZET, **PRAX**, island of Saghalien, N. Pacific ocean, off the coast of the Chinese empire; situated upon the W. side of the island, on the channel of Tartary. Lat. 47. 20. N. Long. 142. 20. E.

BERNLOCH, tn. S. Germany, in the div. of Alps, and kingd. of Wirtemberg; 10 m. s. from Urach. Lat. 48. 23. N. Long. 9. 19. E.

BERNOLDSWICK. See **BARNOLDSWICK**.

BERNOUILLE, cape, Australia, in New South Wales, situated upon the SW. coast. Lat. 36. 0. s. Long. 139. 20. E.

BERNRIED, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Isar, and kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon the W. shore of Lake Wurm, and 19 m. of Seliongau. Lat. 47. 53. N. Long. 11. 17. E.

BERNSDORF, vil. Prussia, circle of Hirschberg, and duchy of Prussian Silesia, containing 1500 inhabitants.

BERNSDORP, tn. Denmark, in the Copenhagen div. and isle of Zealand, situated upon the E. coast; 5 m. N. from Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 46. N. Long. 12. 33. E.

BERN'S KRAAL, vil. S. Africa, in the dist. of Koras and Hottentots' country. Lat. 28. 59. s. Long. 23. 27. E.

BERN'S KRAAL, vil. S. Africa, in the Bojerman's ter. and country of the Hottentots. Lat. 29. 27. s. Long. 23. 50. E.

BERNSTADT, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, seated on the N. bank of the Weyda riv. 22 m. E. from Breslau. Pop. 2500. Manufactures, linens, woollens. Lat. 51. 10. N. Long. 17. 33. E.

BERNSTADT, tn. Central Germany, in the circle of Lusatia and kingd. of Saxony, situated upon the riv. Neisse. Pop. 1500: 4 m. NW. from Ostritz. Manufactures, cloth. Lat. 51. 1. N. Long. 14. 50. E.

BERNSTEIN, tn. Prussia, circle of Arens-walde, prov. of Pomerania, near the Brandenburg boundary, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Ihna; 21 m. s. from Stargard. Lat. 53. 3. N. Long. 15. 14. E. Pop. 800.

BERNUES, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Huesca, and prov. of Arragon; 30 m. NW. from Huesca. Lat. 42. 25. N. Long. 0. 32. W.

BERODEH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra; 20 m. E. of Alvar. Lat. 27. 45. N. Long. 76. 49. E.

BEROLI, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad; 15 m. N. from Ditteah. Lat. 25. 50. N. Long. 78. 27. E.

BERONBELL, vil. of Vostani, or Central Egypt, in the district of Atfieh, and 5 m. SW. from the chief tn. of the dist.

BEROWNI, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Alla-

habad; 6 m. N. from Ditteah. Lat. 25. 50. N. Long. 78. 20. E.

BERQUES. See **BERGUES**.

BERRA, LA, vil. Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, at the base of the mtn. of the same name, and on a tributary to the Saane riv., 8 m. s. from Friburg. Lat. 46. 41. N. Long. 7. 10. E.

BERRE, tn. France, arrond. of Aix, depart. of the mouths of the Rhone, and prov. of Provence, seated at the afflux of the Arc riv. with Lake Berre, or Martigues, a spacious sheltered estuary. The lake extends 12 m. in length by 50 in breadth, and communicates with the Mediterranean sea by the canal of Martigues. In the vicinity are many salt-ponds, where an ample supply of salt is obtained. Olives are also produced here in abundance; but the air and climate are insalubrious. Pop. 1800. Distant from Aix (P. T.) 15 m. SW. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 5. 12. E. This was formerly a strong fortress, occupied in 1591 by the Savoyards, under Duke Charles Emanuel, who held it against Henry IV.

BERRI, or **BERRY** (Bituriges Cubi), prov. of France: boundaries, on the N. Orleannois; E. Nivernais and Bourbonnais; S. Marche; W. Touraine and Poitou, now comprehending the departs. of Cher and Indre.

BERRI, CANAL OF, France; it commences near the mines of Commentri, at Rimbe, is divided into two branches; one, the NE. joins the Aubois and accompanies it to its embouchure in the Loire, the other joins the Cher to the S. of Aignan.

BERRIA, tn. W. Africa, in the Foolahs' country, visited by the traveller Mollier; 200 m. NE. from Sierra Leone. Lat. 9. 41. N. Long. 10. 36. E.

BERRICK, or **BERWICK SALOME**, par. England, hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1125. Pop. 194. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford.

BERRIEDALE NESS. See **BERRYDALE NESS**.

BERRIER, tnsnp. England, par. of Greystock, ward of Leathe, and co. of Cumberland. Real prop. with Murrah, £1339. Pop. 113. Penrith (P. T. 292).

BERRIEW. See **ABER-RHIW**.

BERRINGTON, ham. England, par. of Chipping Camden, hund. of Kiftgate, co. of Gloucester. Pop. 129. Chipping Camden (P. T. 92).

BERRINGTON, par. England, in the hund. of Condovery, and co. of Salop. Acres, 2920. Real prop. £4246. Pop. 684. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BERRINGTON, ham. England, par. Tenbury, hund. of Dodingtree, and co. of Worcester. Pop. 165. Tenbury (P. T. 138).

BERRIS, tn. Denmark, in the bail. of Boulting, and prov. of Jutland, situated upon the Skiern riv. 17 m. SE. from Ringkjobing. Lat. 55. 52. N. Long. 8. 42. E.

BERRISFORD, tnsnp. N. America, in the co. of Terrebonne, Lower Canada, and in the rear of Abercromby tnsnp.

BERROW, par. England, in the hund. of Brent-with-Wrington, co. Somerset. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £6060. Pop. 496. Axbridge (P. T. 140). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Wells.

BERROW, ham. England, hund. of Oswaldslow, Lower div. and co. of Worcester. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £2279. Pop. 507. Upton-on-Severn

(P. T. 123). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester. Annual val. £45.

BERRY HEAD, England, Devonshire, on the English channel, between Torbay and Dartmouth. Lat. 50.25. N. Long. 3.28. W.

BERRY HILL-BLUFF, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Putnam and state of Georgia.

BERRY ISLES, West Indies, on the Great Bahama bank, to the N.E. of Andros. They consist of 30 large kays with innumerable small ones, the ss. is called Frozen kay, and the N. Stirrup kay. There are soundings all round the group. These isles afford several safe harbours, where water and other refreshments may be had, but they are seldom visited by any but the people from Providence Island. Lat. of group 25.40. N. Long. 77.50. W.

BERRY ISLE, Asiatic Russia, lying in the Aldan, a riv. of Siberia.

BERRY NARBOR, or **BERRY N ARBOR**, par. England, in the hund. of Braunton, and co. of Devon. Acres, 5050. Real prop. £3959. Pop. 794. Ilfracombe (P. T. 209). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

BERRY POMEROY, par. England, hund. of Hayton, co. of Devon. Acres, 4610. Real prop. £7419. Pop. 1186. Totness (P. T. 201). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. In the par. church are several noble monuments of the Seymour family, by whom the ancient castle of Berry Pomeroy was built immediately after the Conquest. The protector Somerset purchased this estate from Sir Thomas Seymour.

BERRYDALE, or **BERRINDALE**, or **BARRYDALE**, vil. Scotland, sh. of Caithness, situated upon the shore of the German ocean. Here are the ruins of a castle that belonged to the Sutherlands of Langwell. Lat. 58.14. N. Long. 3.33. W.

BERRYDALE NESS, dist. Scotland, sh. of Caithness, extending along the sea-shore, from which a remarkable cape projects into the ocean. Lat. 58.12. N. Long. 3.34. W.

BERRYDALE WATER, Scotland, sh. of Caithness, rising on the borders of Sutherland, and traversing Caithness, it receives the Langwell water, and falls into the sea at the Vil of Berrydale. Lat. 58.18. N. Long. 3.40. W.

BERRYSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Dauphin, and state of Pennsylvania; 28 m. from Harrisburg.

BERRY'S FERRY, N. America, U. S., over the Shenandoah riv. in the state of Virginia.

BERRY'S FERRY, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Fredericton and state of Virginia, on the road from Leesburg to Winchester; 58 m. W. from Washington.

BERRY'S LICK, tn. N. America, in the co. of Logan and state of Kentucky; 745 m. W. from Washington.

BERRYSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Charles, and state of Maryland.

BERRYSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Mecklenburg, N. Carolina; 460 m. from Washington.

BERS, tn. Denmark, in the bail. of Skive, and prov. of Jutland; 16 m. N.E. from Holstebro. Lat. 56.30. N. Long. 8.59. E.

BERSAYIA, tn. Central Asia, Turkistan; 50 m. N.E. from Turkistan the capital.

BERSCH, tn. France in the depart. of the Lower Rhine, and prov. of Alsace; 18 m. from Strasbourg (P. T.).

BERSCHETZ, tn. Austrian empire, co. of Mitterburg, prov. of Istria, seated on the shore of the Adriatic, on an elevated rock, below which there is a safe and fine harbour; 24 m. S. from Fiume. Good wines and olive-oil are produced in the vicinity.

BERSEAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa; 20 m. N. from Bhopaul. Lat. 23.40. N. Long. 77.30. E.

BERSEL, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. and gov. of Marash, and situated upon the Euphrates; 40 m. to the S. of Malatia.

BERSELLO (anc. Brixellum), tn. N. Italy, duchy of Reggio, in the Lombardo-Venetian states, seated on the riv. Po, near the confines of Parma and Mantua; 12 m. from Parma.

BERSEBURG. See **BARA**.

BERSHAM DRELINCOURT, townp. Great Britain, par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, co. of Denbigh, N. Wales. Acres, 282. Pop. 1240. Wrexham (P. T. 181). There is a chapel of ease here to Wrexham par. The inhabitants are engaged in the iron-works.

BERSHÉE, tn. Central Africa, in the country of Housan, Nigritia, visited by Lander the traveller, in 1826. Lat. 12.50. N. Long. 8.17. E.

BERSIS, tn. N. Africa, in the dist. of Beazizi, and state of Barca, situated upon the Mediterranean; 35 m. SW. from Barca. Lat. 32.25. N. Long. 20.30. E.

BERSKOL, tn. Asiatic Russia, dist. of Kolhivan, gov. of Tomsk, Siberia; 33 m. N.E. from Kolhivan, the capital of the dist.

BERSON, tn. France, arrond. of Bordelais, depart. of Gironde, and prov. of Guienne. Pop. 1200.

BERSOVA, tn. Austrian empire, in the S. of Hungary, situated on the E. bank of the riv. Maros; 30 m. E. from Arad. Lat. 46.6. N. Long. 22.4. E.

BERSSÉN, tn. N. Germany, in the co. of Meppen and kindg. of Hanover, situated near the left bank of the North Ratte riv. 10 m. N.E. from Meppen. Lat. 52.46. N. Long. 7.26. E.

BERSTED, South, par. England, hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. of Sussex. Acres, 2750. Real prop. £7834. Pop. 2199. Chichester (P. T. 64). Liv. a vic. and peculiar of the see, in the dioc. of Canterbury.

BERSTED, North, ham. England. par. of Borsted, hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Chichester (P. T. 64).

BERTENOUX, tn. France, in the depart. of Indre, and prov. of Berri; 6 m. N. from La Chatre (P. T.).

BERTHA, dist. Scotland, sh. of Perth, occupying a tongue of land at the meeting of the rivs. Tay and Almond, supposed to be the site of an ancient Caledonian city that was destroyed by an inundation sometime in the 13th century. Perth (P. T. 41).

BERTHEVIN, Sr., tn. France, depart. of Maine and prov. of Maine and Perche; 9 m. from Laval (P. T.). Marble quarries are worked here.

BERTHIER, co. N. America, in the dist. of Montreal, Lower Canada; boundaries, N.E. the co. of St. Maurice; SW. Lachenaie; S.E. the riv. St. Lawrence. It includes the seigniories of Berthier and its augmentation, with the islands in the St. Lawrence, near the co.; is 24 m. broad, and 240 m. in depth, containing 5760 square miles. It sends two members to the provincial

Parliament; includes 7 pars. and part of two others. It includes much level land, and the mountainous districts are very capable of cultivation. The chief rivs. are Chicot, Bayonne, Great and Little Chaloup, St. Charles, Brook riv., L'Assomption, besides the lake and riv. Maskinonge. The banks of the rivs. are settled in many places, and no co. of Lower Canada holds out fairer prospects to settlers.

BERTHIER, riv. N. America, Lower Canada; 16 m. from the Maskinonge; it flows with a vast volume, but is not navigable for any distance.

BERTHIER, seigniory, N. America, co. of Bellechasse, Lower Canada, having a frontage of 6 m. to the riv. St. Lawrence. It was granted to Sieur Berthier in 1792, and now belongs to the general hospital at Quebec. Pop. 1636. The soil consists of a light, sandy earth, with yellowish loams intermixed, and is productive of all kinds of grain. The farms are well cultivated, and the scenery in the vicinity, with the St. Lawrence in front, 12 m. broad and dotted with fertile islands, is highly picturesque. The rivs. Sud, La Caille, and Belle Chasse afford salmon, eels, and white fish, and also amply irrigate the seigniory; abundance of timber is found along the banks of the Sud, near to which stands the church of St. François. The roads are numerous and well made.

BERTHIER, seigniory, N. America, co. of Berthier, Lower Canada, having a frontage of 7 m. to the St. Lawrence, and containing 13 square leagues. It includes 2 pars. Berthier and St. Cuthbert, and part of a third; 16 ranges of concessions and one inhabited island. Pop. 6693. The surface in front is level, populous, cultivated, and fertile; in the rear, rocky, precipitous, and unproductive: 100,000 bushels of wheat are raised here annually; hemp grows spontaneously, and flax is also raised. The rivs. Chicot, Chaloupe, Bayonne, and Bonaventure creek, supply ample means of irrigation. The roads are numerous and judiciously disposed, and the bridges are all toll-free; 5 m. from Berthier vil. is a valuable salt-spring; salt is obtained from it, the water is used in kneading bread, and its external application gives relief in sprains and white swellings. In the rear of the seigniory are found mtn. and bog iron-ore, freestone, and yellow ochre. Abundance of timber still remains, including maple, beech, cedar, pine, larch, elm, and birch. Berthier, St. Cuthbert, and Pierreville vils. are within this seigniory.

BERTHIER, tn. N. America, is the seigniory and co. of Berthier, Lower Canada, situated upon the Chenail du Nord, and on the stage-coach road to Quebec, midway between Montreal and Three Rivers; 50 m. from each. It consists of one long street, containing 130 houses, 850 inhabitants, and a par. church, the interior of which is beautifully finished, behind the main street. Besides the dwelling-houses, many of which are well-built, here are extensive granaries and store-houses for general merchandise; this being a dépôt where British manufactured goods are distributed to the populous seigniories in the vicinity, and from which also large quantities of grain are annually exported. The site of the vil. is rather low, and subject, in consequence, to occasional inundations. Pop. of Berthier par. 3939.

BERTHOLSDORF, tn. Prussia, Upper Lu-

sacia, in Saxony; 6 m. from Lobau. Pop. 1500. Manufactures, linens, &c.

BERTHOLSDORF, tn. Austrian empire, in the grand duchy of Austria; 9 m. from Vienna.

BERTHOUD, co. and bail. Switzerland, canton of Berne, including 6 pars.

BERTHOUD, tn. Switzerland, co. of the same name, canton of Berne, the chief place in its dist.; having a church adorned with a spire 230 feet in height, 2 hospitals, 2 baths, a town-house, &c. It is governed by a council of twelve persons, and possesses ancient immunities; 10 m. from Berne, and 13 from Soleure.

BERTIE, tn. N. America, co. of Lincoln, Upper Canada; seated at the s. extremity of lake Erie, and having the Niagara riv. on its s.

BERTIE, co. N. America, in the state of North Carolina, extending along the Roanoke, and to its afflux with Albemarle sound or gulf. Pop. 13,000. Chief tn., Windsor.

BERTIGNAC, tn. France, in the depart. of Puy de Dome, and prov. of Auvergne; 9 m. from Ambert (P. T.).

BERTINGCOURT, tn. France, in the arrond. of Arras, depart. Pas-de-Calais, and prov. of Artois; 27 m. s.e. from Arras, and 6 m. from Bapaume (P. T.).

BERTINORO, tn. Italy, in the delegation of Ravenna, and States of the church; 9 m. from Forli. Containing a pop. of 3000. Lat. 44. 10. N. Long. 12. 6. E. Excellent wines are produced in the vicinity.

BERTIOGA, tn. S. America, prov. of Sao Paulo, empire of Brazil; situated upon the seacoast, 20 m. s. from Sao Paulo, the cap. of the prov.

BERTO, tn. Portugal, in the prov. of Tras os Montes; near the right bank of the Douro, and 20 m. n.e. from Torre de Moncorvo. Lat. 41. 21. N. Long. 6. 39. W.

BERTRAN ABOU, dist. of Nubia; through which the route lies from Goos, in Nubia, to Es-Souan, in Upper Egypt. Chief tn. Chiggre. Lat. 21. 14. N. Long. 34. 20. E.

BERTRAND DE COMINGES, St., (anc. Convenæ, or Lugdunum Convenarum), tn. France, arrond. of Gaudens, depart. of Upper Garonne, and prov. of Gascony; 12 m. from St. Gaudens, 6 m. from Montrejeau (P. T.), near the banks of the Garonne. Pop. 800. The mausoleum of St. Bertrand adorns the church. Lat. 43. 59. N. Long. 0. 20. E. Copper-ore, rock-crystal, and serpentine-antico marble, are found in the vicinity; and the inhabitants export marble-vases and bas-reliefs.

BERTRIMOUTIER, tn. France, arrond. of St. Die, depart. of Vosges, and prov. of Lorraine; 6 m. from St. Die (P. T.).

BERTRIX, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg; 12 m. from St. Hubert. Lat. 49. 52. N. Long. 5. 15. E.

BERTSDORF. See BERTHOLSDORF.

BERTUMA GELLA, dist. Abyssinia, in the sw. region; occupied by a savage race of people, governed by war-chiefs called Loobo; their ferocity and cruelty are not exceeded by any race of people in the old world.

BERU, gulf, island of Iceland, Northern ocean; situated upon the s.e. coast. Lat. 64. 25. N. Long. 24. 25. W.

BERUD. See PADSHAHPOOR.

BERUEGUELA, riv. S. America, in the intendancy of La Paz, and repub. of Bolivia, or

Upper Peru, a tributary to the Desaguadero riv lat. 19. 0. s. Long. 69. 5. w.

BERUFORD, tn. island of Iceland; seated at the extremity of the gulf, or fiord, of Beru. Lat. 64. 35. n. Long. 25. 5. w.

BERUM, tn. N. Germany, in the kingd. of Hanover; 15 m. NW. from Zurich.

BERUMA, tn. Arabia, in the dist. of Yemen; 25 m. W. from Sahaar.

BERUN, tn. Prussia, circle of Plesse, in Silesia; 72 m. from Oppeln. Pop. 500. Lat. 50. 4. n. Long. 19. 0. e.

BERUSE, tn. France, depart. of Moselle, prov. of Lorraine; 9 m. from Metz (P. T.).

BERVAH SAGOR, tn. Hindoostan; 12 m. from Djanai.

BERVIE, or INVERBENVIE, tn. Scotland, sh. of Kincardine; seated at the embouchure of the riv. Bervie, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the post-road between Dundee and Aberdeen; 38 m. from Edinburgh. Pop. 1000. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and a dean of guild, &c. It is united with Montrose, Aberbrothwick, Brechin, and Forfar, in sending one member to parliament. Its first charter was granted in 1332, by king David; this was renewed by James VI. The salmon-fishery here is less profitable than formerly. Linen-yarn is manufactured here.

BERVIE, par. Scotland, sh. of Kincardine; 2 m. in length, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; extending along the sea-shore. Real prop. £2467. Pop. 1137. Bervie (P. T. 83). Lat. 56. 51. n. Long. 2. 15. w.

BERVIE, vil. Scotland, sh. of Forfar, formerly the chief tn. of a par. of the same name, which is now united with Liff. Dundee (P. T. 41).

BERVIE, riv. Scotland, sh. of Kincardine; rising in Glenbervie dist., and falling into the sea at Inverbervie, after a course of 20 m. It abounds with trout, and has a salmon-fishery at its mouth.

BERWICK, sh. Scotland; bounded on the N. by the sh. of Haddington; E. by the German ocean; W. by Mid-Lothian; S. by Roxburgh and the riv. Tweed. It is 34 m. in length, 19 m. in breadth; contains 285,440 acres, of which rather more than one-third is fit for cultivation. Pop. 34,048. It consists of three principal divisions, Lammermoor, Lauderdale, and Merse. The mtns. of Lammermoor arise at St. Abb's head, on the NE. of the co., and pass into Mid-Lothian on the NW.; the Berwickshire part of the chain attains, in some places, 1500 feet above the sea. The surface is covered with heath and the coarsest grass, and both soil and climate are unpropitious to vegetation. Hardy coarse-woolled sheep are the only animals that thrive here. The Merse comprehends all the lowlands of the co. The surface ascends gradually from the Tweed to Lammermoor, and the sea-coast also is bold and precipitous, only accessible at Eyemouth, Coldingham, and a few other places. This div., 170 square m., is well cultivated, enclosed, divided, and sheltered by hedges and plantations. The chief rivs. are the Eye, the Tweed, Lauder, Blackadder, and Whiteadder. The salmon-fishery on the Tweed is remarkably productive; the fish are sent generally to London. Limestone, clay, shell-marl, sandstone, and pudding-stone are found here, but no coal. There is a mineral spring near Dunse. Large numbers of sheep are reared here, but tillage

is extensively and scientifically conducted in the low dist. of the co. There are but few manufactures in this co. Some paper is exported. Bleach-fields, breweries, and flour-mills are numerous, and much corn and flour are exported, or it may be rather said, exchanged, for coal, lime, timber, &c. The chief tns. are Dunse, Coldingham, Coldstream, Ayton, Erisham, Chernside, Eyemouth, Eccles, Greenlaw, the amizes tns., Swinton and Hutton. Berwickshire returns one member to Parliament.

BERWICK, NORTH, tn. and par. Scotland, sh. of Haddington; situated on the sea-coast, and at the entrance of the Firth of Forth. Real prop. £12,976. Pop. of par. 1824. 22 m. from Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 4. n. Long. 2. 41. w. The harbour is small, but easy of access, and has been lately improved at a considerable cost. The trade of this place has long since faded, and the vil. is now the residence of fishermen, and of sailors occupied in the coasting-trade. Berwick is an ancient burgh, governed by two bailies, a treasurer, and nine counsellors; and it shares with Haddington, Dunbar, Lauder, and Jedburgh in the privilege of returning one member to parliament.

BERWICK, or BARWICK, tnsnp. England, co. of York, West riding, near the embouchure of the Cock riv. Pop. 600. Aberford (P. T. 174).

BERWICK, par. England, hund. of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £1477. Pop. 203. Lewes (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester.

BERWICK, ham. England, in the liberty of Shrewsbury, cq. Salop, divided into great and little sections. Lat. 52. 43. n. Long. 2. 47. w. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153).

BERWICK HILL, tnsnp. England, par. of Ponteland, Castle ward, W. div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 105. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 278).

BERWICK ST. JAMES, par. England, hund. of Branch and Dole, co. of Wilts. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £2024. Pop. 232. Amesbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BERWICK ST. JOHN, par. England, hund. of Chalk, co. Wilts. Acres, 4230. Real prop. £2881. Pop. 425. Shaftesbury (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BERWICK ST. LEONARD, par. England, hund. of Dunworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1025. Pop. 51. Hindon (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BERWICK PRIOR, liberty, England, par. Newington, hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford. Pop. 160. Wallingford (P. T. 49.)

BERWICK SALOME. See BARWICK SALOME. BERWICK, ham. Great Britain, par. of Llanelly, hund. of Carnwallon, co. Caermarthen. S. Wales. Pop. 802. Llanelly (P. T. 223).

BERWICK. See BARWICK.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, tn. par. and co. in itself, England, co. Northumberland. Acres, 5120. Real prop. £30,811. Pop. 8920. London, 342 m. Lat. 55. 47. n. Long. 2. 0. w. It is seated upon the north side of the Tweed, within half a mile of its afflux with the sea. It is surrounded by regular fortifications, mounted with cannon. The streets are uniformly built; the town-hall and church are handsome; presbyterians, methodists, baptists, &c. have chapels here; and the bridge across the Tweed, consisting of 15 arches, and extending 1160 feet in length,

by 17 feet in breadth, was commenced in the reign of Elizabeth, but not completely finished until the time of Charles II. The present charter was granted by James I., and the tn. is governed, under it, by a mayor, four bailiffs, a town-clerk, and recorder. It first returned two members to parliament in the reign of Henry VIII., and by the provisions of the reform bill the franchise is extended to the tnshps. of Tweedmouth and Spittal, and two members returned as before. The chief exports are salmon, fresh and pickled, corn, and pickled pork. Manufactures, linen, cotton, muslin, damask, and sail-cloth. The liv. is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham. The free-school is richly endowed, and six poor-schools, called corporation-schools, give education to between three and four hundred children. Berwick belonged to Scotland until wrested from that country by Edward I. It still continued to be contended for by both nations, with a desperate obstinacy, until 1502, when it was finally ceded to England, and by treaty between Edward VI. and Queen Mary of Scotland was declared a free tn., dependent on neither kingdom. The accession of James I. to the throne of England brought national dissension to a happy termination; and in the tn. of Berwick King James I. was proclaimed king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, in 1603. He visited the tn. on his way to London, and confirmed it in all its ancient privileges. Berwick is a regular garrison-town, under a military governor. The harbour has been improved by the construction of a pier, but it is obstructed by a bar, and only small vessels can enter with safety.

BERWICK, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of York and state of Maine, situate upon Salmon-fall riv.; 16 m. NW. from Portsmouth. The houses extend for 2 m. along the riv. and a considerable trade exists here in timber. Pop. 3168.

BERWICK, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Colombia and state of Pennsylvania, seated on the s. branch of the Susquehannah, opposite the falls of Niescopeck creek; 23 m. above Sunbury.

BERWICK, or **ABBOTSTOWN**, N. America, U. S., in the co. of Adams and state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 700; 41 m. SW. from Harrisburg.

BERWYN, montns. Great Britain, co. of Merioneth, N. Wales, an extensive chain, hanging over the fruitful valley of Eideinion, through which flows the riv. Dee.

BERYTUS. See **BAIBOUT**.

BERZA, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Semendria and gov. of Servia, situated upon the Danube; 11 m. SW. from Gladova. Lat. 44. 29. N. Long. 22. 25. E.

BERZE, vil. Turkey in Asia, prov. of Syria, pach. of Damascus; 5 m. from the city of Damascus. Here Abraham is said to have overtaken the four kings when he delivered Lot.

BERZEAL, Et., tn. Spain, subdiv. of Badajoz and prov. of Estremadura, situated upon the Guadami riv. a tributary to the Guadiana; 30 m. s. from Medelin. Lat. 38. 26. N. Long. 5. 38. W.

BERZESI, isle, Mediterranean sea, in the gulf of Genoa, a few miles off the port of Noli. Lat. 44. 12. N. Long. 8. 30. E.

BERZONA, tn. Switzerland in the canton

of Tessin, between the riva. Maggia and Onserone; 8 m. NW. from Locarno. Lat. 46. 14. N. Long. 8. 39. E.

BESAGNO, or **BISAGNO**, riv. N. Italy, rising in the Apennines, traversing the state of Genoa, and falling into the gulf of Genoa, near the capital of the state.

BESALU, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Gerona, prov. of Catalonia, seated on the Flavia riv. and overhung by the Pyrénées; 16 m. N. from Gerona.

BESANÇON, city, France, depart. of Doubs and prov. of Franche Comté. It was the Visontium of Cæsar, and selected as a military dépôt by him during his campaign against Ariovistus. The Burgundians wasted it in the 5th century, and the Hungarians in the 10th. Charlemagne considered it one of his principal places of strength; the dukes of Burgundy kept their courts of justice here, and, in the 12th century, it was raised to an imperial city by the emperor Frederick, which dignity it preserved until formed into the Prov. of Franche Comté. The city is seated on a peninsula in shape of a horse-shoe, on the riv. Doubs, and divided into two parts, one called the City, the other Battans. The citadel stands on the summit of a lofty rock (*Mons Cælius*), and commands the tn. and riv. A stone-bridge, the foundation of which was laid by the Romans, unites the two sections. The Châmaire, an agreeable promenade, occupies the former *Campus Martius*; but the Black Gate, a triumphal arch, raised in honour of Crispian Cæsar, the son of Constantine, is the finest ancient relic at Besançon. Six gates give admission to the interior, where are the remains of an aqueduct and the ruins of an amphitheatre. The present tn. is one of the best built in France. Pop. 28,795. Lat. 47. 14. N. Long. 6. 2. E. Distant from Dijon, 63 m.; from Geneva 78 m.; from Bale 90 m.; and from Paris 306 m. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a tribunal of justice for the surrounding district; besides a royal college, society of medicine, agriculture and arts, school of design and sculpture, and public library. The manufactures are various, consisting of clock-work, in which 2000 persons are employed; ironmongery, linen, muslin, bonnets, hats, leather, military arms, prussian blue, celestial blue, refineries of hair-powder, besides distilleries and other establishments. Annual fairs are held for eight days in continuation. The great Swiss road towards Strasbourg, Vesoul, Chaumont, Dijon, Lons-le-Saulnier, passes through here. Amongst the remarkable men, natives of Besançon, are Suard, Moncey, Dunod, Paris, Boissard, Mairat, and Millot.

BESANNI, tn. Persia, in the prov. Kourdestan; 50 m. N. from Tosta.

BESATIN, tn. Vostani, or Central Egypt, situated on the right bank of the Nile; 5 m. s. from Cairo. Lat. 29. 59. N. Long. 31. 21. E.

BESBOROUGH, isle, N. America, off the NW. coast of the Russian ter. in Norton Sound, about 2 leagues off the mainland. Lat. 64. 0. N. Long. 161. 10. W.

BESBURG, tn. Denmark, in the bailiwick of Hadersleben and duchy of Sleswick; 6 m. s. from Ripenribe. Lat. 55. 14. N. Long. 8. 46. E.

BESCARINES, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Huesca and prov. of Arragon, situated on the

Callaga riv.; 20 m. NW. from Huesca. Lat. 42. 12. N. Long. 6. 40. W.

BESCHEK, lake, Turkey in Europe, prov. of Macedonia, about 10 m. long by 7 m. in breadth, and having a vil. on its banks, to which it lends its name.

BESCHKANE, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the dist. of Jassy and prov. of Moldavia; 60 m. N. from Jassy. Lat. 47. 41. N. Long. 36. 33. E.

BESCHLIVAI, tn. Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Circassia; 30 m. NW. from Eskikehsek.

BESCHTAN, mountains, Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, forming a branch of the Caucasian range. The geological formation is calcareous, chiefly, and hot springs are frequent here. This was the Hippic or Horse mntn. of Ptolemy, and fine horses are still bred here.

BESCON, tn. France, in the depart. of Maine-et-Loire, and prov. of Anjou; 9 m. W. from Angers. Pop. 1200.

BESERG HENLU, tn. Turkey in Asia, gov. of Karamania; 25 m. N. from Akserai.

BESFORD, par. England, in the hund. of Pershore, upper div. and co. of Worcester. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1991. Pop. 146. Pershore (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BESFORD, tship. England, par. of Shrewsbury, hund. of Pimhill, co. of Salop. Acres, 1310. Pop. 158. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153).

BESH GOOM, tn. Persia, in the prov. of Fars; 21 m. W. from Feruzabad. Lat. 28. 38. N. Long. 51. 46. E.

BESHAR, GEBEL ET., chain of mntns. Asiatic Turkey, prov. of Syria, in which the Gadir Ather, a tributary of the Euphrates, has its source. Lat. 34. 40. N. Long. 39. 30. E.

BESHERIE, tn. Central Africa, in the country of Kordofan, on the route from Nubia to Darfur; 50 m. from Ibeit. Lat. 12. 44. N. Long. 31. 40. E.

BESIA COVA, tn. Portugal, prov. of Entre Douro e Minho; 15 m. N. from Amarante. Lat. 41. 38. W. Long. 7. 58. W.

BESIANS, tn. Spain, subdiv. of Huesca and prov. of Arragon; 12 m. E. from Ainsa. Lat. 42. 11. N. Long. 0. 24. E.

BESIGHEIM, tn. S. Germany, dist. of Ess, kingd. of Wirtemberg, at the afflux of the Ess with the Neckar; 30 m. N. from Stutgard. Lat. 49. 1. N. Long. 9. 9. E.

BESIGHOF, tn. S. Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden; 6 m. from Fribourg.

BESITACH, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the suburbs of Constantinople, seated upon the Black sea. There is a mosque at this place, founded by Hairaddin, the brother of Barbarossa, who was interred within it.

BESITON, tn. Persia, near the Turkish frontier. Lat. 34. 16. N. Long. 46. 58. E.

BESKABY, place, England, par. of Croxton-Keyrial, hund. of Framland, co. of Leicester. Pop. 17. Melton-Mowbray (P. T. 105).

BESKOW, or BZSCOW, tn. Prussia, situated on the riv. Spree, opposite to Furstemburg, and containing 3000 inhabitants; 18 m. SW. from Frankfort-on-the-Oder. In the vicinity are iron mines: alum, vitriol, cloth, and linen, may be classed amongst its manufactures. A court of justice is held in the ancient castle of Beskow.

BESLINGEN, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, on the boundary of Liege; 15 m.

N. from Bastogne. Lat. 50. 9. N. Long. 5. 58. E.

BESONAS, isle, Spain, off the coast of Galicia, a few leagues S. of the bay of Muros and Noya. Lat. 42. 36. N. Long. 8. 59. W.

BESOS, riv. Spain, subdiv. of Barcelona, prov. of Catalonia, falling into the Mediterranean sea.

BESOUKI, tn. island of Java, Indian ocean; 10 m. from the sea. Lat. 7. 44. N. Long. 112. 45. E.

BESRODNAYA SLOBODA, tn. Asiatic Russia, in Astracan, near the shore of the Caspian sea, between the Volga and Akhtouboi riv. where an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish the raising of silk by the empress Catherine II.

BESS, riv. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, issuing from the great tank of Bhopaul, and falling into the Betwah, near Bhilasa. It receives the Patna, flowing from the less tank of Bhopaul, near to Isamghur.

BESSAI, tn. France, depart. of Allier, prov. of Bourbonnois. Moulins (P. T.).

BESSAN, tn. France, depart. of Herault, prov. Languedoc, situated upon the Herault; 3 m. from Beziers (P. T.).

BESSANS, tn. N. Italy, Duchy of Savoy, in the Sardinian states; 39 m. from Jean de Marienne.

BESSARABA, tn. European Turkey, in the prov. of Bulgaria, 5 m. S. from Ruschuk.

BESSARABIA, or BUDRIAC, prov. of European Russia, lying between Moldavia, the Danube, and the Daister; between Lat. 45. 0. and 48. 0. N. and Long. 28. 0. and 31. 0. E. It contains 8800 square miles, and 315,000 inhabitants. It presents a frontage to the Black sea, between the north branch of the Danube, the Pruth, and the Daister. The surface is mostly level, fertile in grain, but pasturing many sheep and horses. The inhabitants are Walachians, Gipsies, and Tartars. Chotzym, the capital, is strongly fortified; Bender, Ismail, Ackerman, and Kilia-Nova, are also fortresses, and Kischenau is the seat of a Greek bishop. Religion, chiefly Lutheran. A garrison is constantly maintained here to protect the frontier. This district, anciently inhabited by the Arpii, was part of Hungary, then of Moldavia; since the peace of Bucharest, in 1812, Bessarabia has been ceded to Russia by the Porte. Productions, maize, wheat, melons, gourds, peaches, apricots, wine, saffron, madder, tobacco, game of various kinds, and delicious oysters.

BESSASTADER, tn. island of Iceland, North ocean, situated upon the SW. coast. It is the residence of a magistrate, is one of the best tns. in the island, the commerce of which is concentrated here. Cloths are manufactured here. Lat. 64. 3. N. Long. 20. 10. W.

BESSAU, tn. N. Africa, on the Grain Coast. Upper Guinea. Lat. 5. 49. N. Long. 9. 40. W.

BESSE, tn. France, depart. of Puy-de-Dôme, prov. of Auvergne, in a district of basaltic formation wholly. It is the chief place of a canton, a P. T.; 18 m. from Issoire. Pop. 1962; and near it are mineral waters. Lat. 45. 30. N. Long. 2. 58. E.

BESSE-COURTENVAUX, tn. France, in the depart. of Sarthe, and prov. of Maine, upon the riv. Braie; 6 m. S. from Calais (P. T.); 15 m. from Vendome. Pop. 2000. Manufactures, cottons, stuffs, paper.

BESSEER, dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Delhi, traversed by the Jumnah riv.

BESSELEY GHAT, Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, from which it opens a communication to the prov. of Canara, on the sea-coast.

BESSELSLEIGH, par. England, hund. of Horner, co. Berks. Acres, 980. Real prop. £1153. Pop. 124. Abingdon (P. T. 59). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BESSENAI, or **BESSEMAX**, tn. France, depart. of the Rhone, prov. of Lyonnais; 12 m. from Lyons, and 6 m. from Arbrèsle (P. T.). Pop. 1100. Trade, wines.

BESSESTEDT. See **BESSASTADER**.

BESSIERES, tn. France, depart. of Upper Garonne, prov. of Languedoc; 6 m. from Rabastans (P. T.).

BESSIN, dist. France: an ancient div. of Normandy, of which Baieux was the capital.

BESSINES, tn. France, in the arrond. of Bellac, depart. of Upper Vienne, prov. of Limousin; 18 m. from Bellac; 3 m. from Morterol (P. T.). Pop. 2500.

BESSINGBY, or **BASSINGBY**, par. England, wapentake of Dicker, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £2045. Pop. 83. Bridlington (P. T. 213). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York.

BESSINGEN, tn. Central Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, situated upon the riv. Wetter; 10 m. SE. from Giessen. Lat. 50. 31. N. Long. 8. 51. E. Pop. 1100.

BESSINGHAM. See **BASSINGHAM**.

BESSON, tn. France, depart. of Allier, prov. of Bourbonnois; 9 m. SW. from Moulins. Souvigni (P. T.). Pop. 3000.

BESSONPOUR, vil. Hindoostan; 75 m. S. from Allahabad.

BESSUNGEN. See **BESSINGEN**.

BESSY BELL, mntn. Ireland, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster. The post-road through Newtown Stewart to Derry passes between the mntns. of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, so called from the two friends, so famed in Scottish legend as victims to timidity.

BEST, tn. Persia, prov. of Fars; 12 m. from Yazd.

BESTHORPE, par. England, hund. of Shropshire, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2440. Real prop. £3745. Pop. 542. Attleborough (P. T. 102). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £140.

BESTHORPE, tnsbp. England, par. of South Searle, wapentake Newark, N. div. and co. of Nottingham. Acres, 510. Real prop. £1518. Pop. 322. Newark (P. T. 122). Liv. a chapelry in the dioc. of Norwich.

BESTI, tn. Hindoostan; 42 m. W. from Gorekpoor.

BESTIMESSARAS, people, island of Madagascar, in the Indian ocean, occupying the E. coast. They are principally shepherds, and of mild, inoffensive dispositions.

BESTOUJEVA, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, situated upon the riv. Ustia; 75 m. NW. from Krasnoborsk. Lat. 61. 35. N. Long. 44. 0. E.

BESTOUJEVSKA, tn. Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronetz, seated upon the riv. of the same name, and 30 m. N. from Voronetz, the capital. Lat. 52. 1. N. Long. 39. 20. E.

BESUKI (anc. Vasuki), tn. and dist. island

of Java, E. Indies, situated at the E. extremity of the island. It is well cultivated, although imperfectly irrigated. The tn. of Beauki is 640 m. from Batavia. The prov. or district contains 184,620 inhabitants, is of volcanic structure, and produces coffee in abundance.

BESWICK, tnsbp. England, par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. of Lancaster. Acres, 60. Pop. 848. Manchester (P. T. 187).

BESWICK, chap. England, par. of Kilnwick, wapentake of Harthill, Bainton-Beacon div. co. York, E. riding. Acres. 1434. Real prop. £2104. Pop. 205. Beverley (P. T. 188). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York.

BESZAGRA, tn. Arabia Petrea; 25 m. N. from Kerek el Shobak. Lat. 30. 41. N. Long. 35. 37. E.

BET, riv. N. Africa, dist. of Beni Hassan, state of Fez, falling into a spacious lake. Lat. 34. 12. N. Long. 5. 55. W.

BET, Coom, tn. Nubia, dist. of Senaar, situated upon the riv. of Mareb. Lat. 15. 24. N. Long. 37. 55. E.

BET, MARIAM, tn. Abyssinia, in the dist. of Tigre; 20 m. S. from Antalo. Lat. 13. 6. N. Long. 39. 52. E.

BETAISOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra, situated upon the Jumnah riv.; 30 m. SE. from Agra, the capital. Here are the ruins of an ancient Hindoo city, and to this place many pilgrimages are made.

BETALIMENES. See **BESTIMESSARAS**.

BETAMORE HEAD, Scotland, island of Skye, upon the W. coast. Lat. 57. 25. N. Long. 6. 44. W.

BETAMUNGULAM, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter.; 10 m. W. from Bangalore.

BETANCOS, or **BETANZOS** (anc. Flavinum Brigantium), tn. Spain, in the dist. of Corunna, and prov. of Galicia, situated upon the Mandes riv.; 9 m. N. from Compostella, and 17 m. from Ferrol. Lat. 43. 15. N. Long. 8. 11. W.

BETANCURIA, city, Canary isles, the capital of the island of Fortaventura, and called after the first modern conqueror of these islands. Exports, barilla, cotton, wine.

BETANIMENES, or **SICOUS**, people of the island of Madagascar, in the Indian ocean: the name implies red land. It is fertile, watered, open, and passable, and the fruitfulness of the soil is partly owing to the riv. Andevourante, named after the capital of the Betanimenes, which is also the largest tn. in Madagascar. It is capable of furnishing 10,000 men at arms.

BETAPOOR, vil. Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter.; 36 m. from Seringapatam.

BETAS, tn. S. America, intendancy of Copiapo, repub. of Bolivia or Upper Peru.

BETCHARI, tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. of Tripoli, prov. of Syria.

BETCHIK, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Macedonia, situated upon a lake of the same name; 24 m. E. from Salonica. Lat. 40. 43. N. Long. 23. 27. E.

BETCHIK, LITTLE, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Macedonia, seated at the foot of mnt. Betchik; 4 m. E. from Betchik. Lat. 40. 43. N. Long. 23. 31. E.

BETCHIK LAKE, Turkey in Europe, prov. of Macedonia, an estuary communicating with the gulf of Orphanso or Contessa. Lat. 46. 40. N. Long. 23. 25. E.

BETCHIK, mnta. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Macedonia, impending over the tn. of Little Betchik, and commanding a prospect over Betchik lake. Lat. 40. 46. N. Long. 23. 36. E.

BETCHWORTH, par. England, hund. of Reigate, first div. and co. of Surrey. Acres, 3660. Real prop. £5402. Pop. 1100. Reigate (P. T. 21). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester.

BETCOL, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter.; 36. m. W. from Bednore.

BETCOOM, dist. Abyssinia, in the N. part of Tigre, and extending along the right bank of the riv. Mareb.

BETE, tn. S. America, in the depart. of Choco, intendancy of Cauca, and repub. of Colombia, situated upon the Atrato riv.; 30 m. N. from Citera. Lat. 6. 15. N. Long. 76. 58. W.

BETEDDIN, tn. Palestine, dist. of Elbarouk, and pach. of Acre; 5 m. W. from Barouk. Lat. 33. 40. N. Long. 35. 36. E.

BETEENAN, isle, N. Pacific ocean, in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lat. 6. 1. N. Long. 121. 32. E.

BETEL, island, Hindoostan, in the gulf of Cambay. Lat. 20. 39. N. Long. 70. 21. E.

BETELFAKI, tn. Arabia, in the dist. of Yemen; 30 m. from Rouge; 111 m. from Moka; Hodeida is its seaport. This is the most famous market of all Arabia for the sale of coffee.

BETER RAS, tn. Turkey in Asia, in Palestine, to the NE. of the Dead sea, and S. of Abil. Here are numerous caverns that appear to have been inhabited, and architectural ruins are scattered about the neighbourhood.

BETERWIZ, tn. Central Germany, in the circle of Lobau, and kingd. of Saxony, situated upon the riv. Spree, and 5 m. S. from Bautzen. Lat. 51. 5. N. Long. 14. 26. E.

BETESKOL, tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. of Tobolsk, in Siberia, situated upon the riv. Irtysh; 250 m. SE. from Tobolsk. Lat. 55. 32. N. Long. 73. 15. E.

BETHABARA, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Stokes, and state of N. Carolina; 4 m. NW. from Bethania; 9 m. NW. from Salem. This place was settled by Moravians in 1753.

BETHANIA, or **BETHANY**, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Stokes, and state of N. Carolina; 4 m. NW. from Bethabara, and 9 m. NW. from Salem; 10 m. SW. from Germantown, and 368 m. from Washington, inhabited chiefly by Moravians.

BETHANY, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Genessee and state of New York; 397 m. from Washington. Pop. 2374.

BETHANY, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Maine, of which it is the capital, and state of Pennsylvania; 50 m. NE. from Wilkesbarre, and 270 m. from Washington. Lat. 41. 40. W. Long. 75. 15. E.

BETHANY CHURCH, tn. N. America, in the co. of Iredell, and state of N. Carolina; 170 m. W. from Raleigh.

BETHANY, tn. S. Africa, in the country of Great Namaqualand, situated upon the Sowsip riv. which is ultimately tributary to the Orange riv. and in a fertile ter. Lat. 26. 42. S. Long. 17. 46. E.

BETHANY, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. of Damascus, in Palestine; 4 m. from Jerusalem. A grotto is shown here as the sepulchre of Lazarus, and also a cell in which it is said that Mary Magdalen performed penance.

BETHANY, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. of Damascus, in Palestine; 10 m. N. from Khodes or Jerusalem.

BETHAVEN, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. of Damascus, in Palestine; 14 m. N. from Jerusalem. Lat. 31. 58. N. Long. 35. 24. E.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Oxford, and state of Maine; 18 m. NW. from Paris; 170 m. NE. from Boston, and 593 m. from Washington.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Windsor, and state of Vermont; 30 m. NW. from Windsor.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Sullivan, state of New York; 60 m. W. from Newburg, and 307 m. from Washington.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Bedford, and state of Pennsylvania.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Berks, and state of Pennsylvania.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Fairfield, and state of Connecticut; 20 m. NW. from Stafford, and 26 m. W. from New-Haven.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Lebanon, and state of Pennsylvania.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Huron and state of Ohio.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of York, and state of Maine, situated upon the S. bank of the Androscoggin riv.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Delaware, and state of Pennsylvania.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Dauphin, and state of Pennsylvania, seated near the base of the Blue mtns.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Miami, and state of Ohio.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Clermont, and state of Ohio; 656 m. from Washington.

BETHEL, tn. N. America, in the co. of Clark, and state of Ohio.

BETHELHAM, or **BETHLEH**, vil. Ireland, co. Westmeath, and prov. of Leinster; situated upon the S. shore of Lough Ree. Lat. 53. 32. N. Long. 7. 48. W. Athlone (P. T. 75).

BETHELMIE, hill, Scotland, sh. of Aberdeen. It is a remarkable object, having a vil. at its base, near to which the Ython riv. has its source. Old Meldrun (P. T. 553). Lat. 57. 22. N. Long. 2. 20. W.

BETHELSDORP, tn. S. Africa, in the div. of Uitenhage; situated upon an estuary in Algoa bay. Lat. 33. 52. S. Long. 25. 44. E.

BETHENY. See **BETHANY**.

BETHERSDEN, par. England, hund. of Chart and Longridge, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 6410. Real prop. £4906. Pop. 973. Ashford (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury. Annual val. £100. Here are quarries of grey marble.

BETHESDA, vil. Great Britain, hund. of Uchaf, co. of Caernarvon, N. Wales, on the Ogwen riv. Bangor (P. T. 236). The inhabitants are engaged in the slate-quarries at Llandegai.

BETHINES, tn. France, depart. of Vienne, prov. of Poitou; 6 m. S. from Savin (P. T.).

BETHISI, tn. France, in the depart. of Oise, and prov. of Isle of France; 3 m. from Verberie (P. T.). Pop. 750. Trade, wines and hemp.

BETHLEHEM, (called also Euphrata),

vil. of Palestine, in the pach. of Damascus; 5 m. from Jerusalem, at the foot of a mount clothed with vines and olives, and from which an aqueduct conveys water to the vil. Lat. 31. 43. N. Long. 35. 14. E. Pop. 2500. Greeks and Armenians, both Christians and Mohammedans. This was the birth-place of Christ, and also of David. There are three convents here for Catholics, Greeks and Armenians; and the locality of the sacred manger, in which the infant Jesus was laid, is occupied by a solid and splendid church, erected by the empress Helena, and bearing her name. It is in the form of a cross, and from the summit is a commanding prospect of a country in which Christians feel an anxious interest. In a subterranean grotto is preserved a marble trough, said to be the identical manger in which Christ was laid, and lamps of crystal and silver, with a rich altar and fine scriptural painting, adorn the venerated cell. The inhabitants derive considerable profit from the sale of wooden rosaries and crucifixes, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, which they dispose of to pilgrims.

BETHLEHEM, tn. France, depart. of Nievre, prov. of Nivernois; adjacent to Clameci (P. T.). It was formerly a bishop's see.

BETHLEHEM, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Grafton, and state of New Hampshire; 70 m. N. from Concord.

BETHLEHEM, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Albany, and state of New York; situated upon the riv. Hudson, 8 m. below Albany. There are two spacious caves beneath the town.

BETHLEHEM, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Hunterdon, and state of New Jersey; situated on a branch of the Raritan riv. Pop. 2200.

BETHLEHEM, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Northampton, and state of Pennsylvania; situated upon the riv. Lehigh, 12 m. sw. from Easton, and 53 m. N. from Philadelphia. This is a Moravian settlement; it is a salubrious and beautiful situation, and much visited by tourists in summer. Here are two boarding-schools, established by the United Brethren, one for boys, the other for girls. They are held in much esteem, and receive scholars from New York, Philadelphia, and the principal tns. in the United States.

BETHLEHEM, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Oglethorpe, and state of Georgia; 65 m. NE. from Milledgeville.

BETHLEHEM, tn. N. America, in the co. of Clarke, and state of Indiana; 100 m. S. from Indianapolis.

BETHLEHEM, EAST, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Washington, and state of Pennsylvania; situated upon the Monongahela riv.

BETHLEHEM, WEST, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Washington, and state of Pennsylvania.

BETHLEHEM, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Stark, and state of Ohio.

BETHLEHEM'S CREEK, or **VLAMAN'S KILL**, N. America. state of New York, falling into the Hudson riv., 7 m. below Albany.

BETHLEHEM CROSS ROADS, tn. N. America, in the co. of Southampton, and state of Virginia.

BETHLEM, tn. Palestine; 30 m. from Genesareth.

BETHLEM, tn. France. See **BETHLEHEM**.

BETHLEM, tn. S. America, in the inten Vol. I.

dancy of Catamarca, and repub. of La Plata; situated upon the riv. Betlen, at its afflux with lake Andalgala, 170 m. NW. from St. Fernando de Catamarca. Lat. 27. 19. S. Long. 68 47. W.

BETHLEN, tn. Austrian empire, in the prov. of Transylvania; situated on the riv. Tzamos.

BETHLEN, tn. Austrian empire, co. of Kokelburg, prov. of Transylvania; seated on the riv. Kokel. Trade, salt and wines.

BETHNAL-GREEN, par. England, hund. Ossulstone, Tower div., and co. of Middlesex. Acres, 760. Real prop. £69,722. Pop. 62,018. Adjacent to London, and included, under the reform bill, in the borough of the Tower-hamlets, which sends two members to parliament. The vil. of Bethnal-green was made parochial in 1743. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London. Here are St. Matthew's, and a new district church, besides several chapels; also the Trinity-houses, an hospital for 28 aged mariners, and as many widows of those who had been masters of ships. The legend of The blind Beggar of Bethnal-green has been dramatized by Sheridan Knowles. A large portion of the inhabitants are silk-weavers.

BETHOMONT, tn. Belgium, prov. of Luxembourg; 6 m. NW. from Bastogne. Lat. 50. 5. N. Long. 5. 39. E.

BETHSAIDA, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Jones, and state of Georgia; 25 m. W. from Milledgeville.

BETHULIA, vil. Palestine, pach. of Damascus; seated at the foot of mnt. Bethulia, a fortified hill, said to have been held by the Knights of Jerusalem for forty years after they lost the Holy City.

BETHUNE, tn. France, in the arrond. of the same name, depart. of Pas-de-Calais, prov. of Artois; situated upon the canal of Lawe, and the riv. of Bietres. It is a P. T., and seat of justice; 18 m. from Arras, 153 m. from Paris. Holds fairs on the 4th of Feb. and 28th of Aug. Trade, cheese, wine, cattle, and iron-work. Manufacture, linen. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 2. 36. E. It is fortified, and its defences strengthened by Vauban. It was, notwithstanding, taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1710, but restored at the peace of Utrecht.

BETHUNE, tn. France, depart. of the Indre, prov. of Berri. Pop. 350.

BETHUNE, riv. France, in the depart. of Lower Seine, and prov. of Normandy, falling into the sea at Dieppe. Lat. 49. 51. N. Long. 1. 10. E.

BETI, tn. of N. Africa, in the Whyda country; 10 m. NW. of Sabi.

BETIAH, tn. Central Africa; 100 m. SW. from Dar Tumerke, in Darfur. Lat. 11. 56. N. Long. 25. 16. E.

BETIMIAH, tn. Syria, in the pach. of Damascus; and 20 m. SW. from the capital of the pach.

BETJOUANA KRAAL, vil. Central Africa, in the Koras country, which is S. of Betjouanas, and situated at the confluence of the Kokamma and Mobatee rivs. Lat. 27. 35. S. Long. 25. 44. E.

BETJOUANAS, Damascus, people. Central Africa; SW. from Monmotapa, and NE. from the Hottentots' country. They are divided into several tribes, and their country is beautifully varied by forests of mimosa, intermixed with

the richest pastures. Lat. 26. 30. s. Long. 25. 0. E.

BETLEHEM, vil. Switzerland, in the canton of Berne; 7 m. w. from the capital, and on the road to Morat. Lat. 46. 57. N. Long. 7. 24. E.

BETLEIS, or **BETLIS**, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the prov. of Kourdistan, situated upon the Khabour riv. a tributary to the Tigris. Lat. 38. 28. N. Long. 41. 59. E. 180 m. from Diarbekir, in a fertile and improved vicinity. Here are several churches, a Christian and Mahometan pop. of 20,000 in the tn. and district; and quantities of grain, fruit, and honey obtained here. Betlis is a place of high antiquity, founded by Alexander, according to Armenian history. In the year 1534, Soliman was defeated at this place by a Persian army.

BETLEN, tn. N. America, intendancy of Sonora, and repub. of Mexico; situated upon the Huicui riv., near its afflux with the gulf of California. Lat. 27. 40. N. Long. 111. 30. W.

BETLEN. See **BETHLEEM**.

BETLEN, riv. S. America, intendancy of Catamarca, and repub. of La Plata, rising in the Andes, and falling into Lake de Andalgalá. Lat. 26. 25. s. Long. 68. 48. W.

BETLEY, par. England, hund. of Pirehill N. and co. of Stafford, including a vil. of the same name. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £2804. Pop. 870. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BETLOUGA, tn. Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kostroma, situated upon a riv. of the same name, and 180 m. from Kostroma, the capital of the prov.

BETNI, tn. S. Africa, in the ter. of Namqualand, situated upon a tributary to the Fish riv. Lat. 25. 40. s. Long. 16. 30. E.

BETOL, or **BETOYA**, or **BETA**, tn. S. America, in the depart. div. of Choco, intendancy of Cauca, and repub. of Colombia, situated upon the Atrato riv. 25 m. N. from Citera. Lat. 6. 15. N. Long. 76. 58. W. The inhabitants have been converted by missionaries, who represent them as possessing a regular and systematic language.

BETHA PAR, or **BIRROON POI**, isle, E. Indies, one of the Lacadive group. It is a small, low isle or kay, with a few trees on its NE. end, and situated at the NE. end of a coral-reef. This reef extends W. from the isle 4 m. Close under the S. side of Beta Par, is a gap in the reef, with a depth of two fathoms, where a small vessel or boat may lie in fine weather. Lat. 11. 25. 0. N. Long. 72. 29. 0. E.

BETSCHAU, tn. Austrian empire, in the circle of Egra, and prov. of Bohemia; 30 m. from Egra, the chief place of the circle, situated in a mineral district.

BETSCHEN, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, 10 m. NE. from Meseritz. Lat. 52. 30. N. Long. 15. 58. E.

BETSDORF, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, on a tributary to the Moselle; 11 m. NE. from Luxembourg. Lat. 49. 41. N. Long. 6. 22. E.

BETSEHOW, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg; 7 m. E. from New Buckow. Lat. 54. 0. N. Long. 11. 56. E.

BETSEY'S ISLE, Van Diemen's Land, lying in Storm bay, a few leagues NW. from the entrance of Derwent riv. It is elevated, and pos-

sesses a fertile soil. Lat. 43. 2. s. Long. 147. 37. E.

BETSEY'S ISLAND, Van Diemen's Land, situated in Macquarie Harbour, a few miles from the W. shore. Lat. 42. 18. s. Long. 146. 26. E.

BETSIAMILIS, riv. N. America, Lower Canada, falling into the estuary of the St. Lawrence riv. on the N. side. Lat. 49. 30. N. Long. 68. 45. W.

BETSIES, Au, riv. N. America, U. S. in the Ottaway's country, and Michigan ter. falling into Lake Michigan, on the E. side. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 85. 30. W.

BETSIMACARAS. See **BESTMESSARAS**.

BETTA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the Sandj of Erzeroum and gov. of Armenia; 65 m. SW. from Erzeroum, the capital of the sandj.

BETTENBOURG, tn. Belgium, prov. of Luxembourg, 7 m. from Luxembourg, the chief tn. of the prov.

BETTENHAUSEN, tn. Central Germany, in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen; 5 m. W. from Meiningen. Manufactures, linens. Pop. 6000.

BETTENHOFEN, vil. France, in the depart. of the Lower Rhine, and prov. of Alsace. Pop. 800.

BETTENHOFEN, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine; 6 m. SE. from Juliers.

BETTERKINDEN, vil. Switzerland, canton of Berne, seated upon a tributary to the riv. Emmen; 5 m. E. from Soleure. Lat. 47. 9. N. Long. 7. 32. E.

BETTESCOMBE, par. England, in Frampton liberty, Bridport div. and co. of Dorset. Acres, 1810. Real prop. £731. Pop. 65. Lyme Regis (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bristol.

BETTESFIELD, tnsbp. Great Britain, in the par. of Hanmer, hund. Maelor, and co. Flint. Pop. 359. Ellesmere (P. T. 175).

BETTESHANGER, par. England, hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, and co. Kent. Acres, 370. Real prop. £1331. Pop. 20. Sandwich (P. T. 68). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £120.

BETTIAH, or **CHUMPARUN**, dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Bahar, bounded, on the W. by the Gunduck riv., on the E. by Tyrhoot dist. It was attached to British India in 1765, and produces an ample supply of timber adapted for ship-building.

BETTIAH, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Shahabad and prov. of Bahar; 96 m. NW. from Patnah. It was anciently a place of consequence, but conquered, and almost ruined, by the Afghans in 1498. Lat. 26. 45. Long. 84. 35. E.

BETTLACH, vil. of Switzerland, in the canton of Solothurn; 6 m. N. from Soleure.

BETTIERN, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, situated upon a rivulet tributary to the Oder; 6 m. S. from Breslau. Lat. 51. 2. N. Long. 16. 58. E.

BETTMAR, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick; 9 m. W. from Brunswick.

BETTMARINGEN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Danube, and duchy of Baden, it is the chief place of the bailiwick.

BETTOCH, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Lerida, and prov. of Catalonia, situated upon the riv. Segre; 6 m. E. from Lerida. Lat. 41. 32. N. Long. 0. 46. E.

BETTOLA, tn. N. Italy, in the duchy of Parma, situated upon the riv. Nura; 23 m. SW. from

St. Domino; 21 m. from Placentia. Lat. 44. 45. N. Long. 9. 26. E.

BETTON, tn. France, in the depart. of Ille-et-Vilaine, and prov. of Brittany; 6 m. from Rennes (P. T.).

BETTONA, tn. Italy, in the states of the Church; 12 m. SE. from Prouse.

BETTON'S ISLAND, N. Pacific ocean, off the NW. coast of America, and near to Revilla-Gigedo, one of Vancouver's discoveries. Lat. 55. 21. N. Long. 131. 32. W.

BETTOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Oude, upon the riv. Ganges. Lat. 26. 50. N. Long. 80. 6. E. Here are several Hindoo temples.

BETTOORIAH, dist. Hindoostan, in the zemindary of Rajeshahy, and prov. of Bengal, on the Ganges. Much rice is produced here, and the Ganges inundates and fertilizes the district. In the year 1396, the Rajah Cansa, Zemindar of Bettooriah, revolted from Shums ud Deen, sovereign of Bengal, whom he defeated and slew, and usurped his throne. The son of Rajah Cansa, Cheetmul, was converted to Mohammedanism, and succeeded his father by the title of Sultan Jellul ud Deen, but Ahmed Shah, his successor, leaving no issue, the gov. passed under another dynasty.

BETTOOU, tn. India, in the prov. of Sind, 60 m. SW. from Jessmere. Lat. 26. 27. N. Long. 70. 26. E.

BETTSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S. in the co. of Chenango, and state of New York; 307 m. from Washington.

BETTSCHWARDEN, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, and 9 m. S. from Glaris, the capital.

BETTUS, or BETTWS, par. England, hund. of Purslow, co. of Salop. Acres, 8500. Real prop. £2159. Pop. 389. Knighton (P. T. 163). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford.

BETTWS, par. Great Britain, in the hund. of Isenan, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Area, 5 square m. Real prop. £1593. Pop. 830. Caermarthen (P. T. 224). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's.

BETTWS, par. Great Britain, hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1506. Pop. 362. Bridgend (P. T. 180). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

BETTWS, par. England, hund. of Wentloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £932. Pop. 95. Newport (P. T. 149). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

BETTWS, par. Great Britain, hund. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, N. Wales, extending along the Bechan riv. to its confluence with the Severn. Acres, 7000. Real prop. £3033. Pop. 890. Newtown (P. T. 185). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph.

BETTWS ABERGELEY, or BETTWS YN RHOS, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. of Ldulas, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £2745. Pop. 912. Abergeley (P. T. 226). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Fairs held 20th Feb. 8th May, 15th Aug. and 20th Nov.

BETTWS, tnsbp. Great Britain, par. of Llanfawr, hund. of Penllyn, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Pop. 500. Bala (P. T. 194).

BETTWS BLEDDRWS, par. Great Britain, hund. of Moeddyn, co. of Cardigan, S. Wales; watered by the riv. Tyry. Real prop. £820. Pop. 235. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

BETTWS CLYRO, par. Great Britain, hund. of Pain's Castle, co. of Radnor. Pop. 200. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a chapelry in the dioc. of St. David's.

BETTWS DISERTH, par. Great Britain, in the hund. of Colwyn, co. of Radnor, S. Wales; watered by the Eddw riv. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £668. Pop. 144. New Radnor (P. T. 159). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

BETTWS, EVAN, or JAVAN, par. Great Britain, hund. of Troed yr Aur, co. of Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £1175. Pop. 386. New-castle in Emlyn (P. T. 230). Liv. a chapelry in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £90.

BETTWS GARMON, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. of Is Gorfai, co. of Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £580. Pop. 128. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a chapelry in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £45. Fairs, 17th Aug. 23d Sept.

BETTWS GWERFYLL GOCH, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. of Eidernion, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £960. Pop. 273. Corwen (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Fairs held on the 16th March, 22d June, 12th Aug. 16th Sept. 12th Dec.

BETTWS LEIKI, par. Great Britain, in the hund. of Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales, extending along the riv. Aeron. Real prop. £2240. Pop. 381. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £60.

BETTWS, NEWYDD, par. England, in the hund. of Ragland, lower div. and co. of Monmouth. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £611. Pop. 108. Usk (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

BETTWS-Y-COED, vil. and par. Great Britain, in the hund. of Nant Conway, and co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. The par. is watered by the Llugwy riv. and bounded, opposite to Coed y Celyn, by the riv. Conway. Real prop. £591. Pop. 348. Llanrwst (P. T. 218). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor. There is an ancient tomb, in the par. church here, of Gryffydd, grand-nephew of Llewellyn, prince of Wales. Fairs held on the 15 May and 3 Dec. Lat. 53. 7. N. Long. 3. 49. W.

BETTWS-YN-RHOS. See BETTWS ABERGELEY.

BETTYYE, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary; 5 m. N. from Essek. Lat. 45. 37. N. Long. 18. 47. E.

BETTYSTOWN, ham. Ireland, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Lat. 53. 42. N. Long. 6. 14. W.

BETTYVILLE, ham. Ireland, bar. of Coshmore, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Cappoquin (P. T. 131). Lat. 52. 9. N. Long. 7. 50. W.

BETUVE, district of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, between the Rhine and the Wahal.

BETVA, or BETWAN, riv. of Hindoostan. It rises in the prov. of Gundwana, 3 m. from Shahpour Gaut, traverses the prov. of Malwa, where it acquires many accessions before it unites with Erich, a tributary to the Jumnah. The length of its course is 350 m. no part of which is navigable. Lat. 25. 10. N. Long. 78. 25. E.

BETZ, tn. France, arrond. of Senlis, depart. of Oise, and prov. of Picardy; 15 m. from Senlis, and 6 m. from Crepi (P. T.).

BETZ, tn. France, depart. of Indre and Loire, prov. of Touraine, containing 600 inhabitants; 9 m. from Loches (P. T.).

BETZANDORF, tn. Prussia, in the circle of Salzwedel, prov. of Saxony, situated upon the Jetze riv. 34 m. w. from Stendall. Lat. 52. 42. N. Long. 11. 4. E.

BETZDORF, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and 9 m. from Luxembourg, the chief tn. Pop. 1100.

BETZENDORF, tn. N. Germany, in the state of Luneburg, and kingd. of Hanover; 9 m. s. from Luneburg. Lat. 53. 10. N. Long. 10. 23. E.

BETZENHUS, tn. S. Germany, in the duchy of Baden; 2 m. w. from Fribourg.

BETZENSTEIN, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Rezat and kingd. of Bavaria; 20 m. NE. from Nuremberg.

BETZIGAU, tn. S. Germany, in the dist. of Kempten, circle of the Upper Danube, kingd. of Bavaria. Pop. 1500.

BETZIRAN. See **BARSAN**.

BETZKOW, or **BETZKO**, tn. Austrian empire, co. of Trentschin, in Hungary, upon the riv. Waag; 20 m. from Topoltsan.

BETZMI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, gov. of Circassia, situated upon the Kuban riv. Lat. 44. 39. N. Long. 42. 30. E.

BETZOW, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, situated upon the riv. Elde; 15 m. SE. from Parchim. Lat. 53. 23. N. Long. 12. 7. E.

BEU, tn. France, depart. of Eure-et-Loire, prov. of Orlannois; 6 m. from Dreux. Houdan (P. T.).

BEU, tn. Austrian empire, in Hungary; 24 m. from Oldenburg.

BEUHLITZ, tn. Prussia, in the bail. of Lauchstadt, duchy of Saxony, seated upon the riv. Saale; 6 m. from Halle.

BEUERN. See **BEVERN**.

BEUEZONE, tn. N. Italy, in Perugia, States of the Church, situated near the left bank of the riv. Tiber; 19 m. NW. from Nocera. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 12. 26. E.

BEUF, riv. N. America, U. States, falling into the Mississippi from the E. above the embouchure of the Illinois. Lat. 39. 15. N. Long. 91. 34. W.

BEUF, riv. N. America, U. States, falling into the Missouri. Lat. 38. 25. N. Long. 91. 45. W.

BEUFFLOST, tn. Denmark, in the bail. of Hadersleben, duchy of Sleswick, situated upon the riv. Gielst; 10 m. SW. from Hadersleben. Lat. 55. 12. N. Long. 9. 16. E.

BEUGGEN, tn. S. Germany, circle of Wiesen, in Black Forest, and grand duchy of Baden, situated upon the right bank of the Rhine; 8 m. E. from Lorrach. Pop. 650. Lat. 47. 34. N. Long. 7. 50. E.

BEUIL, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Nice, seated upon a tributary to the riv. Var; 30 m. NW. from Nice. Lat. 44. 4. N. Long. 7. 0. E.

BEUKELSYK, tn. Holland, in the prov. of Holland, containing 5000 inhabitants.

BEULA, tn. N. America, in the co. of Cambria, and state of Pennsylvania, settled by emigrants from the principality of Wales, in Great Britain: 60 m. from Pittsburg.

BEULAH-SPA, England, hund. of Wallington, co. Surrey. Croydon (P. T. 11). Here is a mineral-spring much frequented.

BEUREN, tn. Prussia, dist. of Eichsfeld, prov. of Saxony, situated upon the riv. Leine. Pop. 1100.

BEUREN, tn. S. Germany circle of Isar,

kingd. of Bavaria, situated upon the right bank of the Isar; 28 m. s. from Munich. Lat. 47. 44. N. Long. 11. 25. E.

BEUREN, tn. S. Germany, in the bail. of Neuffen, and kingd. of Wirtemberg. Pop. 1500; 5 m. from Nurtigen.

BEUTELSPACH, tn. S. Germany, in the dist. of Rems and Fils, bail. of Schorndorf, kingd. of Wirtemberg; 12 m. from Stutgard. It was formerly the residence of the counts, then of the dukes, and lastly, of the kings of Wirtemberg.

BEUTHEN, **NIDDER**, or **LOWER**, tn. Prussia, in the princip. of Carolak, prov. of Silesia, situated upon the riv. Oder. 12 m. N. from Glogau. Pop. 2627. Trades in woollens, linens, dried fruits, wines, horses, black cattle, straw hats, &c. It owns many small vessels, occupied in the navigation of the Oder.

BEUTHEN, a dist. of Prussia, in the lordship of Oppeln, and prov. of Silesia.

BEUTHEN, **ORER**, or **UPPER**, tn. Prussia, in the dist. of the same name, and prov. of Silesia; 42 m. from Ratisbon. Pop. 1700. Manufactures, linen, coarse cloths, china-ware. Iron, zinc, and calamine works are also established here; and there are valuable mines in the vicinity. It is the capital of the dist.

BEÜTINGEN, or **LEUGEN BEÜTINGEN**, tn. S. Germany in the kingd. of Wirtemberg; 4 m. from Oehringen. Pop. 800.

BEUTSCHEN, tn. Prussia, in the duchy of Posen; 45 m. from Posen the capital. It possesses silk-manufactures.

BEUVRAY, **MONT**, France, on the boundary of the depart. of Nièvre and of Saône-et-Loire. Lat. 46. 55. N. Long. 4. 0. E.

BEUVRON, riv. France, in the depart. of Nièvre, and prov. of Nivernois; having a course of 27 m. before its confluence with the Yonne. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 1. 50. E.

BEUVRON, tn. France, in the depart. of Calvados, and prov. of Normandy; 15 m. from Caen, and 6 m. from Croisanville (P. T.).

BEUZEVILLE, tn. France, arrond. of Pont-Audemer, depart. of Eure, prov. of Normandy. Pop. 2500. Distant, 12 m. from Pont-Audemer (P. T.).

BEVAFNA, or **BEVAGNA**, tn. N. Italy, legation of Spoleto, states of the Church, on the Timia riv.; 9 m. from Foligno.

BEVAIS, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel, situated on the W. shore of lake of Yverdon; 2 m. s. from Boudry. Lat. 46. 56. N. Long. 64. 9. E.

BEVEGERN, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Lower Rhine; 27 m. from Munster.

BEVELAND, **NORR**, island, Holland, belonging to the prov. of Zealand, formed by the mouths of the Scheldt; 12 m. long by 4 in breadth. It was almost immersed by the inundation of 1532, but has been since restored by gradual depositions. Lat. 51. 35. N. Long. 3. 47. E.

BEVELAND, **SOUTH**, island of Holland, belonging to the prov. of Zealand, formed by the mouths of the riv. Scheldt. It extends 24 m. in length by 9 in breadth, and contains the tn. of Goes, with the vils. of Barsdorp, Baerland, and others, and the Fort of Bach. Trades chiefly in corn. The Beveland islands were occupied by the British in the year 1809, during what is called the Walcheren expedition. Lat. 51. 29. N. Long. 4. 0. E.

BEVENSEN, tn. N. Germany, in the dist. of Ebsdorf, duchy of Luneburg, and kingd. of Hanover; 6 m. s. from Ebsdorf. Lat. 52. 57. N. Long. 10. 28. E.

BEVER, riv. N. Germany, kingd. of Hanover. It rises in Osnaburg, and unites with the Ems, between Munster and W. Beveren.

BEVER, riv. Prussia, in Paderborn dist. a tributary to the Weser at Besserungen.

BEVER, riv. of N. Germany, in Lippe Detmoldt, a tributary to the Humme.

BEVERCOATES, par. England, hund. of Bassetlaw, South Clay div., and co. of Nottingham. Acres, 790. Real prop. £731. Pop. 51. Tuxford (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York.

BEVEREN, tn. Belgium in the prov. of E. Flanders; 6 m. w. from Antwerp; 18 m. N. from Dendermonde. Pop. 5000. Lat. 51. 12. N. Long. 4. 16. E.

BEVEREYE, island, England, in the par. of Claines, hund. of Oswaldslow, and co. of Worcester, lying in the riv. Severn. Worcester (P. T. 115).

BEVERGERN, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia; 27 m. from Paderborn. Lat. 52. 16. N. Long. 7. 93. E.

BEVERGERN, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, upon the riv. Ems; 23 m. N. from Munster. Pop. 800.

BEVERLEY, mkt. tn. and bor. England, in the liberties of Beverley, Harthill wapentake, Hunsley Beacon div. and co. of York. E. Riding. Acres, 9370. Pop. 8302. Lat. 53. 51. N. Long. 0. 25. W. London 188, one m. from Hull riv. The tn. extends chiefly along one broad avenue, a mile in length, and is handsome, open, well paved, lighted, and cleansed. Here are a guild-hall, sessions-house, theatre, several churches and chapels, jail, revenue-office, &c. Beverley sent members to parliament in the time of Edward I., but the privilege was suspended from that monarch's reign until Elizabeth's, in the 5th of whose reign a charter was granted; and, by the provisions of the reform act, the right of returning two members was confirmed. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 13 capital burgesses, a recorder, and tn.-clerk. The free burgesses possess a right of pasturage over 1174 acres of land in the vicinity, at a small cost. The trade consists in corn, coals, leather, malt, oatmeal, &c., and is promoted by the Beverley Beck navigation, which opens a communication with the Hull. There are seven tshps. and four pars. included within the liberties; the latter are denominated, St. John, St. Martin, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas, all in the dioc. of York. Beverley minster belongs to St. John's par. the ancient church having been destroyed by fire in 1188, the present sumptuous building was raised sometime in the 13th century. It is in the early English style; the beauty of its porch and western front are much celebrated, and with the exception of York minster, it is inferior to no ecclesiastical structure in Great Britain. Amongst its many monuments, is one belonging to the Percys, of most accomplished workmanship. Here are preserved the portraits of St. John of Beverley and king Athelstan, beneath which is the quaint inscription,

Als free make i thee,

As hert may thyneke or egh see;

from which decree the burgesses claim exception

from toll throughout all England. The charities of Beverley have distinct maintenance funds which have always been judiciously expended. The Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and Quakers have chapels here. The grammar-school is ancient, well endowed, and has 2 fellowships, 6 scholarships, and 3 exhibitions to St. John's college, Cambridge. Annual races are held on Hurn moor near the tn. Markets on Wed. and Sat. Fairs, before Old Valentine, Holy Thurs. 3d July, 5th Nov.

BEVERLEY PARK, tshp. par. of St. John, liberties of Beverley, Harthill wapentake, Hunsley Beacon, div. in the co. of York, East riding. Acres, 2820. Pop. 360. Beverley (P. T. 189).

BEVERLEY, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of Essex, state of Massachusetts, situated upon the sea-shore; 1 m. from Salem; 16 m. NE. from Boston; 453 m. from Washington. It is connected with Salem by a bridge 1500 feet in length. Here are several chapels, a bank, and an insurance-office. The trade of this place is remarkably prosperous, and the fisheries off the coast productive.

BEVERLEY, tn. N. America, U. S., the capital of the co. Randolph, and in the state of Virginia; 50 m. NW. from Franklin; 280 m. NW. from Richmond, and 129 m. from Washington. It is agreeably situated between two branches of the Tygarts Valley riv., and is laid out in three handsome streets parallel to each other. It contains a court-house and jail, and is a large trading place.

BEVERLEY, tn. N. America, in the co. of York, Upper Canada, SW. from the tn. of York.

BEVERN, tn. N. Germany, in the princip. of the Weser and duchy of Brunswick; 4 m. N. from Holzminden. Lat. 51. 51. N. Long. 9. 28. E. situated upon a tributary to the riv. Weser.

BERN, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Bremen and kingd. of Hanover, situated on a tributary to the riv. Oste; 5 m. SE. from Bremervorde. Lat. 52. 27. N. Long. 9. 9. E.

BEVERN, tn. N. Germany, in the princip. of Wolfenbüttele and duchy of Brunswick, situated upon the riv. Bevern; 18 m. W. from Eimbek. Pop. 1200. Linens are made and bleached here.

BEVERN, or **BEURN**, vil. Central Germany, in the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, near to Buseck. Pop. 800.

BEVERS, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, valley of Engadine, situated upon the left bank of the riv. Inn; 27 m. NE. from Chavenna. Lat. 46. 35. N. Long. 9. 52. E.

BEVERSEN, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Luneburg and kingd. of Hanover, situated upon the riv. Ilmenau; 8 m. NE. from Ebsdorf. Lat. 53. 4. N. Long. 10. 36. E.

BEVERSTEDT, tn. N. Germany, in the duchy of Bremen and kingd. of Hanover; 12 m. W. from Bremervorde. Lat. 53. 27. N. Long. 8. 50. E.

BEVERSTONE, par. England, hund. of Berkeley, upper div. and co. of Gloucester. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £2304. Pop. 174. Tetbury (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

BEVERUNGEN, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, situated at the confluence of the Bever and Weser rivs.; 27 m. from Detmond, and 25 m. E. from Paderborn. Pop. 1000.

Trade in corn and salt. Lat. 51. 40. N. Long. 9. 20. E.

BEVERWYCK, tn. Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, situated upon the Wykermeer, the N. part of Haarlem see; 8 m. N. from Haarlem. Lat. 52. 29. N. Long. 4. 39. E. Pop. 1500.

BEVILACQUA, tn. N. Italy, in the dist. of Verona, Lombardo-Venetian ter., situated upon the riv. Rabbiosa; 32 m. SW. from Padua, and 5 m. from Porto Legano.

BEVIUM, vil. Switzerland, in the dist. of Aigle and canton of Vaud.

BEVOLVARA, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Berar; 15 m. from Elichpoor.

BEVRY, or **BEURY**, tn. of France, in the depart. of Pas-de-Calais and prov. of Artois. Pop. 1100; 3 m. E. from Calais.

BEVU, tn. Turkey in Europe, prov. of Albania, situated upon the riv. Stobi; 12 m. E. from El-Bassan. Lat. 41. 13. N. Long. 20. 11. E.

BEWALDETH, or **BOWALDETH**, tnsbp. England, par. of Torpenhow, Allerdale Ward, below Darwent, co. of Cumberland. Acres. 710. Real prop. £838. Pop. 172. Cockermouth (P. T. 304).

BEWCASTLE, par. England, in Eskdale Ward, and co. of Cumberland. Acres, 26,640. Real prop. £1288. Pop. 1336. Brampton (P. T. 320). There is an obelisk in the church-yard, supposed to be Danish. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Ann. val. £180. Lat. 55. 5. N. Long. 2. 44. W.

BEWCASTLE, tnsbp. England, in the par. of Bewcastle, Eskdale Ward, co. of Cumberland. Pop. 177. Brampton (P. T. 320).

BEWDLEY, bor.-tn. England, in the par. of Bewdley, hund. of Dodingtree, co. of Worcester. Acres, 4330. Real prop. £4372. Pop. 3908. London 135 m. Lat. 52. 23. N. Long. 2. 21. W. It stands on an eminence overlooking the riv. Severn, which is here navigable, and facilitates the commerce of this district. The tn. is well-built and adorned with a church and a handsome town-hall. The charter granted to this place by James I. was surrendered to James II., but restored by Queen Anne; and the Reform Bill confirmed to this tn. the privilege of sending one representative to the Imperial Parliament. The tn. government is vested in a bailiff (the returning officer), twelve capital burgesses, and a town-clerk. The chief trades here are malting and tanning, but the business of carrying, for the surrounding country, occupies many boat-owners at this place. Markets are held on Saturdays, and fairs, 23d April, 26th July, and 11th December. The liv. is a cur. assistant to Ribbesford, in the dioc. of Worcester. Annual value £35. There is an endowed school here, and in the vicinity of the tn. are mineral springs.

BEWERLEY, tnsbp. England, in the par. of Ripon, wapentake of Claro, lower div. and co. of York, W. Riding. Acres, 5320. Pop. 1310. Ripley (P. T. 215). The lead mines in the vicinity occupy the inhabitants.

BEWENSTEDT. See **BEVERSTEDT**.

BEWICK, Nzw, tnsbp. England, in the par. of Eglington, Coquetdale Ward, north div. and co. of Northumberland. Pop. 106. Wooler (P. T. 324).

BEWICK, Old, tnsbp. England, in the par.

of Eglington, Coquetdale Ward, north div. and co. of Northumberland. Pop. 227. Wooler (P. T. 324).

BEWLEY. See **BEAULIEU**.

BEX, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, situated upon the left bank of the Rhone, which is here crossed by a bridge of one arch; 3 m. N. from St. Maurice; 6 m. from Aigle. Pop. 2723. Lat. 46. 15. N. Long. 6. 59. E. There are salt-works here, and it is a thoroughfare from Switzerland to Italy. The scenery in the vicinity is of the sublimest description.

BEXAR, tn. N. America, intendency of Texas, repub. of Mexico; 360 m. NE. from Mexico, the capital.

BEXHILL, par. England, in the hund. of Bexhill, rape of Hastings and co. of Sussex. Acres, 7900. Real prop. £6439. Pop. 1931. Hastings (P. T. 64). Lat. 50. 52. N. Long. 0. 27. E. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester.

BEXHILL, hund. England, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex, the boundaries of which are coincident with those of Bexhill par. (q. v.).

BEXIS, tn. Spain, in the prov. of Valencia; 45 m. NW. from Valencia, the capital. Pop. 1200. Lat. 40. 1. N. Long. 0. 48. W.

BEXLEY, par. England, in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Acres, 5370. Real prop. £12,115. Pop. 3206. Dartford (P. T. 16). Liv. a vic. and peculiar of the archbishop, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The manor of Bexley was bequeathed, by Camden the historian, to the University of Oxford, for the maintenance of a professorship of history.

BEXTON, tnsbp. England, in the par. of Knutsford, hund. of Brecklow, east div. and co. of Chester. Acres, 540. Real prop. £1224. Pop. 76. Knutsford (P. T. 172).

BEXWELL, par. England, in the hund. of Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £1385. Pop. 53. Downham (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

BEY, tn. Greece, prov. of Attica, upon the celebrated plains of Marathon; 10 m. from Athens.

BEY, or **NEW CALABAR**, riv. N. Africa, in the Waree country or kind. It admits vessels of 300 tons burden.

BEYAD, tn. Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan; 70 leagues NW. from Herat.

BEYADBYE, El, tn. Arabia, situated near the shore of the Red sea; 40 m. W. from Mekka. Lat. 21. 30. N. Long. 39. 32. E.

BEYAH, or **HYPHASIS**, riv. Hindoostan, in the punjab of Lahore, and celebrated as the Hyphasis of Alexander the Great. The Beas and Ban Gunga unite their waters to form the Beyah; which is generally said to rise in the Keloo mntn. and purgunnah of Sultanpoor. In the dry seasons it is shallow, fordable, but abounds in quicksands; and numerous banks and islands are exhibited when the water is low. The Beyah is joined by the Sutledge, 40 m. below Bhirawal, where it first takes the name of Beas, then of the Gurrah, and after the admission of several other tributaries, the great union is called the Punjab.

BEYAME, GEBEL, tn. of Arabia Petrea, in the desert of Tih; 40 m. NW. from Akaba. Lat. 29. 59. N. Long. 34. 54. E.

BEYAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, gov. of Kourdistan; 65 m. N. from Sherzur.

BEYBAZAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in the gov.

of Anadolia, situated upon the riv. Aludage; 30 m. from Aias.

BEYDELL, tn. Hindoostan, in the pres. of Bengal; 21 m. from Dinadagepoor.

BEYDER. See BEXER.

BEYEDAR, mntn. Abyssinia, in the dist. of Samen, impending over the left bank of Tacazze riv.; about 34 leagues NW. from Gondar. Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 38. 40. E.

BEYENBURG, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Cleves; situated upon the riv. Wipper, 4 m. NW. from Lennep.

BEYENFLETH, tn. Denmark, in the bail. of Steinburg, and duchy of Holstein; situated on the riv. Stoer, 6 m. N. from Gluckstadt.

BEYERBURG, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Rezat, and kingd. of Bavaria; 15 m. N. from Dettingen. Lat. 49. 8. N. Long. 10. 31. E.

BEYERFELD, tn. Central Germany, in the circle of Ergebirge, and kingd. of Saxony; 3 m. from Schwarzenburg. Manufacture, hardware. Here are vitriol-works.

BEYERLAND, island, Holland, belonging to the prov. of S. Holland, at the embouchure of the Meuse. Lat. 51. 47. N. Long. 4. 25. E.

BEYERLAND, tn. Holland, in the island of Beyerland, prov. of South Holland; situated upon the N. shore. Lat. 51. 48. N. Long. 4. 21. E.

BEYGONBARRI, tn. Hindoostan, the chief place in the dist. of Monansing; 48 m. N. from Dacca.

BEYHAR, tn. Hindoostan, in the pres. of Bengal; 30 m. NE. from Rungpoor, on the bank of the riv. Torasha, and the capital of the Cooch Bahar district. Lat. 26. 20. N. Long. 89. 30. E. This place was taken by the Mohammedans in the year 1661, and their general, Meer Joomla, ordered the Hindoo temples here to be pulled down.

BEYKANEER. See BICANERE.

BEYLA, tn. Nubia, in the Senaar div.; 5 m. SW. from Teawa, and 50 m. NE. from Senaar, the capital. Lat. 13. 42. N. Long. 34. 43. E.

BEYLAH, tn. Hindoostan, in the dist. of Wagur, and prov. of Cutch; 60 m. from Anjar. Lat. 23. 40. N. Long. 70. 50. E.

BEYLAH, tn. Hindoostan; 27 m. S. from Songomnur.

BEYLAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan; 36 m. from Songomnur.

BEYLLANY, tn. of Nubia; situated on the left bank of the Nile; 45 m. SW. from Derr. Lat. 22. 12. N. Long. 31. 40. E.

BEYNE, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Liege; situated upon the road from Aix-la-Chapelle to Liege, and 5 m. from the latter place. Lat. 50. 38. N. Long. 5. 38. E.

BEYNHURST, hund. of England, co. of Berks. Acres, 13,020. Pop. 3425. Pars. 5. Bounded by the Thames on the N.

BEYNUHNEN, tn. Prussia, in the E. div. of the prov. of E. Prussia; 7 m. SW. from Darkehmen. Lat. 54. 22. N. Long. 21. 50. E.

BEYOOR, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter.; 5 m. S. from Bangalore.

BEYORAM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Hyderabad, in the Deccan; 46 leagues from Hyderabad.

BEYPOOR. See BAYPOOR.

BEYRAGOR, tn. Hindoostan; 54 m. from Sohnpoor,

BEYRAMGHAUT, tn. Hindoostan; 54 m. from Aoude.

BEYRAMITCH, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the Troad, and gov. of Anadolia. In the vicinity of this ancient city numerous sarcophagi are found, chiefly on the road that leads to mount Gargarus. It is 50 m. from the shores of the Hellespont.

BEYRAN, tn. Hindoostan, in the Mysore ter.; 30 m. W. from Bangalore.

BEYRE, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Pampeluna, and prov. of Navarre; 15 m. SE. from Pampeluna, the capital of the div.

BEYRIS, tn. of Said, or Upper Egypt; situated in the Great Oasis; 60 m. E. from El Khargeh.

BEYRUSIA, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Malwa, purgannah of Oajain, and containing about 1200 inhabitants.

BEYSAC, tn. France, in the depart. of Correze, and prov. of Limousin, containing 850 inhabitants.

BEYSSAE, tn. France, in the depart. of Correze, prov. of Limousin; 12 m. from Brive. Pop. 500.

BEYTON. See BZTON.

BEYTOOSH, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the prov. of Kourdistan; situated upon the riv. Tahet, 20 m. N. from Shahrassour. Lat. 35. 48. N. Long. 45. 6. E.

BEYTOR, BIR EL, vil. and station of Arabia Petrea; 38 m. N. from the port of Akaba. Lat. 29. 53. N. Long. 35. 12. E.

BEYTORNI, riv. Hindoostan, falling into the bay of Bengal.

BEYTULBARRY, dist. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Berar; situated to the S. of Ajuntée Ghaut. Lat. 20. 35. N.

BEYZAPOUR, tn. Hindoostan, in the Decan; and 45 m. from Aurungabad.

BEZ, riv. of France, in the arrond. de Die, depart. of Drome, prov. of Venaissin.

BEZAU, tn. Austrian empire, in the Tyrolese mntns., and co. of Bregenz; 6 m. from Feldkirch. Pop. 900. Manufactures, muslins, cottons, and stuffs.

BEZDAU, tn. Austrian empire in Hungary; situated upon the left bank of the Danube, 60 m. SW. from Szegedin. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 19. 0. E.

BEZDELKINO, tn. Asiatic Russia, in Siberia; 70 m. N. from Balagauskoi.

BEZE, tn. France, in the depart. of Côte d'Or, and prov. of Dauphiny; 18 m. NW. from Dijon.

BEZEINE, tn. Palestine, in the pach. of Damascus; 22 m. NE. from Esra. Lat. 33. 1. N. Long. 36. 43. E.

BEZEKA, mntns. Central Asia, forming the N. separation of the Chinese empire from Tartary. Lat. 48. 0. N. Long. 81. 0. E.

BEZENSTEIN, tn. S. Germany, in the kingd. of Bavaria; 30 m. from Bamberg.

BEZERGHENLI, tn. Turkey in Asia, in the sandj. of Ak-Serai, and gov. of Konieh; 30 m. N. from Ak-Serai, the capital of the dist. Lat. 38. 55. N. Long. 33. 57. E.

BEZIERS (anc. Bæterre), tn. France, in the depart. of Herault, prov. of Languedoc, on the caual of Languedoc, and on the banks of the riv. Orb. It stands on an eminence commanding a prospect over a valley whose sides are clothed with olives, mulberries, vines, and various other fruit-trees. It is 9 m. from the sea,

and 609 m. from Paris. Lat. 43. 21. N. Long. 3. 14. E. Possesses a tribunal of justice, an exchange, cathedral, and several churches. It enjoys considerable trade in corn, wine, oil, brandy, fruits, wool, calico, and silk. Mineral waters spring up in the vicinity, where lead and marble are also found. Eau-de-vie is made here; gloves, verdigrise, spirits of wine, &c. Fairs are held on the 2d of Feb. and 19th of Aug. Beziers is the birth-place of Riquet, Barbeyrac, Mairan, Vansieres, Pelisson, &c. It is a place of great antiquity, the Bæterræ of the Romans: suffered spoliation from the Visigoths, the Saracens, and Charlemagne; attained a high degree of splendour before it was sacked, in the 13th century, by Arnould, abbot of Cîteaux, in the crusade against the Albigenses. When the abbot was about to storm the town, his followers asked him how they should be able to distinguish the Catholics, so as to spare their lives. To which he replied, *Kill all; let God discover his own.*

BEZIM, riv. Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Novogorod, and passing into that of Archangel. Lat. 63. 0. N. Long. 54. 20. E.

BEZNAR, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Granada, and prov. of Valencia, at the base of the Sierra Nevada mtns., and 15 m. N. from Mont-ril. Lat. 36. 56. N. Long. 3. 36. W.

BEZOARA, tn. Hindoostan, in the N. Circars; 40 m. SW. from Masulipatam, and 15 m. SE. from Coudapilly; situated upon the right bank of the riv. Krishna. Lat. 16. 31. N. Long. 80. 38. E. There is a ferry at this place, which is a thoroughfare between the Carnatic and the Circars, across the riv. Krishna. The tn. contains a Mohammedan serai and mosque, and a bungalow for the accommodation of travellers. The vicinity is highly picturesque, and in the bold steep rocks that impend over the Krishna, near the tn., are several caves and temples.

BEZON, Et., tn. N. America, in the depart. div. of Texas, intendency of San Louis Potosi; 20 m. NE. from San Antonio. Lat. 29. 50. N. Long. 98. 25. W.

BEZONOVKA, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Sinbirsk, situated upon the riv. Kama; 20 m. NE. from Sinbirsk, the capital of the gov. Lat. 54. 35. N. Long. 48. 25. E.

BEZONS, tn. France, depart. of Seine-et-Oise and prov. of Isle of France; 12 m. N. from Versailles.

BEZONZONS, people in the island of Madagascar, in the Indian ocean. They possess 14 vils. dwell in a valley, or hollow, encompassed by lofty mtns. separating them on the E. from the Betanimes, and on the W. from the Antancayes. Their fields are well cultivated, watered by many rivulets, and the inhabitants of this secluded position seem to enjoy all the pleasures of life, without apprehending or sharing in any of its vicissitudes.

BEZOPASNOI, tn. of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on a branch of the Manitch; 25 m. N. from Stavropol. Lat. 45. 5. N. Long. 41. 10. E.

BEZOUOTTE, tn. France, in the depart. of Côte d'Or and prov. of Bretagne; 15 m. NW. from Dijon.

BEZWARAH, tn. Hindoostan. See BEZOARA.

BHADRA, riv. of Hindoostan, in the peninsula of Gujerat, falling into the Indian ocean. Lat. 21. 45. N. Long. 70. 45. E.

BHADRINATH. See BADRINA.

BHAGA SINGH, vil. Hindoostan; 40 m. NE. from Almora. Lat. 29. 50. N. Long. 80. 15. E. Here is a Hindoo temple, the site of which is elevated 7700 feet above the ocean's level.

BHAGALIOTTA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer, as a tributary to the Krishna riv.; 20 m. N. from Beddamnug, and 70 m. S. from Bejapoor.

BHAGESUR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Kumaon, seated on the Cali branch of the riv. Goggra, and 20 m. NE. from Almora. Holding three fairs for the sale of merchandise in each year. Lat. 30. 0. N. Long. 79. 54. E.

BHAGRINATH, riv. Hindoostan, prov. of Gurwal; it is by the union of this riv. with the Alacanda, that the great riv. of the Ganges is formed.

BHAGWUNTGHUR, or BHAGWUNTPUR, vil. Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer, having a strong fort; 15 m. NW. from Rantampoor. Lat. 26. 10. N. Long. 76. 5. E.

BHAIGONGA, riv. Hindoostan, a principal tributary to the great riv. Godavery.

BHAIRAVA, MATH, vil. Hindoostan, in Delhi; 10 m. SW. from Gangoutri, amidst the Himmaleh mtns. and where the Ganges has its source. Here is a Hindoo temple and place of pilgrimage.

BHAL KHOTE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Lahore, situated upon the Jhyllum riv.; 120 m. NW. from Lahore. Lat. 32. 10. N. Long. 72. 20. E.

BHALLODE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gujerat, situated upon the S. bank of the Nerbudah riv.; 16 m. N. from Broach. Lat. 21. 49. N. Long. 73. 15. E.

BHAMBHORA, GHUR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Bussaher, between the Matroti and Andryti riva. There is a fort here, the site of which is elevated 9800 feet above the sea. Lat. 31. 15. N. Long. 77. 45. E.

BHANMO, tn. E. Indies, in the Burmese empire, and on the Irawaddy riv.; 160 m. N. from Ava. Lat. 24. 12. N. Long. 96. 46. E. It is the chief place of the dist. or principality, between the Chinese dominions and the Irawaddy river.

BHANPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Oriasa; 70 m. SW. from Cuttack.

BHANPOORA, tn. Hindoostan, in the dist. of Rampoor and prov. of Malwa, situated upon the Rewa riv. in Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 75. 50. E. The tn. is handsome, regular, and well built. Pop. 13,000. Here is an unfinished fort.

BIHARA BATU, tn. island of Sumatra, situated on the E. coast, on the Malacca straits. Lat. 3. 15. N. Long. 99. 40. E.

BHAREII, or BHARAGHURRY, tn. Hindoostan, in the Nepaul ter. Lat. 26. 55. N. Long. 85. 26. E.

BHARS, fort, Turkey in Europe, prov. of Albania, situated near Port Panormus, on the Ionian sea. Lat. 40. 4. N. Long. 19. 53. E.

BHATEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Allahabad; 2 m. N. from Banda. Lat. 25. 44. N. Long. 80. 21. E.

BHATGONG, tn. Hindoostan, in the Nepaul ter. having a pop. of about 20,000, dwelling in well-built, brick houses; it is adorned with a palace, several public buildings, and contains an extensive library. It is believed that

many valuable Sanscrit MSS. are deposited here. Many Nepaulese Brahmins reside in this tn. but they do not command respect either for their devotion or their learning. Lat. 27. 40. N. Long. 85. 10. E.

BHATNEER, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer, in the great sandy desert, and the capital of the Bhatti dist.; 75 m. s. from Lahore. Lat. 29. 40. N. Long. 74. 12. E.

BHATTA, tn. Hindoostan, in the dist. of Harrowty and prov. of Ajmeer; 45 m. s. from Bhanpoora. Lat. 24. 16. N. Long. 78. 31. E.

BHATTIA, tn. Hindoostan, in the peninsula of Gujerat. Lat. 22. 10. N. Long. 69. 25. E.

BHATTIES, country of Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer; its boundaries are on the N. the Gurrah; on the S. the Bicanere Rajah's territories; on the E. Hurrianna and parts of Delhi; and on the W. the great sandy desert. The banks of the Cuggur are adapted to cultivation, being irrigated by the periodical inundations of that riv. but the rest of the dist. is arid and barren. Bhatneer and Batindeh are the most important Bhattee tns.; but those with which Europeans are most familiar are Futtehabad, Sirsah, Beerghur, and Beeraiah. The inhabitants barter or export little produce, and import only cloth, sugar, and salt. The Bhatties were originally shepherds, whose descendants are still to be found in the Punjab, and eastward of the Indus from the sea to Ooch. They have long been conspicuous as thieves, and their depredations are conducted on foot. In 1809, the Hurrianna dist. was occupied by the British, who importuned the chiefs to restrain their predatory habits, and invited them to friendship and relations mutually beneficial. These peaceful overtures were rejected, which led to the reduction of the principal tns. by the British in 1810. The generosity of the British, and their objects in their reduction of uncivilized India, were evinced in their treatment of Zabeta Khan, son of Bahadur Khan, who became, unsolicited, a British ally, and, without any previous condition or stipulation, drew up his army under the standard of England. The unsuspecting and entire confidence of this chieftain was repaid by the restoration of all his territories to him at the close of the campaign. For some years the turbulent Bhatties were kept, or rather remained, in apparent subjection, but in 1818, their restless spirit again awoke and prompted them to seize the tn. of Futtehabad, which was in British occupation; this manifestation of violence was followed by chastisement and complete subjection of the disorderly dist.

BHAUG, India, in Cutch Gundava; 38 m. N. from Gundava. Lat. 28. 27. N. Long. 68. 4. E.

BHAUT, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Lahore, situated upon the riv. Ravee; 50 m. SW. from Lahore. Lat. 30. 59. N. Long. 73. 32. E.

BHAVANI, riv. Hindoostan, prov. of Coimbatour, tributary to the Krishna at Bhavani-Kndal.

BHAVANI-KUDAL, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Coimbatour; 60 m. NE. from Coimbatour, the capital of the prov. Lat. 11. 25. N. Long. 77. 45. E. The tn. is situated at the confluence of the Cavery and Bhavani rivs. contains one temple to Vishnu and a second to Siva, and is much visited by pilgrims.

BHAWUR, purgunnah, Hindoostan, between the rivs. Jumnah and Sutleje, in this purgunnah

to the W. of the riv. Tonse, the seat of the Mahassoo Dewtah religion originated, and this div. has ever since been considered by the followers of that superstition, as holy land. The Mahassoo Dewtah idol was subsequently removed from this, its original place of institution and promulgation, to Oonoree, on the E. bank of the Tonse riv. where it still continues to obtain the adoration of thousands, and its priesthood an ample supply of valuable offerings.

BHEEKUNGAUM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Candeish; 50 m. NW. from Boorhampoor. It was formerly a large and flourishing place, but has been wasted and depopulated by the Pindarree incursions.

BHEELS, people, Hindoostan, in the prov. of Malwa, dwelling near the mntns. in the vicinity of the Nerbuddah and Zuptee rivs. and in the jungle extending W. to Gujerat, where they meet the Coolies, and E. to Gundwana, where they come in contact with the Gonds. They are disinclined to industry, prone to rapine, occasionally serve as mercenaries under neighbouring chieftains, are armed with bows, go almost naked, profess the Hindoo religion, but neglect its precepts concerning purity. In 1818 they were shorn of all their acquired political strength by the victories and policy of Sir John Malcolm, and their chiefs entered into an obligation to live peaceably with their neighbours, and not pollute their hands with plunder. See MALWA, CANDEISH, &c.

BHEEMFED, tn. Hindoostan, in the Nepaulese ter. situated upon the Rapy riv.; 15 m. from Catmandoo. Lat. 27. 32. N. Long. 84. 50. E.

BHEEMTAL, lake, Hindoostan, in the prov. of Kumoan, situated amongst the mntns.; about 30 m. from Almora, and elevated 4200 feet above sea level. A temple of Siva, or of Mahadeva, stands on the margin of the lake, and also the ruins of a fort. To the S. lies the vil. of Bheemtal, having a house for the reception of travellers, and a commissariat dépôt, 2 m. from which is the lake called Naokochea Tal.

BHEER, dist. of Hindoostan, prov. of Aurungabad, in the Deccan, between Lat. 18. and 19. N.; possesses an undulating surface, thinly peopled, and watered by the rivs. Kundyia and Sindpuna.

BHEER, tn. Hindoostan, in dist. of Bheer. prov. of Aurungabad; 70 m. from Ahmednuggur. Lat. 18. 59. N. Long. 75. 48. E.

BHEINDUR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Chittore, prov. of Ajmeer; situated upon the riv. Goompty; 30 m. E. from Odeypoor. Pop. 2500.

BHEINT, tn. and fort. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa; 15 m. S. from Gohund. Lat. 26. 13. N. Long. 78. 25. E.

BHEIT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, situated upon the Betwah riv.; 55 m. SW. from Nurwur. Lat. 25. 5. N. Long. 78. 28. E.

BHERA, tn. Hindoostan, in the dist. of Punjab, and prov. of Lahore, situated upon the riv. Behut; 100 m. NW. from Lahore. Lat. 32. 30. N. Long. 72. 40. E.

BHEVANEY. See BHAVANI.

BHIND, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra; 45 m. NE. from Gualior. Lat. 24. 4. N. Long. 78. 40. E. It has a trade in cotton.

BHINDUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer;

35 m. *SE.* from Odeypoor. Lat. 26. 31. N. Long. 74. 12. E.

BHIRA. See **BHARA.**

BHIRKOT, dist. Hindoostan, in the ter. of Nepal. Lat. 27. 59. N. Long. 83. 48. E.

BHIROO, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, situated upon the Wyne-Gunga riv. 90 m. S. from Nagpoor. Lat. 19. 50. N. Long. 79. 35. E.

BHIROOWALL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Lahore, situated upon the N. bank of the riv. Beyah, here 750 yards in width; 25 m. from Amristir. Lat. 30. 50. N. Long. 73. 3. E.

BHISAGONG, tn. Hindoostan, in the country of Singpoo or Singpho, contiguous to Assam. Lat. 27. 30. N. Long. 95. 42. E.

BHOBANESER, an. city, Hindoostan, in prov. of Orissa, situated near Bulwanta, and 15 m. from Cuttack. Here are the great pagoda of Siva, and numerous towers, and temples dedicated to the worship of Mahadeva, one of which is raised to the height of 180 feet, and built entirely of brick. The chief temple to Mahadeva, the top of which is shaped like a turban, is supposed to have been erected as early as the year 657, and the city itself to have been founded in 617, by Lalat Indra Kesari. There is a figure of the Lingam at this place, formed of one piece of sandstone, and upwards of 40 ft. in height.

BHODUSTREE, tn. Central Asia, in the dist. of Gwattar, country of Mukran, Beloochistan, situated near the embouchure of the Mooleanee or Bhugwur riv. and near the shores of the Indian ocean; 80 m. SW. from Kedje. Lat. 25. 9. N. Long. 61. 32. E.

BHOJIPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Oude, 100 m. N. from Lucknow. Lat. 25. 32. N. Long. 89. 51. E.

BHONSLA, div. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Bejapoor, within the Concan dist. The surface forms an inclined plane sloping towards the sea. It is watered by the Atchera and Dewghur riva. and includes the tns. of Warree, the capital, Raree, Vingorla, and Malwan.

BHOODJE. See **BHOJ.**

BHOOG, tn. Central Asia, in the dist. of Kusurkuna, prov. of Mukran, Beloochistan, situated near the right bank of the Nugor riv. 120 m. W. from Kedje. Lat. 25. 15. N. Long. 60. 30. N.

BHOOG, or **BHOONJE**, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Cutch, founded, about the year 1600, by Row Bharra. It occupies a rising ground, is badly fortified, presents at a little distance a very interesting appearance of temples, towers, and splendid white buildings, glittering amongst plantations of date-trees. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 23. 17. N. Long. 69. 54. E. The fort of Bhoog was taken by the British in 1819, and both fort and tn. suffered considerably from an earthquake in the same year. Infanticide is frequent in this vicinity.

BHOOLDRA, tn. Central Asia, in the prov. of Mukran, Beloochistan, situated upon the Mooleanee or Bhugwur riv.; 25 m. NE. from Kedje. Lat. 26. 45. N. Long. 62. 43. E.

BHOONDEE, dist. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Ajmeer, governed by a rajah, who was admitted under British protection in the year 1818. Bhoondee, the capital of the dist., is situated in a hilly country, inhabited by Meenas, a set of robbers, who, to their other crimes, add that of child-stealing.

BHOOTEAS. See **BRUTANT.**

BHOPAUL, or **BOPAU**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, the capital of a dist. of the same name, 100 m. from Oojein. Lat. 23. 15. N. Long. 47. 35. E. It is encircled by a wall, has an extensive suburb, and a ghurry or fort. On the SW. side of the tn. is a large tank, from which the riv. Bess issues, and on the E. a small tank, the head of the Patra riv.

BHOPAUL, dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Malwa, and on the old Hindoo boundary of that prov. having one gate within its confines, and the other in Gundwana. It is bounded on the N. by Sindia and Kotah; on the E. by Sindia; on the S. by the Nerbuddah riv.; and the dists. of Holcar and Sindia on the W. The surface is uneven, but in the valleys is much fertile land, and watered by numerous rivulets, the chief of which is the Betwa. The inhabitants are Patans, whose ancestors settled here under Aurangzebe, about one century ago. This ter. was taken under British protection in 1816; since which time it has rapidly improved in civilization and wealth, and the ruling nabob has now little occasion for appealing to British power either to obtain submission to his laws, or to protect the property of his subjects.

BHOPAWUR, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Malwa, seated on the right bank of the Mhye riv. Lat. 22. 34. N. Long. 75. 7. E.

BHORASSA, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Ajmeer, seated on the left bank of the Cali Sind riv. Millstones are found here.

BHOREGAUT, THE GREAT PASS OF, Hindoostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, through the W. mtns. and on the road between Bombay and Poonah, opening a communication for carriages, between the maritime dists. of Callianee and the plateau of the Deccan.

BHOREGAUT, THE LESS PASS OF, Hindoostan, prov. of Aurungabad, through the Jooneer mtn. opening a communication with the elevated region where the city of Poonah stands.

BHOUSEREE, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Dowlatabad; 20 m. from Balktree.

BHOW, tn. Central Asia, in the dist. of Gwattur, prov. of Mukran, in Beloochistan, near the left bank of the riv. Nugor; 106 m. S. from Kedje. Lat. 25. 37. N. Long. 61. 1. E.

BHOWANIPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, in the dist. of Dinagepoor, and pres. of Bengal, having an established market. The festival of Nekk-mundur, a Mohammedan saint, is observed here from the 7th to the 17th of April every year, when, it is said, upwards of 100,000 persons are assembled, amongst whom are to be found all the wandering, uncertain characters of the country.

BHOWANNEE, tn. and fortress of Hindoostan, in the prov. of Delhi, in the dist. of Hurriana.

BHOWANNY, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Delhi; 80 m. W. from the city of Delhi. Lat. 28. 36. N. Long. 75. 42. E. It was taken by storm, in the year 1809, by a British force.

BHOW-BEGUM. See **FYZABAD.**

BHOWNUGGUR, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, situated upon the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay. Lat. 21. 50. N. Long. 72. 10. E. and the place of import and export for Ahmedabad, Marwar, and Cattwar. The trade with Arabia here is considerable. This tn. has long been notorious as the habitation of a set of coiners, who counterfeit the Indian rupee with the most exact resemblance. The rajah was not

quite free from the suspicion of a participation in the profits of this dishonest manufacture, and his subsequent conduct, in exciting a rebellion, and then taking the most active steps to suppress it, argues neither in favour of his integrity nor wisdom. Bhowauggur is a tributary state, under British protection.

BHUDDAUNEE, tn. India, in the prov. of Moulton, situated upon the right bank of the riv. Indus; 60 m. N. from Bukhor. Lat. 28. 6. N. Long. 69. 40. E.

BHUGWANEEA, dist. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Candeish: boundaries, on the N. and S. the Satpoora and Vindhya mntns.; on the W. Nemaour; on the E. Gundwana. Its chief tns. are Hurda and Hindiah, and it is traversed by the Nerbuddah.

BHUGWUNTER, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Bejapoor; 55 m. NW. from Goa. Lat. 16. 10. N. Long. 73. 40. E. situated upon the riv. Massoora, and having a strong fort.

BHUGWUR, or **DUSTEE**, or **MOOLEANEE**, riv. of Central Asia, prov. of Mukran, in Beloochistan. It rises in the Wushutee mntns., flows past Punjgoor, and Kedje, the capital of the prov., and after a course of about 300 m. from N. to S. falls into the Indian ocean below Gwuttur district. Lat. 26. 0. N. Long. 62. 8. E.

BHUHADOOGHUR, vil. and fort. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Delhi, and 15 m. W. from Delhi, the capital. Lat. 28. 40. N. Long. 76. 55. E.

BHUIL, tn. Hindoostan, in the Shekawatty country, prov. of Ajmeer, situated upon the road from the Punjab to Bicanera. Merchants are subjected to severe exactions here, and sometimes wholly plundered.

BHUJEE, dist. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Delhi, between the Jumnah and Sutlege riva, including the ghurly or fort of Kungur. The Ghorkhas seized on this district in 1811, but were entirely expelled by the British in 1814.

BHUKOR, tn. India, situated upon the right bank of the riv. Indus; 60 m. N.E. from Larkhanu. Lat. 27. 15. N. Long. 69. 19. E.

BHURALS, tn. Central Asia, in the dist. of Gwuttur, prov. of Mukran, Beloochistan, situated upon the shore of the Indian ocean; 60 m. E. from Choubar. Lat. 25. 4. N. Long. 61. 17. E.

BHURASOO, tn. Hindoostan, in the dist. of Gurwal, and prov. of Delhi; 80 m. W. from Serinagur. Lat. 31. 18. N. Long. 78. 36. E.

BHURTPORE, or **ВНУТРЯЯ**, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra; 31 m. NW. from the city of Agra. Lat. 27. 13. N. Long. 77. 34. E. It is the capital of a state founded by the Jauts, originally from Moulton, and who, although of a low caste, assumed higher claims upon adopting military habits. The tn. is strongly fortified, encircled by a mud-wall, and having a fort at the S. end. The circumference, of both tn. and fortress, is about 8 miles.

BHURTPOOR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. of Agra, extending from Gopaulghur to Biana, forming the W. boundary of the Agra dist., and covering an area of 5000 square miles. The chief tns. are Bhurtpoor, Deeg, Weyre, Biana, Combhore, Gopaulghur fort, Kurnau: there are also many places of minor importance, as Nuggur, Nudbharee, Roodawah; some parts of the dist. are so low and flat as to be subject to inundation during the rainy season. The Jauts

from Moulton settled here, and in 1700 became known throughout Hindoostan. The rajahs of this dist. from 1700 to 1808, sustained obstinate struggles against the encroachments of adventurers. Churamum, the Jaut, built the fort of Bhurtpoor; Sooraj Mull, having remodelled the government, was slain in battle in 1763. Jewar Singh, his son and successor, was secretly assassinated in 1768. In 1780, Nudjiff Khan reduced most of the Jauts' country, and contracted into an insignificant area and revenue the government of the rajah of Bhurtpoor. In 1768, Ruttan Singh ascended the throne, but being assassinated shortly after was succeeded by Kairy Singh, who reigned without molestation until his death. Runjeet Singh next assumed the government, who received mild and friendly treatment from the Mahattas. In 1803, the rajah concluded a treaty of friendship and alliance with the British, but afterwards unaccountably took the part of Jeswunt Row Holcar, and received him within the fort of Bhurtpoor. After a siege attended with the loss of 3100 of the British army, the rajah capitulated to General Lake, and entered into a new treaty on conditions more humiliating than were before imposed, but rendered necessary by the treachery of his conduct. In 1824, Baldeo Singh ascended the throne of his brave father Runjeet, and his son, Bulwunt Singh, was recognised by the British, in 1825, as legitimate rajah. Durjunt Sal attempted to usurp the throne of the young rajah, and having resisted British interference for some time, was at length defeated, and himself and family sent prisoners to Allahabad. After this last act of insubordination, the chief forts in the dist. of Bhurtpoor were blown up.

BHUSOOL, riv. of Central Asia, in the prov. of Mukran, in Beloochistan, falling into the Indian ocean. Lat. 25. 40. N. Long. 64. 36. E.

BHUTANT, dist. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Gurwal and Kumoan, including the passes into Tibet, and a great portion of the surface being above the line of perpetual congelation; the district is called Bhutant, to distinguish it from Bootan, the ter. of the Deb Raja. The pop. amounts to 10,000. Bhootas, Tibetians, and even some who claim descent from the Mogul Tartars left here by Timor. The distinction of caste is not observed amongst them, but the inhabitants of different villages will not intermarry. In the upper country grow the cypress, hazel, and birch; with gooseberry, currant, dwarf cypress, and juniper bushes: and the only grains that ripen are the papira, a species of wheat, cheena, with awa and jawa, two kinds of barley. The spring commences in June, and after the middle of August all ascent to the tops of the encircling mntns. is strictly prohibited, and the use of fire-arms near villages forbidden; as their discharge has been known to be followed by a fall of snow. The Bhootas occupy the Alpine regions amidst the Himalayan snowy peaks, and pursue rather a commercial than an agricultural life. They derive much advantage from their mines, and they feed large flocks of sheep and goats for their own consumption, the grain raised here being insufficient for their support. In language and personal appearance they resemble the Tartars, with whom they do not object to eat and drink. Their religion, also, bears a close resemblance, some departure being occasioned by close intimacy and long residence amongst the Hindoos, from whom they have bor-

rowed some additional rites. Before the Gorkha invasion, they were accustomed to sacrifice bulls and cows, for which they now substitute buffaloes, but many of the hill-tribes still consider the Bhootseans as cow-killers, and therefore out-castes.

BHUTKOT, mntns. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Delhi; 20 m. NW. from Almora, 9200 feet above the sea. Lat. 30. 0. N. Long. 79. 30. E.

BHUTNEE, tn. Central Asia, ter. of Afghanistan, in Cabool, situated upon the riv. Gomul; 45 m. NW. from Dera-Jamael-Khan, upon the Indus. Lat. 32. 25. N. Long. 70. 2. E.

BHYNTUREE, tn. and fort, Hindoostan, in the Nepal ter.; 5 m. from the banks of the riv. Cali, at an elevation of 5600 feet above sea-level. Lat. 29. 36. N. Long. 80. 25. E.

BHOUSDA, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Malwa, containing 2500 inhabitants.

BI, riv. Asiatic Russia, in Siberia. It flows from lake Altan or Teletskoi, and falls into the riv. Obi.

BIADOUN, tn. Asia, in the Birman empire, situated upon the left bank of the Ningtee riv. a tributary to the Irawadi; 30 m. SW. from Debarayn. Lat. 21. 57. N. Long. 94. 54. E.

BIAERNEBORG, tn. European Russia, in Finland Proper, situated upon the riv. Kumo, which flows from lake Tavastland.

BIAFARS, people of W. Africa, occupying the country between the Kabou or Rio Grande, and the Geba or Balantes riv. They are also called Iolaa, are a peaceable, industrious race, and suffer continual hardships from their idle neighbours, the Papels. Their wealth presents a strong temptation to those barbarians, and to protect it they are compelled to keep up a perpetual petty war. The king of the Biafars resides at Gonala. Bidjooga is also a tn. with a large pop. and the Portuguese have settlements on the Rio Grande, at Balola, and Caodo. Lat. 11. 50. N. Long. 14. 30. W.

BIAFRA, country, or kingd. of W. Africa, extending along the sea-coast, and having Waree on the N. and the Calbongos country to the S. The inhabitants dwell principally along the banks of the riv. Cameroons. Lat. 4. 0. N. Long. 11. 0. E.

BIAFRA, BIAFRÉ or, W. Africa, an estuary on the coast of the Biafars country and S. of the gulf of Guinea; in which are situated the island of Fernando Po, St. Thomas, and Prince's islands. It is included between cape Formosa on the NW. and that of Lopez Gonzalvo on the S. Lat. 2. 20. N. Long. 8. 30. E.

BIAGGIO, tn. S. Italy, prov. of Sannio, kingd. of Naples, situated upon the riv. Biferno; 6 m. N. from Larino. Lat. 41. 52. N. Long. 14. 55. E.

BIAGIO, Sr., tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian states, situated upon a tributary to the riv. Sile; 8 m. from Treviso. Lat. 45. 40. N. Long. 12. 24. E.

BIAGIO, Sr., tn. S. Italy, prov. of Upper Calabria; 5 m. SW. from Nicastro.

BIAGIO, Sr., tn. S. Italy, state of Sannio, kingd. of Naples; 7 m. E. from Moliase.

BIAGRASSO. See **ASIA-GRASSO**.

BIAJOO, riv. island of Borneo, Indian seas, in the Benjarmassin dist. falling into the Javan sea. Lat. 3. 10. S. Long. 114. 40. E.

BIALA, tn. European Russia, prov. of Poland, situated on the riv. Bug; 29 m. W. from

Brezeac-Litovsk. Lat. 52. 1. N. Long. 23. 8. E.

BIALA, riv. Austrian empire, prov. of Galicia. It rises in the Carpathian chain, traverses the circle of Sandecz, and becomes tributary to the Dunajets riv.

BIALA, tn. Austrian empire, in the circle of Myslenicz, and in the Polish part of the prov. of Galicia, on the riv. Biala, which is here crossed by a bridge that communicates with the tn. of Bilitz. Pop. 3006. Manufactures, cloth.

BIALA, riv. Austrian empire, forming the natural boundary between Austrian Silesia and Galicia, and becoming afterwards tributary to the Vistula.

BIALA, or **BIALLA**, tn. Prussia, in the circle of Olesko, and prov. of East Prussia; 28 m. SW. from Olesko. Pop. 1000. Lat. 53. 37. N. Long. 22. 5. E.

BIALIS, tn. of Bahari or Lower Egypt, in the Damietta div. of the Delta; 11 m. NW. from Mansoura. Lat. 31. 8. N. Long. 31. 16. E.

BIALLA. See **BIALA**.

BIALOKERKIEV (white church), tn. European Russia, gov. of Kiev, situated upon the riv. Ross; 63 m. SW. from Kiev. Lat. 50. 0. N. Long. 30. 12. E.

BIALOGROD, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Wilna; 10 m. from Lida. Pop. 1800.

BIALYKAMEN, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Zloczow, prov. of Galicia; 20 m. NE. from Lemberg.

BIALYSTOCK (anc. Podlachia), tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, situated upon the riv. Narew; 25 m. from Bielsk. Pop. 6000. Lat. 53. 7. N. Long. 23. 7. E.

BIANA, tn. Hindoostan, in the prov. of Agra, on the Ban-Gunga riv. 50 m. SW. from the city of Agra. Lat. 26. 56. N. Long. 77. 10. E. It was formerly the capital of the prov. and is still a considerable tn. containing large stone-buildings, a spacious and flourishing bazaar, and, in the vicinity, the remains of a city of greater extent may be seen. Here are strong fortifications. Indigo and copper are obtained in the vicinity.

BIANABAD, tn. Persia, in the prov. of Irak; 30 m. N. from Guerden.

BIANCA CAPE, island of Corsica, situated at the NW. point, and to the W. of cape Corso. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. 9. 20. E.

BIANCHI MANDRI, tn. island of Sicily, in the intendancy of Catania, situated upon the Dittaino riv. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 14. 40. E.

BIANCO CAPE, island of Sicily, situated upon the N. coast; 5 m. N. from Milazzo. Lat. 38. 15. N. Long. 15. 12. E.

BIANCO CAPE, island of Sicily, intendancy of Girgenti, on the SW. coast. It is a white promontory 90 feet high, with a shoal-reef extending from it one mile to the S. Lat. (of the Turret) 37. 22. 25. N. Long. 13. 16. 27. E.

BIANCO CAPE, Corfu, one of the Ionian isles, in the Mediterranean sea. It is a high point, supposed to resemble much Beachy Head, in the English channel. It lies 8 m. N. of Paxo, and has a light-house upon it. Lat. 39. 21. 0. N. Long. 21. 7. 0. E.

BIANCO, riv. S. Italy, kingd. of Naples. It rises in Monte Aento, traverses the prov. of Principato, and falls into the Sele a few miles above Soccorso. Lat. 40. 38. V. Long. 15. 25. E.

BIANCO, Lo, tn. S. Italy, prov. of Upper

Calabria, kingd. of Naples, situated upon the coast of the Mediterranean; 12 m. N.E. from Bovat, and 28 m. E. from Reggio. Lat. 38. 7. N. Long. 16. 8. E.

BIANCO, isle, Austrian empire, off the coast of Istria, in the Adriatic sea. Lat. 45. 15. N. Long. 13. 40. E.

BIANDRATE, or BIANTRATE, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont, near the left bank of the riv. Sesia, and 8 m. W. from Novara. Lat. 45. 29. N. Long. 8. 28. E.

BIAR, tn. Spain, in the subdiv. of Seville, prov. of Granada, situated upon the riv. Biar; 37 m. N. from Seville. Lat. 36. 41. N. Long. 5. 45. E.

BIAR, riv. Spain; it makes a passage for itself through the Sierra Constantina, and enters Andalusia where it becomes one of the principal supplies of the Guadalquivir. Lat. 37. 50. N. Long. 5. 36. W.

BIAR OMSHASH, station, Arabia Petræa, in the desert of Fieh. 50 m. NW. from Akaba. Lat. 29. 59. N. Long. 34. 29. E.

BIAR SABBA, tn. Bahara or Lower Egypt; 60 m. N.E. from Cairo, adjacent to the marshy lakes and the Isthmus of Suez. Lat. 30. 32. N. Long. 32. 0. E.

BIARDS, Lxs, tn. France, depart. of La Manche, prov. of Normandy. Pop. 1200.

BIARITZ, or BIARITZ, or BIART, tn. France, in the depart. of the Lower Pyrénées, prov. of Gascony; 6 m. from Bayonne. Pop. 950.

BIARMIA, ter. div. European Russia, comprehending the govs. of Archangel, Vologda, and Perm.

BIAS BAY, China, in the Huei-Tchoofoo, dist. upon the S. coast. Lat. 22. 35. N. Long. 114. 35. E.

BIASCA, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Tessin; situated upon the left bank of the Tesino riv.; 10 m. N. from Bellinzona. Lat. 46. 21. N. Long. 8. 58. E.

BIASCHINA. See ABIASIO.

BIASE, or BIASI, Str., tn. S. Italy, prov. of Principato Citra; 3 m. from Nicastro, and 16 m. NW. from Policastro.

BIATLEKALITVENSCK, tn. European Russia, in the ter. of the Don Cossacks; situated upon the riv. Donetz, 80 m. N. from Tcherkask. Lat. 48. 16. N. Long. 40. 35. E.

BIATLOGORADKA, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Kiev; situated upon a rivulet that is tributary to the Dnieper, 10 m. W. from Kiev, the capital of the prov. Lat. 50. 23. N. Long. 30. 7. E.

BIATLOLOUTZK, tn. Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronez; 40 m. from Biatlovsk. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 39. 1. E.

BIATLOTZKOVK, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Poltova; 45 m. NW. from Poltova, the capital of the gov. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 34. 3. E.

BIATLOVSK, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Voronez; 170 m. S. from Voronez. Lat. 49. 10. N. Long. 39. 32. E.

BIATLSK, Old, tn. European Russia, in the gov. of Voronez; situated upon a tributary of the Donetz, 30 m. W. from Biatlovsk. Lat. 49. 15. N. Long. 39. 0. E.

BIBAN, or BIBAAN, tn. Said, or Upper Egypt, in the dist. of Ghennéh, or Coos; situated upon the left bank of the Nile, 38 m. S. from Edfou. Lat. 24. 27. N. Long. 82. 56. E.

BIBAN, AL, tn. N. Africa, state of Tripoli; situated upon the coast of the Mediterranean,

100 m. W. from Tripoli. Lat. 33. 10. N. Long. 11. 26. E.

BIBAN EL MOLUK, tn. of Said, or Upper Egypt, in the Thebaid; situated upon the left bank of the Nile, 5 m. N. from the ancient Thebes. Lat. 25. 50. N. Long. 32. 38. E.

BIBB, co. N. America, in the state of Alabama. Bounds. on the N. Shelby; on the E. the riv. Coosa; on the S. Autauga and Perry; and on the W. Tuscaloosa. It is traversed by the Cahaba riv. Lat. 33. 0. N. Long. 77. 0. W. Pop. 6310.

BIBB, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of the same name, and state of Alabama; 35 m. SE. from Tuscaloosa; having a county court-house.

BIBBE, tn. of Vostani, or Central Egypt; situated upon the left bank of the Nile, 13 m. S. from Benisouef. Lat. 29. 1. N. Long. 31. 7. E.

BIBBIENA, tn. N. Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany; situated upon the riv. Arno, 28 m. E. from Florence. Lat. 43. 45. N. Long. 11. 52. E.

BIBBONA, tn. N. Italy, dist. of Pisa, and grand duchy of Tuscany; 15 m. SW. from Volterra, and near the sea-coast. Lat. 43. 20. N. Long. 10. 34. E.

BIBEN, tn. of Persia, in the prov. of Irak; 150 m. E. from Isfahan.

BIBEN, tn. Austrian empire, in the prov. of Istria; the seat of a bishop.

BIBER, riv. of S. Germany, constituting the N. boundary of the duchy of Oldenburg, and falling into the Nalze at Kurn. Lat. 49. 53. N. Long. 7. 24. E.

BIBER, riv. S. Germany, kingd. of Bavaria, falling into the Danube near Leipheim.

BIBER, tn. Central Germany, in the co. of Hanau, and state of Hesse Cassel, having manufactures of cobalt, copper, and iron.

BIBER, tn. Central Germany; 5 m. SE. from the free-tn. of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Pop. 850.

BIBERACH, tn. S. Germany, in the dist. of the Danube, and kingd. of Wirtemberg; situated upon the riv. Riss, or Reiss, and surrounded by a rich and beautiful country. Pop. 5000, Lutherans and Catholics. Distant 13 m. S. from Ehingen, 18 m. SW. from Ulm. Lat. 48. 6. N. Long. 9. 47. E. Trades in linen, paper, cotton, stuffs, woollens, the manufactures of the place, and salt. Biberach was formerly a free-town, but not fortified, in consequence of which it was invested by contending armies in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was occupied by the Swedes in 1634, by the Bavarians in 1702, and by the French in 1796; in which year also a desperate battle was fought here between the French, under Moreau, and the Austrians, commanded by Latour, when the latter suffered a defeat. Biberach was annexed to the kingd. of Bavaria in 1802, but ceded to Wirtemberg in 1806.

BIBERACH, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Regen, and kingd. of Bavaria; 15 m. NE. from Schwandorf. Lat. 49. 22. N. Long. 12. 29. E.

BIBERACH, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Upper Danube, and kingd. of Bavaria; situated upon the riv. Schmutter, 4 m. SE. from Weisenhorn, and 32 m. SW. from Augsburg. Lat. 48. 17. N. Long. 10. 13. E.

BIBERACH, MIDDLE, tn. S. Germany, bail. Biberach, div. of the Danube, and kingd. of Wirtemberg. Pop. 1000.

BIBERACH, tn. N. Germany, in the circle of Kinzig, and duchy of Baden. Pop. 1000.

BIBERICH, tn. Central Germany, duchy of Nassau; situated upon the right bank of the Rhine, 2 m. from Mentz. Excellent wines are produced in the vicinity.

BIBERICH, tn. Central Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt; situated upon the Rhine, 6 m. from Mentz.

BIBERISCH, riv. of Central Germany, in the dist. of Misnia, in the kingd. of Saxony, a tributary to the Mulda.

BIBERIST, tn. Switzerland, canton of Solothurn, and the chief place in a circle of the same name.

BIBERSCHLAG, tn. Central Germany, in the duchy of Coburg; in the vicinity of which are extensive iron-works.

BIBERSTEIN, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. In the vicinity are mines of iron, quarries of marble, and excellent wine is produced.

BIBERT, riv. S. Germany, circle of Rezat, kingd. of Bavaria, falling into the Swabian Rezat 3 m. w. from Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 24. N. Long. 20. 52. E.

BIBERT, tn. S. Germany, circle of Rezat, and kingd. of Bavaria; situated upon the riv. Ehe, 9 m. NW. from Neustadt. Lat. 49. 37. N. Long. 10. 30. E.

BIBEY, riv. Spain, in the subdiv. of Orense, and prov. of Galicia, falling into the riv. Sil below La Rua. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 7. 6. W.

BIBIANA, tn. N. Italy, in the Sardinian state of Piedmont; situated upon the Pellice riv., 3 m. from Lucerna. Pop. 1200.

BIBIG, vil. of Vostani, or Central Egypt; 5 m. S. from Faioum.

BIBIRICE, riv. S. America, empire of Brazil, falling into the S. Atlantic at Olinda, after traversing the prov. of Pernambuco.

BIBLE HEAD, Scotland, island of Lewes, one of the Hebrides; situated upon the E. coast. Lat. 58. 14. N. Long. 6. 10. W.

BIBLIGAM, tn. E. Indies, in the island of Ceylon; 57 m. S. from Candy, the capital.

BIBLIS, tn. Central Germany, in the state of Hesse-Darmstadt; 6 m. from Worms. Pop. 1200. Wines are produced in the vicinity, which abounds also in fertile pastures.

BIBRA, tn. Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony; 10 m. NW. from Naumburg, and celebrated for its mineral waters, which were first noticed in 1777. Pop. 850. Lat. 51. 14. N. Long. 11. 35. E.

BIBURG, or **BISOURO**, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of Isar, and kingd. of Bavaria; 5 m. S. from Munich. Lat. 48. 3. N. Long. 11. 37. E.

BIBURG, tn. S. Germany, in the circle of the Upper Danube, and kingd. of Bavaria; 6 m. W. from Augsburg. Lat. 48. 22. N. Long. 10. 46. E.

BIBURY, par. England, hund. of Brightwell's Barrow, and also of Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 6300. Real prop. £2022. Pop. 950. Fairford (P. T. 80). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

BIBY'S ISLE, N. America, in Hudson's Bay, lying off the coast of New South Wales, and at the entrance of Nevil's Bay. Lat. 62. 0. N. Long. 93. 30. W.

BIC, seigniory of N. America, in the co. of Rimouski, Lower Canada; 6 m. in breadth by

the same quantity in depth: boundaries, in front, the St. Lawrence riv.; NE. the seigniory of Rimonski; SW. by that of the Trois Pistoles. It is settled along the riv. but the surface generally is rugged and mountainous; the only good land lies to the rear, and between the rocky ridges that run parallel to the St. Lawrence. Small craft may shelter securely in the Bay of Bic, which is land-locked, and all around cultivated and settled. Abundance of hay is produced here.

BIC ISLE, N. America, belonging to the seigniory of Bic, in Lower Canada. It lies in the riv. St. Lawrence; 150 m. below Quebec, and extends 3 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth. Lat. 48. 15. N. Long. 69. 0. W.

BIC, riv. N. America, seigniory of Bic, Lower Canada. It is 25 ft. in width, crossed by several bridges, is not navigable, and the falls prevent timber from being floated down.

BICAGONG, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Candish; 5 m. S. from Indore.

BICANERE, or **BICANER**, dist. or rajpoot, princip. in Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer, situated in a central position. Lat. 28. 3. N. Long. 73. 22. E. Boundaries: on the N. the Ajmeer desert, and the Bhaty country; on the S. the Joudpoor and Jeypoor tera; on the E. Hurriana and Shekawutty countries; and on the W. Jesselmere, and the great desert. The surface is flat, the soil a light brown sand, that absorbs moisture immediately. There are hardly any streams in the dist. which obliges almost every family to have a well or cistern, which is usually lined with brick, to preserve rain water in. Bejurah and other Indian pulae are produced here, and a few horses and black cattle exported; in return for which they obtain rice, sugar, opium, indigo, salt, wheat, spices, copper, and coarse cloths. The capital is Bicanere, but Rajghaum, Chooroo, and Bahudra are also enclosed and fortified. The rajah of this poor ter. is the least important of the five Rajpootana chiefs; his revenue is only about five lacks of rupees, and he maintains 2000 cavalry, and about 8000 infantry. In 1808 the Bicanere ter. was invaded by five different armies, who were ultimately defeated by the climate and by the want of water, the rajah having stopped up the wells upon their approach. It is now in alliance with the British, and receives assistance against external aggression and internal commotions, defraying the expenses of whatever British troops the occasion may demand.

BICANERE, tn. Hindoostan, state of Bicanere, prov. of Ajmeer; 260 m. W. from Delhi. Lat. 27. 56. N. Long. 73. 0. E. It is strongly fortified and stands in the centre of a desert of sand; within a few yards of the tn. walls the surface is as sterile as the Lybian deserts. Under the fort is a well 300 feet deep and 20 in diameter, from which the water is drawn by four buckets, each worked by a pair of bullocks. The walls of the tn. are strong, the houses lofty and well-built, the temples adorned with pinnacles and towers, and the fort is an accumulation of small buildings, finished with battlements and towers after the Indian manner. The area occupied by the tn. is one mile square, around which a dry ditch is drawn. The walls and ditch afford less security to the inhabitants than the sterility of their country, and absence of water.

BICCARI, tn. S. Italy, in the kingd. of Naples; 21 m. from Foggia; containing 3000 inhabitants.

BICCIASOR, tn. Hindoostan, in the Nepaul ter.; 25 m. s. from Mecampoor.

BICERRE, or **BIERRE**, vil. Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud or Leman; 15 m. NW. from Lausanne. Lat. 46. 34. N. Long. 6. 18. E.

BICESTER, mkt.-tn. and par. England hund. of Ploughley, and co. of Oxford; situated on a rivulet tributary to the Irwell. Acres, 2580. Pop. 2868. London, 60 m. Fairs, first-day in Easter, Whit-Monday, first Friday in June, 5th Aug., 17th Dec. Mkt.-day, Friday. Lat. 51. 55. N. Long. 1. 9. W. The sale of cattle and brewing of ale constitute the chief occupations of this tn. The par. contains the tnsps. of King's End and Market End, 60 acres of the latter being considered to belong to Cavenfield par., which is in Bucks and Oxford. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford.

BICETRE, vil. France, depart. of the Seine, prov. of Isle of France, in the *banlieue*, and 3 m. from Paris. Here is an hospital for 4500 aged and infirm.

BICHAO, riv. S. America, in the intendency of Nueva Guyana, and repub. of Colombia, falling into the Oronoco near the great cataract of Atures.

BICHARIS ARABS, in Said, or Upper Egypt, extending along the w. shore of the Red sea. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 34. 27. N. Chief tn. Berenice.

BICHE, riv. N. America, U. S., falling into lake Erie. Lat. 42. 0. N. Long. 81. 20. W.

BICHELSKE, tn. Switzerland, in the canton of Constance, or Thurgau, and 8 m. s. from Frauenfeld. Lat. 47. 26. s. Long. 8. 25. E.

BICHE-MARIAS, A LA, riv. N. America, Upper Canada, falling into lake Ontario, in the NE. extremity of the tnsnp. of Grantham.

BICHLISTAS, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Albania, situated in the elevated regions of mnt. Grammo, 17 m. NE. from Staria. Lat. 40. 44. N. Long. 21. 3. E.

BICHLISTAS, riv. Turkey in Europe, rising in mnt. Grammo, on the Albanian frontier, and traversing Macedonia, where it assumes the name of Nazilitza, and falls into the gulf of Salonica. Lat. 40. 30. N. Long. 21. 40. N.

BICHNI, tn. Central Asia, in Armenia; 35 m. NE. from Erivan.

BICHOLIM, tn. Hindoostan, in the dist. of Soonda; 5 m. N. from Goa.

BICHUNGEN, riv. S. America, in the depart. div. of Colchagua, and repub. of Chili, falling into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 34. 15. s. Long. 72. 30. W.

BICKENHALL, par. England, in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, and co. of Somerset. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1067. Pop. 270. Taunton (P. T. 163). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

BICKENHILL CHURCH, par. England, in the hund. of Hemlingford, Solihull div., and co. of Warwick. Acres, 3810. Real prop. £3844. Pop. 725. Colehill (P. T. 103). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BICKENRIED, tn. Prussia, in the dist. of the Eichsfeld mntns, near the Hanoverian frontier. Pop. 1000.

BICKER, par. England, wapentake of Kir-

ton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3720. Real prop. £6550. Pop. 712. Folkingham (P. T. 109). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BICKERABAD, tn. Central Asia, in Candahar; 15 m. from Ghizne.

BICKERSTAFFE, tnsnp. England, in the par. of Ormskirk and hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster. Acres, 5860. Real prop. £6776. Pop. 1309. Ormskirk (P. T. 232).

BICKERTON, tn. Scotland, in the dist. of Liddiasdale and sh. of Roxburgh, at the foot of the Cheviot hills. Lat. 55. 16. N. Long. 2. 44. W.

BICKERTON, tnsnp. England, in the par. of Rothbury, Coquetdale Ward, west div. and co. of Northumberland. Pop. 26. Alnwick (P. T. 312).

BICKERTON, tnsnp. England, in the par. of Malpas, hund. of Broxton, high div. and co. of Chester. Real prop. £1702. Pop. 373. Malpas (P. T. 169).

BICKERTON, tnsnp. England, in the par. of Bilton, Ainstey of the city of York, upper div. and co. of York, E. Riding. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £915. Pop. 150. Wetherby (P. T. 194).

BICKERTON'S ISLAND, S. Pacific ocean; discovered, in 1781, by Morello. Lat. 18. 48. s. Long. 175. 0. W.

BICKERTON'S ISLAND, Australasia, off the E. coast of New South Wales, Australia, in the gulf of Carpentaria; 10 m. from the mainland, and 5 m. from Groote island. Lat. of summit, 13. 44. 40. s. Long. 136. 14. 45. E.

BICKESHEIM, tn. S. Germany, in the dist. of Murg and grand duchy of Baden; 5 m. N. from Rastadt. Lat. 48. 56. N. Long. 8. 17. E.

BICKEYHAUT, tn. Hindoostan, presid. of Bengal, situated upon the right bank of the Cosimbazar riv. which is, lower down, named the Hooghly.

BICKINGTON, par. of England, in the hund. of Teignbridge and co. of Devon. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1516. Pop. 351. Ashburton (P. T. 193). Lat. 50. 34. N. Long. 3. 42. W. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £100.

BICKINGTON ABBOT'S. See **ABBOT'S-BICKINGTON**.

BICKINGTON, HIGH, par. England, in the hund. of North Tawton. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £2854. Pop. 853. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Living, a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

BICKLEIGH, par. England, in the hund. of Haybridge, and co. of Devon. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £2487. Pop. 232. Tiverton (P. T. 162). Lat. 50. 52. N. Long. 3. 27. E. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

BICKLEIGH, par. England, hund. of Roborough, and co. of Devon. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £2281. Pop. 466. Plymouth (P. T. 216). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

BICKLEY, tnsnp. England, in the par. of Malpas, hund. of Broxton, high div. and co. of Chester. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £2064. Pop. 451. Whitchurch (P. T. 163).

BICKLEY'S STORE, tn. N. America, U. S., in the dist. of Abbeville, South Carolina; 100 m. W. from Columbus.

BICKLOI, island, Arctic ocean, off the coast

of Siberia, and midway between Nova Zembla and Samoyeda. Lat. 73. 30. N. Long. 76. 0. E.

BICKMERSL, ham. England, in the par. of Welford, hund. of Barlichway, Stratford div. co. of Warwick. Acres, 1340. Pop. 65. Stratford-upon-Avon (P. T. 93).

BICKNOLLER, par. England, hund. of Williton and Freemanners, co. of Somerset. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £2081. Pop. 285. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Roman coins are frequently found in the vicinity.

BICKNOR, par. England, hund. of Eyehorne, upper half, lathe of Aylesford, and co. of Kent. Acres, 500. Real prop. £341. Pop. 14. Milton (P. T. 39). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £120.

BICKNOR-ENGLISH, par. England, in the hund. of St. Briavella, and co. of Gloucester, extending along the banks of the riv. Wye. Acres, 2440. Real prop. £3267. Pop. 598. Calford (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester. Here are coal and iron mines.

BICKNOR, WELCH, par. England, hund. of Skenfretth, lower div. and co. of Monmouth. Acres, 960. Real prop. £854. Pop. 91. Ross (P. T. 129). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford.

BICKTON, par. England, hund. of East Budleigh, co. of Devon. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1966. Pop. 213. Sidmouth (P. T. 165). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

BICKTON, chapelry, England, in the liberty of the tn. of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

BICLOPOL, tn. Turkey in Europe, in the subdiv. of Novibazar, and gov. of Bosnia, situated upon the riv. Lim; 30 m. s. from Tachlidje. Lat. 42. 58. N. Long. 19. 53. E.

BICOCCA, or **BICOQUE**, LA, tn. N. Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian ter., duchy of Milan; 3 m. N. from Milan. A battle was fought here, in 1521, between the Imperialists and the French, in which the latter suffered a defeat.

BICUDO, riv. S. America, prov. of Minas Geraes, and empire of Brazil, a tributary to the Rio San Francisco. Lat. 18. 0. s. Long. 45. 20. w.

BICZOW, circle, Austrian empire, in Bohemia; boundaries, on the N. Prussia; on the s. Koenigratz; on the s. Chrudim and Kaurzim; on the w. Bunzlau. Pop. 2400.

BICZOW, Nzw, tn. Austrian empire, circle of the same name, prov. of Bohemia, containing 1000 inhabitants; 54 m. from Prague. Precious stones are found in the vicinity.

BIDACHE, tn. France, in the depart. of the Lower Pyrénées, and prov. of Gascony, situated upon the Bidouze riv.; 18 m. from Bayonne. Pop. 2500. It was anciently a principality with a large and strong castle.

BIDART, tn. France, in the depart. of the Lower Pyrénées, and prov. of Navarre and Bearn, situated upon the bay of Biscay; 3 m. s. from Bayonne. Lat. 43. 26. N. Long. 1. 36. w.

BIDASSOA, riv. Spain, the boundary of France and Spain. It rises in the Pyrénées,

flows between Guipuscoa, in Spain, and the Lower Pyrénées in France, and after encircling the isle of Pheasants, falls into the bay of Biscay, between Andia and Fontarabie. It is navigable up to the Val of Bariaton. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 1. 34. w. The peace of the Pyrénées between France and Spain was concluded in the isle of Pheasants, in this riv. in 1654.

BIDBOROUGH, par. England, in the hund. of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylsford, and co. of Kent. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £991. Pop. 237. Tunbridge (P. T. 31). Lat. 51. 10. N. Long. 0. 14. E. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester.

BIDBURG, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and 30 m. from Luxembourg, the capital of the prov.

BIDDEFORD, England. See **BIDFORD**.

BIDDEFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., in the co. of York and state of Maine, situated on the embouchure of the riv. Saco, opposite Saco tn. 27 m. N.E. from York; 105 m. N.E. from Boston. Pop. 2000.

BIDDENDEN, par. England, in the hund. of Barclay, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Acres, 7110. Real prop. £6536. Pop. 1658. Cranbrook (P. T. 53). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury. Annual val. £108.

BIDDENHAM, par. England, in the hund. of Willey, co. of Bedford. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £1633. Pop. 369. Bedford (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BIDDERSCOTE, tushp. England, in the par. of Tamworth, hund. of Offlow, S. div. and co. of Stafford. Pop. 11. Tamworth (P. T. 117).

BIDDESHAM, par. England, hund. of Bempstone, co. of Somerset. Acres, 510. Real prop. £156. Pop. 154. Axbridge (P. T. 140). Lat. 51. 17. N. Long. 2. 53. W. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Annual val. £112.

BIDDLE, lake, N. America, U. S., in the Missouri ter., one of the sources of the Bighorn riv. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 109. 0. w.

BIDDLESDEN, par. England, hund. of Buckingham, co. of Bucks. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £2119. Pop. 184. Brackley (P. T. 74). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £55.

BIDDLESTONE, par. England, in the hund. of Chippenham, and co. of Wilts. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £2435. Pop. of St. Nicholas, 433, of St. Peter, 31. Chippenham (P. T. 97). The par. is divided into two sections, St. Nicholas and St. Peter, the union of which is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum. Ann. val. £140.

BIDDLESTONE, tushp. England, in the par. of Allerton, Coquetdale ward, W. div. and co. of Northumberland. Pop. 156. Alnwick (P. T. 312).

BIDDULPH, par. England, hund. of Pirehill, N. div. and co. of Stafford. Acres, 5530. Real prop. £4290. Pop. 1987. Leeke (P. T. 217). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £90. Here are several curious remnants of ancient rites, a Druidical circle called the Bridestones, and a cave with a tessellated floor.

BIDEFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., in Connecticut; 12 m. from Damburg.

